THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 38.

PLENTY OF PEOPLE

Have yet to buy suits. They have lost nothing by waiting, as the choice is still large enough to meet the ideals of the BEST DRESSERS.

◆ ◆ ◆

To be WARD clad is to be

SWELL CLAD

Call and choose the cloth. The price is right; the Fit, Finish and Workmanship is right.

◆ ◆ ◆

OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Is overflowing with new and up-to-the-minute patterns and styles in the special

WARD BRAND CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children

◆ ◆ ◆

Rain Coats - and - Topper Overcoats

Buckley & Son's London.

TWO GEMS

Ward's for Hats . . .

Any kind of a Hat—

The Hat you want,

The Hat we want to sell,

The Best Brands in the Hat kingdom,

You will find here.

We burn our old styles and sell up-to-date Hats, Caps, Etc., at

FRED T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, Etc.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Call and see our Bargains

Colored Muslins, from 10 cts. up.
White Curtain Muslins, 8 cts. up.
Curtain Nets and Scrim.
White and Black Underskirts—all kinds.
Ladies' Suits.
White Blouses from 75 cts. up.
Boys' Bathing Suits at 50 cts.
Cotton Hose, 10 cts. up.
Good Seamless Hose, 2 for 25 cts.
Cashmere Hose, 25 cts up.
Men's Socks, 10 cts. up. Men's Cashmere Socks, 20 cts. up.

Figs, 5 lbs. for	-	-	25 cts.
Prunes, 3 lbs. for	-	-	25 "
Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for		-	25 "
Raisins, 3 lbs. for	-	-	25 "
Oatmeal, 8 lbs. for		-	25 "
Heintz Sweet Pickles, per quart		-	25 "
Maple Syrup, per bottle		-	25 "
Christie's and Telfer's Biscuits, per box			25 "
Cornstarch, 3 boxes for		-	25 "

Fresh Oranges and Lemons.
Bee Hive Corn Syrup.
A few Raincoats left. A bargain while they last.

Highest price for Butter and Eggs.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Jewelry Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Stationery and Optical Goods

and while you are buying them we feel quite sure that you will be convinced that it is the place to buy anything else that you require in our line.

Repairs Solicited

and prompt attention guaranteed.

H. HADLEY,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, & OPTICIAN

Stirling School Board

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held on Tuesday evening, June 4th.

Members present: C. W. Thompson, Chairman; J. Doak. J. Boldrick, Dr. Bissonnette, J. S. Morton, F. T. Ward, Dr. Alger, C. F. Walt, W S. Martin, M. Bird, Dr. Faulkner, and J. Shaw. There were also present E. T. Williams, Principal of Public School, G. E. Kennedy, Principal of High School, and Wm. Mackintosh, Inspector of P S.

The following accounts were presented:

Geo. Green, sawing wood, H. S...	$ 8.00
Chas. Morrow, light wood P. S...	1.75
Wm. Briggs, books, P. S.....	15.90
F. T. Ward, express, P. S.....	.50

Inspector Mackintosh gave a report of his inspection of Public School. Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the report of the Inspector be received and filed, and that the suggestions therein be considered at the next regular meeting. Carried.

The report of the Inspector of the High School was read. Moved by Dr. Faulkner seconded by Dr. Alger, that the same be received and filed for further consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Dr. Faulkner, that Messrs. Morton, Bissonnette and Martin be a committee to call on the teachers of Public and High Schools to ascertain their intentions for the coming year. Carried.

An invitation was extended by Miss Skitch, of the Public School, to the Board as a whole to attend a picnic and games to be given by her to the pupils of her room on Saturday next at Shaw's grove. Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. Martin, that the Board attend.

A committee appointed to investigate the heating of the Public School were asked to give a report of their visit at Oshawa, Lakefield and Peterboro. An exhaustive report was furnished by the members of the committee, the Chairman and Dr. Faulkner.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Dr. Bissonnette, that the report be received and filed and considered along with tenders for heating.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Dr. Bissonnette, that the Pease Foundry Co. do all the work in connection with installing steam heating in the Public School, with the exception of cement floor in cellar, for the sum of $1600, the Board to furnish what material they have on hand free. This offer was tendered to Mr. Pearce, and was refused.

Moved by Dr. Alger, seconded by Dr. Faulkner, that an offer be made to the Pease Foundry Co. of the sum of $1727, complete in every particular outside of cement floor. Motion was carried and accepted by Mr. Pearce.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Dr. Alger, that Messrs. Thompson, Faulkner and Martin be a committee to wait upon the Council concerning tender of steam heating for Public School, and that the finance committe in conjunction with Secretary, prepare estimates for 1907 and 1908. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec.-Treas.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last. Members present, W. R. Mather, Reeve; and Messrs. Meiklejohn, Wright and Coulter.

A deputation was present from the Horticultural Society, consisting of Mrs. Jas. Boldrick, Mrs. Lagrow, Mr. T. H. McKee, and Mr. G. E. Kennedy, and asked permission to clean up the old burying ground.

The Council expressed their satisfaction with the proposition, and promised to consider the question.

The following accounts were read and ordered to be paid:

Wm. Grain, special constable....	$2.50
J. W. Cummings, special constable	2.50
A. McCutcheon, work on streets...	1.65
" " supplies for hall.,	5.78
R. Fletcher, cleaning streets.....	5.00
J. Gould, carting	.50
J. Charles, digging grave for Mrs. McGowan	4.00

Council adjourned.

Reports from the West are quite hopeful, and there are prospects of a fair crop. If the West can defy the bad features of the present season there need be no more anxiety about belated wheat.

Colic and Diarrhoea

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Sidney Council

Town Hall, Sidney, May 27, 1907.

Council met agreeable to adjournment.

Members present: S. T. Vandervoort, Reeve; C. H. Ketcheson, Deputy Reeve, A. J. Nugent, F. R. Mallory, R. N. Bird, Councillors.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Mallory, that council go into Court of Revision. Carried.

COURT OF REVISION

Appeal No. 1, Abaline Hagerman. Appeal abandoned.

Appeal No. 2, F. N. Vanblaricombe. Appeal abandoned.

Appeal No. 3, Falliam Cook. Reduced $200.

Appeal No. 4, Lydia Clark. Jerome Hendrick to be assessed for con. 5, E. Trent, 1/5 acre.

Appeal No. 5, W. King Mabee. Leman Garnsey to be added as tenant, con. 3, lot 5.

Appeal No. 6, Ostrom Complainant.

Ernest Weller, already on roll. Frederick Atkins, already on roll. Everet Sharpe to be put on. W. Park. Harry Allport to be put on. W. Trent. T. Darius Allport, already on. Appeal abandoned.

Appeal No. 7, S. T. Vandervoort, appellant.

George Gibson, con. 5. Appeal allowed.

George Covert, con. 5. Appeal allowed.

Frank Wills, con. 5. Appeal allowed.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Bird, that the following names be added:

Chas. Irvine, cheesemaker, Edward Carr, laborer, David Charles, Sylvester Thomas, farmer, Wellington Reddick, laborer, M. Stewart, farmer, Daniel Carl, farmer, William Austin, laborer, Wm. Hersman, laborer, Joseph Brown, laborer. Robert Cosbey, balacksmith, Peter Holmes, laborer. Fred Musselwhite, laborer, Delano Kellog, laborer. Carried.

COUNCIL RESUMED

Committee re town line road in 9th con. between Thurlow and Sidney made their report.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Nugent, that the Clerk be instructed to forward a copy of by-law No. 514 to the Clerk of Thurlow township, requesting the council of that township to pass a similar by-law.—Carried.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Nugent, that Mr. Vandervoort and Mr. Ketcheson be a committee to act for this council re town line road between Sidney and Thurlow.—Carried.

Mr. N. A. Bonisteel was heard in reference to a grant on Smith's Hill in 4th con. road of Sidney.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Mallory, that the matter of cutting Smith's hill be referred to the August meeting. Carried.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Ketcheson, that no action be taken by council re equalization of S. S. No. 23, Sidney and Thurlow.—Carried.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Mallory, that the following accounts be paid:

W. W. Chown $1.50, Tickell & Sons Co., burial of Wm. Fortune, $12, A. M. Chapman $2.10, John Kiernan $1.25.—Carried.

Moved by Nugent, seconded by Bird, that we grant $5 to Joseph Caverley, to be placed in John Harrigan's hands.—Carried.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Ketcheson, that the road superintendent be instructed to put in a ten inch cement or sewer pipe on the north side of Mill street, Frankford, with necessary intake pipes and grates.—Carried.

A by-law to borrow certain moneys from the Molson's Bank was passed through its various stages and numbered 537.

Moved by Ketcheson, seconded by Vandervoort, that the road superintendent be instructed to examine road allowance between 3rd and 4th con., along lots 8 and 9, and find out where wood went to and report at next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Bird, seconded by Mallory, that council now adjourn to meet again Monday Aug. 19th, at 10 a.m.—Carried.

A. M. CHAPMAN: T'p Clerk.

A public institution for the treatment of habitual drunkards has been advocated before the Medical Convention. It looks reasonable to claim that men unable to care for themselves should be cared for, whether their weakness be toward alcohol or any other means of self-inflicted injury.

Tetter Cured

A lady customer of ours had suffered with tetter for two or three years. It got so bad on her hands that she could not attend to her houshold duties. One box of Chamberlain's Salve cured her. Chamberlain's medicines give splendid satisfaction in this community.—M. H. Rodney & Co., Almond, Ala. Chamberlain's medicines are for sale by J. S. Morton.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

—invites the Accounts of Corporations, Fraternal Societies and Individuals. Interest allowed on Savings Deposits and credited 4 times a year. 34

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

It is the month of June, the month of leaves and roses; the month for brides and graduates; weddings and commencements. We might remind you that we've got the Ribbons as well as the other pleasant eye salutes for such occasions; and shall be pleased to demonstrate wherein our lines excel in uniformity of goodness.

Embroideries at a Saving Price

Fine Swiss Embroideries and Insertions in great variety of designs—all widths, bought before the market went up and priced for your safety and convenience at much below value ....3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c. per yard

Silk Waists of Value

Fine qualities Japanese Silk, attractive lace-trimmed and embroidered effect, ¾ sleeves, colors, cream and black, at.....$3.00, $4.00, $4.50

The Lady in White

Will be strongly in evidence this summer, and of a necessity Indian Linens and Persian Lawns will be much sought after for her attiring. See our exceptional assortment and great values at..... .....10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c. yard

Snaps in Women's Wash Suits

Made from Percales, Ginghams and Muslins. Correct in style and finish and worthy of your selection, at ....$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 per suit.

Plain and Fancy Hose

Our stock of plain and fancy Summer Hosiery is very complete, and values in buyers' favor.

Ladies' Hose, in grey, plain and embroidered, at .....25c, 35c, 50c.
Ladies' Hose, tan, lace at.... .....15c, 25c.
" white, lace and embr'd, 20, 25, 35, 50c.
" black, " " 20, 25, 35, 50c.

Travelling Goods for June Brides

Victoria Club Bags at.....$1.75, $2.00, $2.50
Suit Cases.....$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 to $7.00
Trunks.....$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 to $6.00
Telescopes.....75c. to $1.00

Men's Summer Vests

There's quality, assortment, style and price persuasion to back up our offering in this line. Vests in white and fancy, of British, Canadian and American manufacture at.....$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00

The Coat Shirt for Men

This is something new and distinctive for summer wear. Choice patterns in Crescent Brand at...$1.25 each

10c. Bargain Exchange 10c.

Take another look at our 10 ct. China and Glassware Table. Some specially good dime pulling values there at present.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.	1.70
" with picture and book..	1.85
The Weekly Sun.....	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)....	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.25

We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Lax-ets 5c Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

For Sale

The subscriber offers for sale ten acres of land, with good house and barn, situated on the east side of Henry street, just outside the corporation of the village of Stirling. For terms and further particulars apply to C. H. WINTER.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at lowest cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

PALE AS A CORPSE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Brought Back the Ruddy Glow of Health.

Thousands of young growing girls have pale, pasty complexions; distressing headaches, backaches and sideaches. Sometimes they are unable to sleep; their nerves are unstrung; they are languid, breathless and the heart palpitates violently at the least exertion — that's anæmia—and it may develop into consumption unless promptly attended to. Anæmia means bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, red blood—that's the secret of their success. Miss Winnie Allen, Montreal, Que., says:—"I was so weak and run down that my friends thought I was going into consumption. I was as pale as a corpse, had no appetite and did not sleep well. The least exertion tired me out and if I walked a few blocks I was almost breathless. My sister advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using them for a few weeks I am again enjoying good health and have a good color. I think every weak, sickly girl should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood and in this way strike right at the root of such troubles as anæmia, indigestion, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, the secret ills of girlhood and womanhood and a host of other everyday troubles and cure them. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box—imitations never cured any one and sometimes they do much harm. If your dealer does not keep the genuine Pills they will be sent at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WITCHCRAFT KITE.

Girl's Body Stolen From Grave, Bones Pulverized.

The Naples (Italy) Municipal Council is being prosecuted for a ghastly crime committed by unknown ghouls in a cemetery.

A little girl was buried there in July, 1905, and twelve months later it was arranged to transfer the remains to a niche in the little mortuary chapel. At the exhumation suspicion was aroused by the extraordinary light weight of the coffin, which, on being opened, was found to contain only the child's skull wrapped in straw, with the customary bottle, containing particulars of the deceased. Professors Antonelli and Fimiani, who examined the head, declared that it had been ruthlessly torn from the trunk soon after death.

The police investigations have resulted in the discovery that the girl's body was disinterred and the bones pulverized to serve for the rites of necromancy and witchcraft which are still so much in vogue among superstitious peasantry of that region.

As the actual malefactors have not been brought to justice, the parents are prosecuting the Town Council.

MAGNET IN EYE OPERATIONS.

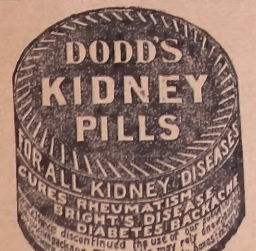
In twenty-seven years Dr. J. Hirschberg, a German oculist, has used the magnet in 347 operations for removing particles from the eye. In the eight years ending 1903 he performed the operation 64 times, securing good and permanent vision in 36 cases. In nine of the 36 cases the bit of iron was removed from the vitreous, in 27 from the retina; 22 were fresh cases, and 14 were old. In 22 of the 64 cases the injured eye had to be taken out, the iron pieces being large or blood-poisoning following the injury. In four cases the magnet failed to remove the particles.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets contain no opiate, no narcotic, no poisonous drug. The mother who uses these Tablets for her children has the guarantee of a government analyst as to the truth of these statements. This medicine can, therefore, be used with absolute safety, and it always cures such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea and colic. The Tablets cure simple fevers, break up colds, destroy worms and make teething easy. Mrs. W. H. Young, Roslin, Ont., says:— "I have used Baby's Own Tablets as needed for more than a year and would not be without them in the house. They are just the thing for teething babies and other minor ailments." The Tablets cost only 25 cents a box and may be had from medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COMING OF HALLEY'S COMET.

As everybody knows, the famous comet of Halley, the brightest of all comets known to pay periodical visits to the neighborhood of the sun, is expected to reappear in the sky within a few years. Astronomers all over the world are now interested in the problem of predicting the precise time of its prehelion passage, or nearest approach to the sun. Several predictions have already been published. The latest is that made by Messrs. Crommelin and Cowell before the Royal Astronomical Society in January. Calculating the probable effects of the interference of the various planets with the comet's progress in its orbit, they think that the date of the next perihelion will fall before the middle of May, 1910. The last previous perihelion passage of the comet was in November, 1835.



DOWNFALL OF SOUR LAKE

TEXAS OIL TOWN WHOSE BOOM HAS COLLAPSED.

Land Sold There at $500,000 an Acre Once—Used Again for Growing Cotton.

The glories of the oil boom days of Sour Lake, Texas, are passing away. Now the big frame building known as Miller's Hotel is being removed, says a writer in the New York Sun.

It was erected at the height of the boom, when fabulous prices were being charged for everything. In those days much of the business of the town was carried on in tents.

Tentes where the price of a night's bed ranged from $1 to $5 were numerous. Even then the best bed was an uncomfortable cot. But when the weather was bad the tents were better than the open air, and the taverns made small fortunes for their keepers.

Then came the period when the boomers thought that Sour Lake was destined to become a great city. It had already grown from a village of perhaps fifty inhabitants to a town of probably six thousand people. The erection of more substantial structures had begun, and one of the first of these was Miller's Hotel.

The oil field was producing hundreds of thousands of barrels each week. Land values went up from $5 an acre to as high as $500,000 an acre. The latter sum is not as high as the price which some of the land in the Spindle Top field, near Beaumont, reached in the heyday of its oil excitement, but it was a pretty stiff price to be paid for land which only a few months before could have been bought for $5 an acre.

THEN THE COLLAPSE.

The town grew to such importance that the Southern Pacific Railroad built a branch line here from Nome, and another railroad, the Beaumont, Sour Lake and Western, was built here from Beaumont. The traffic in oil and general supplies was heavy, and all the people of the town felt that it was secure in the commercial position which it had attained as if by magic.

Then came the salt water. Sour Lake was exulting over her prosperity when the news came that salt water had appeared in one of the wells which had been giving many thousands of barrels of oil regularly each day. The well was ruined.

From well to well the salt water spread, and many of the best producers went out of commission. One oil concern after another had to quit business. Well after well was abandoned. Derricks were removed.

Land and town property values collapsed. The tented city disappeared almost in a night. Business buildings were vacated and the town dwindled in population.

Land that was once dotted with oil derricks is now devoted again to growing cotton and other produce.

The history of the Batson and Humble oil fields is a repetition of that of Spindle Top and Sour Lake. The Sour Lake field is still producing oil, but the quantity is small compared with the output in the boom days.

PAPER PAILS FOR MILK.

Latest London Contrivance for Securing Pure Milk Supply.

For years London's milk supply has been blamed by medical men and health officers for a great deal of the infant mortality.

Now the dairy companies are to deliver milk at the doors of houses in paper pails or pitchers, which are said to be absolutely proof against germs and water.

The paper pails are being made at a new factory at the rate of 50,000 daily, but they will require to be turned out at the rate of some millions daily if the demand is to be met.

These milk pails, made from wood pulp, can, of course, be used only once. But they will be cheaper than metal pails, pitchers, or glass bottles, for one reason, because all labor of cleaning and sterilizing will be saved.

The pail is a simple contrivance, twelve times lighter than the ordinary milk can, is strongly made and is finished off, after being rendered waterproof, by being sterilized in a furnace heated up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. Every pail has a close fitting flanged cover which can be quickly adjusted, and when fixed, effectually seals the milk from any outside influence.

WHEN CHIPMUNKS SING.

Vocalize in Spring at a Rate of 130 Chirps a Minute.

The chipmunk is not usually considered much of a songbird, but according to Ernest Thompson Seton he is quite a success in a vocal role.

In Manitoba the chipmunk comes above ground about the first or second week of April, says Mr. Seton in Success. Mounted on some big log or root, it reiterates a loud, chirpy "Chuch-chuck-chuck!" Other chipmunks run forth into the sunlight, and seeking some perch add their "Chuch-chuck-chuck," to the spring salute. They are active from this time of the year on, and their sunny morning chorus is not by any means confined to that original outburst. On April 29, 1905, at Cos Cob, I heard a chipmunk in full song. He kept it up for eleven minutes without ceasing, and uttered 130 chirps to the minute. He got no reply, though he worked very hard and seemed tired toward the last. On May 28, 1905, at Cos Cob, I heard a chipmonk singing. He kept it up for three minutes, uttering three chirps to the second.

Bertie—"Father, what is an egotist?" Father "He is a man who thinks he is smarter than anyone else." Mother—"My dear, you are scarcely right. The egotist is the man who says that he is smarter than anyone else—all men think they are!"

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs. 42

Cures Diarrhoea

25c.—at drug-stores. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

OSHAWA Galvanized Steel SHINGLES

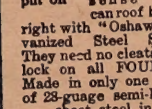
They do cost less

The cheapest good shingle is the "Oshawa." Good for a century's weather-wear. Guaranteed for 25 years without your even painting—"Oshawa" double-galvanized shingles need no paint to outlast any roofing there is. Make roofs fire-proof, too, —guaranteed in every way you want. Cheap in first cost as common wood shingles, yet more durable than slate. Sold under a written guarantee that really means something to the buyer.

You can't afford any other kind

Easy to put on

With a hammer, a snips, and horse-sense anybody can roof buildings right with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. They need no cleats. They lock on all FOUR sides. Made in only one grade—of 28-guage semi-hardened sheet steel in the patented "Oshawa" way



"Oshawa" Shingles are an investment, not an expense.

Lightning proof, too

More than 100 farm buildings were damaged in Ontario alone last year by lightning. Not one of them would have been harmed if they'd been "Oshawa"-roofed. These shingles insulate a building—make it safe against every element. Let us tell you what it will cost you to roof the "Oshawa" way.

Get our free book 'Roofing Right' before you Roof a Thing

The Pedlar People Of Oshawa

Montreal	Toronto	London
541-3 Craig W.	11 Colborne	60 Dundas
Ottawa	Winnipeg	Vancouver
423 Sussex	76 Lombard	615 Pender

A woman derives more satisfaction from the things she suspects than from the things she is sure of.

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

A miner, accompanied by his mate, who was rather deaf, was walking along the railway line the other day near Ottawa. A train approached, and on nearing the men it gave forth an ear-piercing shriek. A smile broke over the deaf man's face. "Man," he said, "that's the first robin I've heard this spring."

Fever the Curse of the Tropics. In the slow and tedious recoveries from this and all other disease "Ferrozin" is the *best tonic*. Remember the name, "FERROZIM."

He: "I am glad you have taken off that horrid veil." She: "Why, Henry?" He: "It was like a piece of paper around a lump of sugar."

It is the Farmer's Friend.—The farmer will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil a potent remedy for wounds or pains in the body or for affections of the respiratory organs and for household use generally. He will also find it a convenient friend in treating injured horses, cattle, etc., or relieving them when attacked by colds, cougns or any kindred ailments to which they are subject.

A young man who had a silent admiration for a young lady went with the intention of proposing to her one night. He sat gazing into her face for a long while, but at last, looking down suddenly, he exclaimed:—"There's a feather on your dress, Mary!" "No wonder," she said; "I've been sitting next a goose all night!"

Fine muslins, dainty lingerie, iron easier, look better, last longer if the laundress uses the only cold-water (no boiling) starch that really saves work and really won't stick. Try it. Get

Celluloid Starch

IT SAVES

205

SAVES MONEY.

"Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?"

"Oh, yes. My husband doesn't eat half so much as he used to!"

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Mr. Nurich (engaging valet): "I warn you that I am frequently ill-tempered and gruff." Valet (cheerfully): "That's all right, sir; so am I!"

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures. — Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

Bystander: "Should you say that picture was taken from life?" Critic: "I don't know; but the world wouldn't suffer if the artist was."

Mirrors are a nuisance in the house of a man whose face is branded with eczema. His own reflection shames him. Let him anoint his skin with Weaver's Cerate and purify his blood with Weaver's Syrup

Wife—"Percy, if a man were to sit on your hat, what would you say?" Husband—"I should call him a confounded silly ass." Wife "Then don't sit on it any longer, there's a dear."

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their heart's content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. McDuff—"This paper says that mice are attracted by music, but I don't believe it." McDuff—"Why not?" Mrs. McDuff—"Because I never see any mice around when I play the piano." McDuff—"Well, that's no reason for doubting the paper's statement."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

WESTERN BUSINESS — IF YOU want a western business write us; large lists; hotels, livery stables, stores, and others. The Minton Mansell Co., business brokers, Saskatoon.

FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE BUSINESS in progressive town of Powassan; stock about $6,000; will either sell or lease store. Apply Box 75, Powassan, Ont.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, $35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,000 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 29th August, 4th, 14th and 28th September, 9th 26th August, 4th, 14th and 28th September, 9th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

Here Pointed Out More Especially to Boys, but the Road is Open to All.

"It's hard work," said the boss, "to get anybody to do even the simplest things really well and to keep on doing them so; and I do love to meet people who do the work they have to do, no matter what it may be, thoroughly, and who have, besides, the sense and nerve to keep at it that way steadily.

"It is a positive delight to me to find a boy that makes a good job of sweeping out the store, who is not satisfied with giving it a lick and a promise—sweeping out the thick of it from the middle of the floor—but who digs into the corners and sweeps clean along the edges and makes a good, thorough, workmanlike job of it all through.

"Now, that sort of job of sweeping is a positive help to the business; it makes the store attractive, it actually gets into the atmosphere of the place and helps to draw people who would as surely be repelled if not driven away, by a store slackly kept. And now suppose this boy keeps right on so, unflinchingly; suppose he shows that he's really got the stuff in him; why, he gets the first chance there is for a step up, for the demand for men who can do things is greater than the supply, and then if he will only keep on doing things the way he began, he's got his future in his own hands.

"What is true of the boy sweeping the store is equally true of every other boy, in whatever work he may be doing, absolutely; for the whole secret of success lies in doing whatever your hands find to do well and faithfully.

"This is an old, old, oft-told story I know, but there's a fresh crop of boys coming into the field daily, to whom, ever, it must be new, and if but one of each day's crop would take the old story to heart, the world in general would be better off and the boy himself would profit by it greatly."

HAD HELPED ONCE.

"Oh, Mr. Milyuns!"

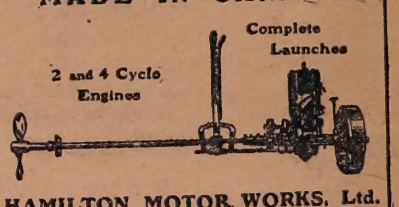
"Well?"

"Do you think a rich man can go through the eye of a needle?"

"I don't know, my boy. However, I will say that my lawyers have dragged me through some very small loopholes."

Husband: "My colleague is the most insatiable man I ever saw. He wants everything he sees." Wife: "Can't you introduce our daughter to him?"

MADE IN CANADA



HAMILTON MOTOR WORKS, Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT.

GIVE ME STRENGTH

This is the cry in these strenuous days, when business makes such demands upon us.

Exercise and fresh air are necessary if we would be strong, but the tendency of life to-day is towards conveniences and modes of living that deprive us of the very means of keeping our strength and health unimpaired.

We sit more, we sleep less, we eat richer and more artificial foods than formerly.

The natural remedy—the practical means of withstanding these inroads upon our safety—

Take the fresh air and sunshine when possible, that is—when going to and from work—

RIDE A BICYCLE.

THE MASSEY "SILVER RIBBON"—CLEVELAND—BRANTFORD—PERFECT—IMPERIAL—RAMBLER and BLUE FLYER will keep you fit for daily rounds.

Manufactured and guaranteed by

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited
Toronto Junction, - Canada,

Branches:—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

SAFEGUARD Your SAVINGS

and at the same time obtain 4 per cent. interest by opening an account by mail with

THE UNION TRUST CO. Limited

174-176 Bay Street - - Toronto, Canada

One dollar deposited each week will amount to $293 in five years.

Write for Booklet, "Banking by Mail"

Money to Loan — Safety Deposit Vaults to Rent

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire,—we'll prove it to you. COILED—not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays taut. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales —as in merit. Get illustrated booklet and 1907 prices before buying

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

209

BOYS AND GIRLS—SEND NAME AND address on a postcard and we will send you by mail, postpaid, 25 stereoscopic views to sell at 10 cents each, for which we allow you a liberal commission. The Art Novelty Company, Strathroy.

ROBSON

The Cream of the

KOOTENAY

If you are interested in Fruit Lands write for our booklet. Its FREE.

McDERMID & McHARDY, Nelson, B.C.

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR

A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity.

STRONG & WHITE

AT YOUR GROCERS

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US.

WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY" A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR.

THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO. TORONTO JUNCTION ONT

FATAL FIRE AT MONTREAL

Panic Stricken Dancers Jump From Hall on Notre Dame Street

A despatch from Montreal says: A sensational fire took place early on Friday morning during the progress of a dance in a hall in the east end, when a number of people were compelled to jump from a third story window, and a dozen of them were more or less injured, some of them fatally. The hall is on the top floor of a building a few doors east of the City Hall, on Notre Dame street, and the fire started in the basement, the ground floor being occupied as a dry goods store by G. Marsolais.

DANCERS PANIC-STRICKEN.

The crowd of dancers upstairs became panic-stricken by the rush of smoke and flames, and started jumping from the windows before the firemen arrived. One man had both legs broken and another his spine injured. The firemen rescued many by means of ladders. The fire did not amount to much and was quickly extinguished. Many injured were taken to their homes for treatment, on account of which it is difficult to ascertain the exact number hurt.

Arthur Duperault, a butcher, aged 29, succumbed to the injuries sustained by jumping from the dance hall window.

CELEBRATING MARRIAGE.

Arthur Duperault and a number of friends were celebrating the approaching marriage of Joseph Charbonneau, president of the Barbers' Union, at Lacasse Hall. Charbonneau himself jumped to the street and is in the hospital with a broken leg. Ulric Blanchet is in a serious state with a fractured skull and shoulder.

Injured:—Leon Girard, broken back, very critical; Gusave Robitaille, fractured thigh; James Bayette, fractured knee; Hector Thouin, severe internal injuries.

Twelve other victims are at various hospitals, suffering from severe and in some cases dangerous injuries. The scene in the hall when the fire was discovered was terrible. The hall is on the third story in the front of the building, but escape that way was cut off by flames and smoke, and the victims had to jump from the rear, where, because of the slope of the ground, the windows were forty feet from the surface.

The hall is situated at Notre Dame and Gosford streets.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 4.—Call board quotations were:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red or white, 90c asked, outside; No. 2 spring wheat, 85c asked, outside; 82c bid C.P.R. east; No. 2 goose, 83c asked, outside, 81c bid C. P. R. east.

Peas—No. 2, 82c asked, outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44c bid, 46c asked outside, 45c asked, Pere Marquette; Manitoba, No. 2 white, 47c asked; No. 2 mixed, 40c bid, outside.

Barley—No. 3 extra, 58c asked, September shipment; No. 3, 60c asked outside.

Prices are:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white winter, 88c; No. 2 red, 88c; No. 2 mixed, 87 to 88c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports—No. 1 hard, 99c; No. 1 northern, 97c; No. 2 northern, 95c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44½c to 45c, outside; No. 2 mixed, 42½c to 43c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 62c to 62¾c, lake and rail, 62½c to 63c all rail Toronto basis.

Peas—No. 2, 79c to 80c.

Rye—71½c to 72c.

Barley—No. 2, 53½c to 54c outside; No. 3 extra, 52½c to 53c; No. 3, 51½c to 52c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, $3.25 bid; no sellers; Manitoba first patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.15 to $4.20; bakers', $4.05 Toronto.

Bran—$21 to $22; shorts quoted at $22 to $23 outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Supplies are plentiful, with an especially large amount of creamery. Butter, dairy .. .. 22c to 25c
Creamery, prints .. .. 21c to 22c
Dairy, prints .. .. 19c to 20c

Cheese—13c for large and 13¾c for twins.

Eggs—Steady at 17½c to 18c.

Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

Beans—$1.50 to $1.55 for hand-picked and $1.35 to $1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Firm; Delawares, $1.25 to $1.30, in car lots on track here. Ontario are quoted at $1.15, but prices are practically nominal.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, and $11.50 to $12 No. 2 timothy, and $11.50 to $12 for secondary grades, in car lots here.

Baled Straw—Steady at $6.75 to $7 per ton, in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—$9.50 for light-weights and $9 for heavies, farmers' lots.

Pork—Short cut, $23 to $23.50 per barrel; mess, $21 to $21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11¾c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16¾c to 17c; shoulders, 11c to 11¾c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Prices are: Tierces, 12¾c; tubs, 12¾c; pails, 12¾c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 4.—Provisions—Barrels short cut mess $22 to $22.50; half barrels, $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $22; half barrels do, $10.75 to $11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 11¾c to 12c; barrels plate beef, $13 to $14; half barrels do., $7 to $7.50; barrels heavy mess beef, $10; half barrels do., $5.50; compound lard, 9¾c to 10c; pure lard, 12½c to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 14c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; Wiltshire bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; alive, $7.25 to $7.50.

Dairy Products—Ontarios, 12½c to 13c; easterns, 12½c to 12¾c. Receipts of butter this morning were 831 packages. Choice creamery is quoted at 20½c to 21c. Receipts of eggs were 1,840 cases. No. 1 are quoted at 18c to 18½c, and No. 2 at 15½c to 16c per dozen.

Breadstuffs—Manitoba No. 2 white oats are quoted at 40½c to 50c, Ontario No. 2 at 48½c to 50c. No. 3 at 47½c to 48c and No. 4 at 46½c to 47c per bushel. Prices for flour are steady. Choice spring wheat patents, $5.10 to $5.20; seconds, $4.50 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.40; straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85; do., in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; extras, $1.55 to $1.65.

Hay—There is a fair demand for baled hay. No. 1, $16 to $17; No. 2, $15 to $16; clover mixed, $13 to $14, and pure clover at $12 to $13 per ton.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 4—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; Winter nominal. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 2 white, 61c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 50¼c; No . 2mixed, 47c. Barley—Western offered, 82 to 84c to arrive. Rye—No. 1, c.i.f. offered 86c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, June 4.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.01 elevator; No. 2 red, $1.03 f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.12 f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1.07 f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 4.—Trade was brisk on a strong market at the Western Yards to-day.

Exporters' cattle kept in active demand at good prices. Light animals of good quality sold as high as $5.40 per cwt, and sales were recorded up to $5.60 per cwt.

Choice butchers', $5.25 to $5.50; good loads, $5 to $5.30; fair to medium, $4.50 to $4.90; cows, $3.25 to $4.50 per cwt, according to quality.

Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, were higher. Their prices now range from $4.75 to $5 per cwt. Good short-keeps sold at $5 to $5.10 per cwt. Good stockers were worth $3.75 to $4.50 per cwt.

In sheep and lambs trade was quiet, excepting for good grain-fed lambs, which sold at $6 to $7 per cwt. Spring lambs were sold at $3 to $5 each. The prices of export ewes ranged from $5 to $6, and of bucks from $4 to $5 per cwt.

Bulls were quoted at $4.25 to $4.50 for those of export quality.

Hogs were unchanged. Selects sold at $7.10, and lights and fats at $5.85 per cwt.

WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

The Area is Fully Equal to That of Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The recent favorable weather for planting in the west has, in the opinion of Hon. Mr. Oliver, who recently returned from Edmonton, enabled the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan and most of Manitoba to plant an area fully equal to that which was planted last year, and the grain has been making great progress in growth. With a continuance of good weather, the west should make a good crop showing this autumn. Mr. Oliver is also of the opinion that the railroads are going to be much better prepared for the handling of the commerce of the west during the coming fall and winter. They are making genuine efforts to obtain motive power which will enable them to cope with the demands of traffic. While there was a good deal of discontent at the time with the inability of the railways to haul the wheat to market, the edge was taken off the resentment of the farmers by the rise in the price of wheat. Men who could not get their wheat to the market last fall or winter are not inclined to be particularly savage with the railroads, as the failure of the roads to haul grain out has enabled the farmers to get from fifteen to twenty cents more per bushel for their grain than they would have received if they had been able to get it to market last fall.

WHEAT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Favorable Report of Crops Between Indian Head and Moose Jaw.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. William Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, has telegraphed to the Department of Agriculture here as follows:—

"The wheat crop from Indian Head to Moose Jaw is practically all sown. Most of it up and growing rapidly. The area sown, owing to increased settlement, is larger than last year. Weather favorable. Fine rain Thursday night. Farmers are still sowing oats, barley and flax."

A $100,000 FIRE.

Several Buildings in Sapperton, B.C., Burned to the Ground.

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says: Sapperton was on Sunday visited by a hundred thousand dollar fire, when the sawmill, office, and store of the Brunette Company were burned to the ground. The post-office was also destroyed.

FELL FROM LINER IN A FOG.

Young Englishman on Way to Calgary Loses His Life.

A despatch from Montreal says: An unusually sad fatality occurred on board the Virginian, which arrived in port from Liverpool on Sunday. A young Englishman named Alford, emigrating to Canada with his wife, to try his fortune in the great North-West, fell overboard during a fog, and lost his life, leaving his wife on her way, to a strange land, without friends and destitute. The couple were among the steerage passengers and were intending to go to Calgary. They had their tickets to that place and twenty pounds sterling, the husband carrying these in an inner pocket of his jacket. On the evening of the first day out Alford left his wife to go for a stroll along the deck. She never saw him again. The ship was running in a dense fog, and in some unexplained way he fell overboard. Several hours later the agonized wife, aided to the utmost by the officers, were searching the ship for Alford, but in vain. Two little boys among the steerage passengers told a confused story of having seen him falling into the sea and of being too much frightened to report it. The most sympathetic interest was displayed by the other passengers on board. A collection was made up among them to enable the bereaved wife to either return to her friends in England or to aid her to start the battle of life in Canada, and the proceeds netted 34 pounds.

TO VISIT ONTARIO COLLEGE.

Dates on Which Farmers' Institutes Will Go to Guelph.

A despatch from Toronto says: The dates on which excursions from the various Farmers' Institutes of the province will visit the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph are as follows. The societies are known by the names of the counties:—

Friday, June 7, West Middlesex; Saturday, June 8, South Grey and East Wellington (Mount Forest only), and Lincoln; Monday, June 10, Centre Wellington; Wednesday, June 12, East Elgin, East and West Peterborough, and East Durham; Thursday, June 13, Centre Simcoe, and North York; Friday, June 14, East and West Lambton, North and South Waterloo; Saturday, June 15, Halton; Monday, June 17, South Ontario, West Durham, West Northumberland, and East Simcoe; Tuesday, June 18, North and South Brant, Welland, North Wentworth; Wednesday, June 19, Haldimand, South Oxford, West York; Thursday, June 20, West Wellington, East Middlesex, Dufferin, and East Wellington; Friday, June 21, East York, South Huron; Monday, June 24, North Oxford, North Ontario, North and West Bruce, and North Grey; Tuesday, June 25, South and Centre Bruce, North Middlesex, and North Perth; Wednesday, June 26, Peel, and Centre Grey; Thursday, June 27, East Parry Sound, and South Perth, Friday, June 28, South Simcoe, and West Simcoe.

BIG CONCENTRATING PLANT.

Two Million Dollar Company Will Erect One at the "Soo."

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: Backed with a capital of $2,000,000, ex-Mayor Frank Parry, of the Michigan "Soo"; George Kemp, F. C. Smith and other capitalists, under the name of the Superior Copper Company, will erect a big concentrating plant on the Ontario side of the river, just west of the plants of the Lake Superior Corporation. This new concern will build a railway five miles long from the Algoma Central to Superior Mine, and push the work on the property, said to be worth $10,000,000. Contracts for the work will be let June 13 The plant, which will have a capacity of 400 tons a day, will be the biggest of its kind in Ontario, and is to be followed in the near future by other big industries. Already several hundred thousand dollars have been expended in developing the mine, and a great stock is on hand ready for shipment.

OLD LADY DROWNED IN WELL.

Mother of Town Treasurer of St. Mary's Meets Tragic Fate.

A despatch from Stratford says: Word was received here on Friday afternoon that Mrs. Long, of St. Mary's, mother of Mr. E. Long, town treasurer, had met with a tragic death by drowning in a well. Friday morning she mysteriously disappeared from her home, and upon a search being instituted by Chief Young she was found dead in the cistern at the rear of the house. The old lady's shawl and spectacles were found near by. It is supposed that she was dipping or reaching for water and fell in. The water in the cistern was about five feet deep. Mrs. Long was about 75 or 80 years old, and was well known and highly respected by the citizens of St. Mary's.

CHARGE MISSED FIRE.

David Blair Killed, and Harry Weldy Fatally Injured.

A despatch from Cobalt says: An accident occurred at the O'Brien mine at 3 p.m. on Monday. David Blair, a Scotchman, three months in the country, a machine helper, with a wife and one child in Scotland, was killed. His legs were broken and his head and body mangled. Harry Weldy, aged 24, from Orillia, Ont., had his legs broken and head and body mangled. He is in the hospital, and will die. A hole missed fire in the drift at the hundred and fifty foot level.

FROM PORTAGE TO WINNIPEG.

Grand Trunk Pacific Grading Contract Will Be Let at Once.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Now that the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been approved from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg, the contract for grading will be let immediately and construction will commence at once at various points on the line. General Superintendent Winter states that rails will be laid into Winnipeg from Portage la Prairie this fall.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Manitou, Man., has a case of smallpox.

Good hematite iron has been discovered near Roblin, Man.

Halton and Peel beekeepers expect a good crop of honey.

A National Sunday League has been formed in Ottawa.

Hamilton people are talking again of buying the street railway.

Dr. Young, of Vancouver, was drowned in Stave Lake.

Dr. J. Howard Fell of Gore Bay has been appointed Sheriff of Manitoulin.

A rush of prospectors is reported into the Montreal River mining district.

Spurious coins, alleged to be franc pieces, are being circulated in Toronto.

A new Public school is to be built at Port Arthur, to cost $30,000.

Winnipeg police are busily engaged in forcing the new anti-spitting by-law.

Customs duties for May at Toronto were $971,891.76, an increase of $208,828.12.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal M.P.P. for South Brant, announces his retirement from political life.

Frank Capelle was sentenced at Parry Sound Assizes to be hanged on August 1 for the murder of William Dow.

The head offices of the Sovereign Bank are to be moved from Montreal to Toronto.

Licenses in Manitoba along the line of railway construction have been cancelled.

Gustavus Kern, an alleged fugitive from Knoxville, Tennessee, had $5,100 banked in Toronto.

It has been decided to hold a national dairy show in Toronto during the last week of January next.

St. Catharines doctors have organized, and no more lodge practice will be done hereafter.

A Canadian plant for the Hames-Vougol Hat Co. of New York, is to be built at Brantford.

An Academy of Medicine has been formed in connection with the University of Toronto.

Mr. William Rogers' twelve-year-old son was killed by the kick of a steer near Rodney, on Saturday.

It is said that United States parties are endeavoring to secure pulpwood concessions in northern Ontario.

Montreal police have presented the City Council with a bill for $8,000 for keeping order during the strike.

It is practically settled that Principal Falconer will accept the Presidency of the University of Toronto.

London's assessment for 1907 shows a total of $22,285,967, an increase of $2,134,000 over last year.

Thousands of pounds of meat, fish and fruit were confiscated in Montreal last week as unfit for food.

Mr. John Simpson was struck by an automobile at Hamilton, on Saturday, and it is feared his back is broken.

Negotiations are proceeding for a decrease in the price of school books, notably geographies, histories and arithmetics.

The Ontario Medical Association decided to take steps to secure the establishment of an institution for the treatment of inebriates.

Ontario's output of cheese will be below the average because of the late spring, says Dr. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner.

The nets of the Cape Breton fishermen on the south shore have been largely destroyed by the ice, and the condition of the people is serious.

A collision took place on the Depot Harbor branch of the Grand Trunk on Friday, in which Alex. Rochon, fireman, was killed, and other trainmen injured.

I. C. R. machinists earning 16 cents an hour are offered an increase of 4 cents, and those earning 20 cents are offered an increase of 2 cents, by the Deputy Minister of Railways.

The miners of Lethbridge have applied for the appointment of a board of investigation and conciliation to deal with their grievances against the Alberta Railway and Coal Company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain is yearly sending more persons to prison for debt.

George Byron Curtes, father of the first half-penny paper in London, is dead.

Joseph Chamberlain has abandoned one cane and stoops no longer when walking.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain returned to London on Saturday in a very weakened condition.

Dr. Chalmers, of Glascow, declares emphatically that disease is transmitted by kissing.

The second reading of the bill to establish a court of criminal appeal was passed by the British House of Commons on Friday.

The discovery of a new bacillus, the symptoms of which are swelled throat, followed by a loss of voice, is announced by Professor Delepino, of Manchester.

UNITED STATES.

The strawberry crop in Missouri is greatly injured from frost.

The vicinity of Houston, Texas, has been swept by a series of cloudbursts and storms.

In the city of New York, the average lifetime had been increased from 28 years to 40 since 1866.

About thirty-two thousand tons of trans-Atlantic freight leave the port of New York each day.

New York city, with twice the population of Chicago, has current expenses nearly four times as great.

Eighteen indictments have been returned against Thomas D. Jordan, of New York, formerly controller of the Equitable.

President Roosevelt, in a speech at Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, on Friday, urged farmers to combine against opposing organized interests.

Miss Achla Clark, ninety years of age, and reputed to be worth several million dollars, died in a shack near North Bellingham, Wash.

10,000 MEN ON THE MARCH

The Anti-Dynastic Riots in China Still Continue.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: The antidynastic riots continue. An organized and armed division of Triads, 10,000 strong, is on the march. So far foreigners have not been molested. Commercial steamships and gunboats are being used to transport troops to the neighborhood of the disturbances.

It is reported that Sun, former Taotai of Nanking, nephew of Grand Secretary Chia Gai Sun, is leading the rebellion. He is well known as a revolutionary, and was arrested at Nankin last January on a charge of conspiring against the Government. Thirteen hundred troops have been despatched for Swatow from Canton, and another detachment from Shiubing will follow.

NOT AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

A despatch from Swatow, China says: A proclamation issued by the Svatvan revolutionary society declares that the uprising is not directed against foreigners or ordinary Chinese citizens, but against the Government, the intention of the revolutionists being to attack and burn every yamen and exterminate the officials, with the object of overthrowing the Government.

The missions, with the exception of the German mission at Lienchow, have thus far been unmolested, but the missionaries are abandoning their stations and seeking refuge here.

The local officials take a serious view of the situation, and are urging the authorities at Canton to despatch gunboats here.

Incoming and outgoing Chinese passengers on the Cha Choufu Railroad are searched.

DROWNED ENTIRE FAMILY.

A despatch from Canton, China says: The revolutionists in the neighborhood of Swatow recently captured the entire family of a Chinese Brigadier-General and compelled them all to drown themselves in a well.

REBELS DEFEATED.

A despatch from Canton says: A severe engagement has occurred between the provincial troops and a body of rebels, resulting in a victory for the former. The rebels lost over a hundred men killed, and the Government forces captured the rebel leader, together with a number of flags and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Two thousand additional troops have been despatched to Chaochow, where the malcontents are active.

The Chinese gunboat Sum Hong, having on board the Fifteenth Regiment of Chinese troops has sailed from here for Swatow, to defend that city against a possible attack on the part of the rebels.

C. E. MALLOCK DROWNED.

Civil Engineer Drowned in Lake of Two Mountains.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Charles C. Malloch, C.E., was drowned at Miles Isles Rapids, Lake of Two Mountains, on Saturday, under peculiarly sad circumstances. He was engaged with a survey party of the Georgian Bay Canal staff taking hydraulic measurements at the rapids. A gasoline launch was used, and Mr. Malloch was tripping the kedge anchor at the end of the day's work, when the cable fouled his leg and he was drawn overboard into the swift current, the weight of the cable and kedge anchor taking him below the surface. It was attempted to send the launch full speed ahead, but the engine "jacked," and the boat was carried half a mile down stream before the machinery could be started. When the scene of the accident was finally reached half an hour later the lifeless body of the young engineer was found caught in the cable. Deceased was a son of the late Dr. Malloch, of this city, and a nephew of Lady Grant. Mr. Paul Malloch and Mrs. Sandford Smith, of Toronto, are brother and sister.

TO WIND UP PRINTERS.

Motion Was Made for that Purpose at Osgoode Hall.

A despatch from Toronto says: On behalf of the Canadian Newspaper Syndicate, Limited, of Montreal, a motion was made in Chambers at Osgoode Hall on Friday for an order winding up Canadian Printers, Limited, of St. Catharines. The petitioners are creditors to the extent of $278.75. The liabilities of the company are placed at $9,000 or $10,000, while the assets are said to be not more than $3,000. The company was incorporated in December, 1905, with a nominal capital of $400,000. Of this only $2,500 was subscribed and paid up. Printers' supplies, ready prints, supplements, etc., were the goods dealt in. The directors, each of whom held five shares, are W. D. Woodruff, W. H. Swayze, J. A. Keyes and H. F. Schaedel.

REVENUE GOES UP.

Increase for May Is $1,208,600 Over Same Month Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Customs returns for the month ending on Friday show the phenomenal increase of $1,208,600 over May of last year. The total for the month was $5,233,000.

SUCCESSION DUTIES GROW.

Five Months' Receipts Double Those for Same Period Last Year.

A despatch from Toronto says: During the month of May the receipts of the Provincial Treasury from succession duties amounted to $83,885. In the course of the five months of the year, which have elapsed, the province has received $491,200 from that source, as compared with $217,486 during the same period in 1906, an increase of $273,714, or over 100 per cent.

UNHAPPY, HE TOOK POISON.

East London Man Drinks Carbolic Acid on Father-in-Law's Lawn.

A despatch from London says: William Austen, of East London, 21 years of age, on Saturday afternoon took a large dose of carbolic acid on the lawn in front of his father-in-law's residence. Young Austen, it appears, has had some family troubles during the year or two in which he has been married, and he deserted his wife a few days ago. On Saturday afternoon he went to her house with a friend, whom he sent into the house. When he returned Austen was rolling about on the lawn, in awful agony. He was cared for, and is progressing as well as can be expected.

BODY BADLY MANGLED.

T. Williams Threw Himself in Front of an Express Train.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: T. Williams, section man, committed suicide on Thursday by jumping in front of the west-bound C. P. R. express near Rennie, Man. The locomotive struck him and hurled the mangled body one hundred feet into the brushwood along the track. He had tried to court death in the same manner on the previous day by standing in front of an approaching freight, but the engineer saw him and stopped the train. The body was brought to Winnipeg, where it is held awaiting the Coroner's orders.

DEADLY FIRECRACKER.

Contained Enough Poison to Kill a Hundred Men.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Phosphorus in a firecracker caused the death of a little lad named Ernest Latimer on Sunday afternoon. The child was playing around home and picked up the cracker and put it in his mouth. A few minutes afterwards he was seized with convulsions, and the doctors were at a loss to understand the case. The post-mortem revealed the fact that he had been poisoned by phosphorus. The firecracker was suggested as the source, and the doctors analyzed the one the child had sucked, making the startling discovery that it contained enough poison to kill a hundred people.

LIVE WIRE CAUSES DEATH.

Engineer at Kenora Power-house Receives Shock, Killing Him.

A despatch from Kenora says: About four o'clock on Friday morning James Brown, second engineer in charge of the power-house, received a shock from a live wire while standing near a switchboard and was instantly killed. His assistant seeing Brown was caught, immediately turned off the switch, when Brown fell back dead. His left hand was badly burned, the current passing through him, coming out at the left leg above the knee, which was also badly burned. Deceased was about 55 years of age.

TYPHOON SWEPT CAROLINES

Three Hundred Persons Are Known to Be Killed.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says. Two hundred and seventy persons are known to have been killed, and the loss of life, it is said, will include many more in the disastrous typhoon in the Caroline Islands recently reported by cable from Sydney, Australia. Further advices have been received here in the mails from the Orient showing that in some instances persons clung to the tops of trees for days before being rescued. The property loss is high.

The typhoon passed over the group on March 28, and hundreds of persons were killed by the waves. The typhoon extended as far west as Guam.

At the Manila observatory on March 30 the typhoon was registered as being north-east of Yap, in the Western Carolines. On March 31 it was found to be north of Yap, indicating a dangerous situation in the southern part of the Carolines and the Philippines.

The Island of Ulie was entirely destroyed, and the waves, which passed over it, killed 200 people. Heavy loss of life was reported from other islands. Some were entirely covered, and natives were rescued days afterward, clinging to the tops of the cocoanut trees.

On Wilson Island 20 persons were killed, and on Sirol or Phillips Island, which lies between Yap and Ulie, 50 persons perished.

The majority of the islands were desolated.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

The New Giant Power

A wonderful new giant has arisen in the world of power. In a few years, it is believed by authorities, his brawny arms will be turning the wheels of industry the world over, and the now mighty steam engine, outclassed, will retire to the shadow-land of disuse.

This wonderful force that is attracting the attention of an amazed world by his size and strength is coal gas. It has been ascertained that the power produced from coal may be increased two hundred and sixty per cent., and applied more simply and with greater economy in the form of gas than as steam. In other words, 2.6 times more power may be gotten from the same amount of coal in the form of gas. Instead, therefore, of first transforming the energy of fuel into steam, with the aid of water, and using this in ponderous and complicated engines, by the new process gas is extracted from the coal, and it directly operates smaller and more compact engines at far greater power.

Government experts who have been testing the direct method of converting fuel into power by gas explosion assert that through its general adoption the nation's coal bill may be reduced considerable more than half, and the time is not far distant when the steam engine will be replaced almost universally by the smokeless, odorless, and nearly ashless gas machine.

To this age of industrial activity such a statement presents a startling array of possibilities. It involves the abandonment of the costly and cumbersome steam engine. Under the new system the coal is converted immediately into into gas, and power is developed by exploding the gas in an engine constructed for the purpose.

The idea is not new by any means, but the claim is advanced that its efficiency has been developed beyond question. Think of the tremendous saving of fuel when one ton of coal can be made to produce as much power as two and six-tenths tons under the steam system.

For manufacturing purposes the New England States now expend about $50,000,000 in paying their annual coal bill. One who delights in figures estimates that with the new giant harnessed to the wheels of the factories and mills this coal bill could be cut in half and there would still be enough left of the saving to buy every man east of the Hudson river a new hat.

Last year the fuel bill of the United States was something like $2,000,000,000. A new system that promises to reduce this enormous expenditure considerably more than one-half will no doubt be carefully looked into by the leaders of the industrial world.

The producer-gas system—so called because it produces gas especially for the purpose, and does not depend upon that which is a by-product of blast furnaces—has not yet, it is said, been adapted for service at sea, although experts believe that such will be the next step.

It is calculated that with the use of such power the government could save enough money in its coal bills each year to build a battle ship or two. What is of more importance, however, the new engines advocated for the utilization of the power at sea would probably take up only about half the space required for the big steam engines of the present, leaving a great deal more storage room for coal. A vessel so equipped could, perhaps, journey around the world without recoaling. In case of a battle, too, the new and compact engine would be better protected; it would lie lower in the vessel and be given additional safety by coal bunkers.

For years users of power have been looking for a basic principle other than that founded upon steam. It is thought the government experiments have proven that the large and complicated steam engine is altogether too expensive and cumbersome, and must give way to a simpler and more direct method of producing power.

The producer gas plant is compact, comparatively inexpensive, and consumes its own smoke. It is easier to operate, too, than a steam engine, for there are fewer parts to watch and keep in order. Every bit of coal is consumed, and, what is more to the point, many varieties of coal that are now considered almost worthless for feeding the fire box of a steam plant will make first class gas with its consequent yield of power.

The gas engine is not a novelty in America. Long before it was used for the automobile it was harnessed to dynamos and other machinery. It is asserted that producer gas is cheaper than gasoline. Denatured alcohal will doubtless become an important factor in this problem, too. But be that as it may, the gas engine is attracting considerable attention just at present and very much larger machines are being built now than formerly.

Germans have made greater progress in developing and using the gas engine than have Americans. In a paper recently read before the Society of German Engineers it was estimated that in that country no less than six hundred thousand horse power might be obtained from the surplus gases of coke ovens, and an additional one million horse power from the waste gases of blast furnaces.

The first gas engine plant dealing with coke oven gases was put into operation in 1894 in Germany, and there are now constructed or in process of construction gas engines capable of delivering no less than four hundred thousand horse power when operated with "poor gases." During last year alone one German firm is reported to have constructed one hundred and forty such engines of a combined capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand horse power.

It looks as though the gas engine had got its expensive and cumbersome steam competitor in full retreat.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

How to Stop the Traffic

Archbishop Bruchesi, in an address in Montreal on Saturday evening last said:

The best way to cause a sober and upright nation to spring up in the next generation was to teach the evil effects of alcohol in the schools and the homes of the present day. It was a common custom among some classes of people to take liquor in small quantities on special occasions, such as on New Year's Day, when visiting, before or after meals, or the sipping of a little wine was merely part of the social life. Children, at all times most observant, watched this handing round of the sparkling liquor, and noticed that after taking it their friends and relations grew gay, were jolly, and less distrained in their conversation. Noting these effects the child argued 'that is good for me,' and in a short time asked for it. The parent in whose home liquor was habitually kept could not have any sustaining force to back his statements to the child that the liquor was not good for him and later the child would find out for himself just what this thing was.

Continuing along these lines the Archbishop made an earnest appeal for scientific instruction in schools on the effects of alcohol. By scientific teaching he did not mean the display on the walls of a number of charts, which were merely amusing to the child, but the constant warning of the child against these evils which are daily apparent to him on the streets. "If your child is disobedient," said His Grace, "you will say to him, 'be obedient.' If he shows an inclination to tell untruths you point out to him that he must be truthful. If he is inclined to be careless, if he does not wish to pray, or if he is neglectful of his religious duties, you tell him that he is a child of God, and as such he must be carful, he must pray, and he must attend church, and practice his religious duties. And so, if he speaks of liquor or sees it on any occasion, you should warn him of its evil effects, and you should never let him see it in his own home. Then, indeed, could you say, 'Do as I do.'"

Harold

On Friday last Mrs. Geo. Snarr and Mrs. John Bailey visited friends in Belleville. While there Mrs. Snarr became very ill, and was not able to return home. Her husband was summoned, and at latest reports her condition had not improved. We hope she may soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott spent Sunday at Mr. W. Patterson's.

Mrs. Jas. Bailey spent part of last week in Belleville with her mother, Mrs. Gordanier, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. Ernest White recently met with a severe loss. While at work with his team one of the horses, which was a valuable one, dropped dead.

Miss Molly Bailey has returned from a visit with friends in Havelock.

Mr. Will Cook of Peterboro is spending a few days with his parents here.

Judging from the appearance of the orchards at present the fruit crop will be good.

Miss Gertie Knox, of Spring Brook, was a guest over Sunday at Mr. Thos. Cook's sr.

There have been some improvements made lately to the dwelling in connection with our cheese factory.

Mr. Fred Runge arrived home from Belleville hospital on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bailey spent Sunday at Mr. A. Kirk's.

Madoc Junction Items.

Mrs. P. Carr and Miss Richardson, of Madoc, spent the 24th with her sister, Miss Ethel Stapley.

Mrs. A. W. Andrews has returned home after spending some days with her aunt in Peterboro, who is very ill.

Mr. N. Clarke is spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. E. G. Clarke, in Peterboro.

Mr. T. Eggleton is wearing a smiling face. A boy has come to stay.

Mr. Herman Bennett, who is working in Peterboro, spent the 24th at his home here.

Several from here spent the 24th fishing at the Rapids.

Mrs. W. Fitchett and her mother, Mrs. Alexander, are spending a few days with her brother.

Some of the neighbors here are very busy house cleaning.

Miss Weir, our school teacher, spent the 24th at Mr. Lanson's.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinsey, of Plainfield, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. M. Hoard and daughter, Annie, of Stirling, spent a day last week at Mrs. Mason Clarke's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Seeley and Annie Clarke of Stirling, spent Sundy with Mrs. J. R. Clarke.

Mrs. H. Ashley is quite ill.

Mrs. J. Juby of Stirling spent a day with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. French.

Halloway

Mrs. Cassidy and children, of Madoc, are visiting her father, Mr. G. Ostrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Hough have a baby girl added to their household.

A portable saw mill owned by Mr. Rodgers is sawing a large quantity of lumber on Mr. J. Ryan's farm in Sidney.

Mr. R. J. Allen, of Madoc, visited Mr. John Townsend last week.

A grand union picnic is to be held in Mr. Wm. Clarke's grove on Wednesday June 19th. Some six or more Sunday Schools will be represented. Games, races and contests of various kinds will be open to all, and valuable prizes will be awarded the winners. A booth for the sale of confectionery and dainties will be on the ground.

Anson News

Mrs. A. McMullen attended the funeral of her brother, James W. Burke, of Fuller, on Monday last.

Mrs. G. A. Eggleton is visiting relatives in Rochester.

Mr. F. C. Weaver is home for a few days, having graduated from the Dental College in Buffalo.

Mr. H. Hanna is rebuilding his barn.

Mr. J. G. and Arthur Burke, of Fuller, paid a flying visit to friends here.

Mr. W. J. Hallett of Fuller was the guest of Mrs. McConnell on Sunday.

The Bell Telephone Co. has placed a telephone in Mr. G. A. Johnson's house.

Report for May of S. S. No. 22, Sidney

Sr. and Jr. IV.—60% of 950 req.—L Brooks 671, E Wescott 623, F Winsor 559, M Richardson 529, Agnes McLachlan 504, J McLachlan 484, A McLachlan 434, W McLachlan 341, E Carlisle 300, H Hagerman 288, A Weaver 274, E Brooks 241, A Pyear 192, M Pyear 179, A Carlisle 72. The last six were absent for some.

Jr. III. 450 req.—K McKee 491.

Sr. and Jr. II. 300 req.—A Keating 377, B Richardson 375, F Armstrong 250, D Weaver 195, R Hubble 147, C Smith 147.

Sr. Pr. II. 200 req.—G Green 231, M Winsor 228, C Weaver 208.

Jr. Pr. II. 200 req.—R Carlisle 200, M Weaver, 220, E Armstrong 220, I Wescott 210, W Wescott 187, L Holden 160.

Conduct marks 400.—E Carlisle 400, A McLachlan 400, A Keating 399, G Green 398 D Weaver 398, M Weaver 398, I Wescott 398, E Armstrong 396, K McKee 396, W McLachlan 396, J McLachlan 396, F Richardson 395, W Wescott 395, B Richardson 394, A Weaver 394, F Armstrong 391, A. McLachlan 391, R Carlisle 388, R Hubble 385, L Holden 384, E Wescott 379, H Hagerman 379, C Weaver 378, C Smith 377, M Richardson 376, R Armstrong 367, F Winsor 363, E Brooks 356, M Winsor 333, L Brooks 298, M Pyear 240, A Pyear 220, E Sharp 190, A Carlisle 160.

Visitors for April and May.—Miss Hazel Richardson, Miss Retta Edwards, Miss Ida Weaver, Nellie Keating, Arthur Burke, Miss Lillie Hagerman, Myrtle Winsor, Aleitha Nolan, Mrs. Manley Wescott, Mrs H. McKee, Mrs. W. Wallace, Miss M. Wilson.

Average attendance 31.07.

MISS M. MCMULLEN, teacher.

Spring Brook Public School

SR. DEPT.

Sr. IV—690—C Mosher 646, H Sexsmith 507, T Forestell 433, K Bateman 313.

Jr. IV—690—V McConnell 574, P Thompson 528, C Tanner 382, L Fenn 330, A Welch 301, L Towle 227, G Bateman 211, N Thompson 133.

Sr. III—595—R Thompson 466, M Green 396, L Forestell 349, M Heagle 329, A Reid 301, J Forestell 258, P Morgan 221, E Mason 171, M McMullen 133. D Nerrie 110, N Thompson 55.

Jr. III—595—L McConnell 410, E Thompson 397, M Rosebush 393, L McConnell 389, B Morgan 358, C Welch 278.

Highest conduct marks—Libbie McConnell, Victor McConnell, Roy Thompson.

Average attendance—25.

JUN. DEPT.

Sr. II—455—H Roblin 355, G Moorcroft 353, S McMeehan 331, A Bateman 318, R Roblin 307, R Garrison 304, L Tanner 298, G Nerrie 263, D Forestell 183, C Sweet 158, L Demill 149, E Jones 84.

Jr. II—455—J Wilson 368, E Thompson 275, M Fenn 204, W McGee 185, E Mumby 165, H Quackenbush 78, L Tobin 62, H Cooper 33.

Part II—385—S Danford 283, H Heagle 246, J Nerrie 196, R Demill 194, E Wright 184, F Mumby 132, C Forestell 104, W Mumby 98.

Class IV—C McConnell 116, K Thompson 70, R Hamilton 63, W Reid 62, T Danford 28.

Class III—F Tanner 65, J Cooper 15.

Class II—M. Demill 72, N Sweet 67, T Bateman 65, P Mumby 59, P Welch 53, W Spry 42, M Sweet 42, M Demill 42, A Jones 38, M Mason 29.

Class I—G Danford, M Reid, M Heath, G Thompson, B Reid, H Sweet, J Cooney, F Hooper.

Highest conduct marks—Annie Bateman, Hettie Roblin, Emma Mumby.

Number enrolled 55.

Average attendance 43.

Do Not Neglect the Children

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Five persons were blown to pieces at Kankakee, Ill., by the explosion of a car of giant powder.

Old Time Bank Sinecures.

In the old days the Bank of England was paternal in its treatment of its clerks. One young fellow was distinguished only for his zeal as a member of the volunteer corps which now is defunct. His clerkly services were negligible and neglected, but when it was brought to the notice of the directors they remembered his martial ardor and gave him a nice little sinecure. Another clerk was reported to them as a really clever amateur painter. They saw his pictures. "It is a pity that such talent should be wasted over ledgers," was the kindly verdict. So they gave him a room at the bank for use as a studio and appointed him to the post of superintending the burning of canceled bank notes every Friday afternoon.—London Chronicle.

The Greek Figure.

Greek figures of men appear taller and more graceful than those of moderns. Modern artists make the upright figure seven and one-half times the length of the head. The Greeks made it eight times, lengthening the shin, and the longer sweep from knee to heel gave the figure increased grace and dignity. The same plan was frequently adopted by Lord Leighton, in whose paintings the same effect is obtained.

Made a Difference.

Teacher—If one servant girl could clean two rooms in two hours, how long would it take two servant girls to do it? Little Girl—Four hours. Teacher—Wrong. It would only take one hour. Little Girl—Oh, I didn't know you was talking about servant girls that wasn't on speaking terms!—London Tit-Bits.

Kept His Contract.

Patient—I thought you extracted teeth without pain. Dentist—Well, you still have the pain, haven't you?—Life.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or the Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart, or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me to-day for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by J. S. Morton.

MAKING A BALLOON.

Precautions Taken to Keep the Gas Bag From Destruction.

It may interest the reader to hear something about the construction of a big modern balloon and its equipments. It is made of what is known as balloon cloth, which sometimes is of silk and is sewed in small sections of about a yard square, so that if one of the sections should burst the whole balloon would not collapse and destroy the aeronaut.

At the top of the bag is the valve to let the gas out when one wishes to descend. A rope for opening it runs from this valve through the center of the balloon to the operator in the basket. The balloon is filled through the neck, and this is left always open, so that when the gas expands from the heat of the sun or the lesser pressure of high altitudes the gas may escape and not burst the envelope.

As soon as the balloon is sewed together it is blown full of air and given three coats of varnish. Each coat must be allowed to dry thoroughly before the next is applied, or else they would never become perfectly dry, and the balloon would be likely to be destroyed at any minute from spontaneous combustion. This spontaneous combustion is not a bursting into flame, but a kind of exceedingly quick dry rot. I myself have lost three balloons througir it. Once in my factory we were looking at a beauty when some one sniffed the air and remarked, "Thomas' balloon is gone." And so it proved to be. Five minutes saw it destroyed—rotten so that you could poke your finger through it.

Sometimes the balloon is so affected in only a few sections, and a man may make an ascension thinking his balloon is all right. Protected by the fine netting which envelops the balloon itself, he may even get up to some height before discovering his danger. In former times there were many fatal accidents from this cause.

When a balloon is packed, talcum or some other powder is sprinkled over the folds to keep them from adhering to each other. If this is neglected the balloon will be ruined, especially in hot weather.

As I said, a fine netting covers the balloon proper both to strengthen it and to carry the weight of the basket and its contents. All the strands of the netting come together in the "concentrating ring," just above the basket, in which the aeronaut stands. The anchor and guide ropes as well as the basket are fastened to this concentrating ring.

All modern balloons, besides the valve, have a rip cord fastened to a long patch sewed in the envelope, by means of which the balloon can be cut in two and brought to earth instantly. This is never used except in case of extreme emergency and where the basket is within ten or fifteen feet of the ground.—Dr. J. P. Thomas in Appleton's.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

We all need things we can plug along without.

If you are right, don't let a clever man persuade you out of it.

The thoughts you can't express without profanity are not very important.

Apologies are like family skeletons. They should not be taken out before company.

Half our bad temper comes through our inability to see the justice of the other side.

When you think you have done your best the chances are that you have only started.

This would be a more comfortable world if people would listen to reason as readily as to gossip.

Some people have an absurd notion that unless they are always gabbing they will be considered dull.

The Old Bedlam.

Bethlehem (pronounced Bedlam) is the London lunatic asylum. It was originally founded in 1247 as a priory, but is spoken of as a hospital for lunatics in 1472, and when the church was despoiled it was granted to the city of London as such an asylum. At one time the wretched inmates were exhibited to the public like so many wild beasts, as Pepys notes in his diary and Hogarth shows in one of his sketches. Patients that were harmless or half cured were given badges and released to beg in the streets. Edgar in "King Lear" impersonates one of these wandering Tom-o'-Bedlams.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co. OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc. - - -	$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets - - -	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them - -	$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received - - - - -	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts - -	**$523,354.05**

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying $4.00 a week; 4 paying $5.00; one paying $7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

No. 3

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians. Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. G. THRASHER, R. S.

Notice to the Public
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.
Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. P. Chard, of Lindsay, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. A. L. Coulter and little son are visiting her parents in Orillia.

Mr. W. A. Lundregen, of Hornell, N.Y., is a guest at the home of Mrs. Wm. McCann.

Mr. W. L. Fox left on Monday morning for Parry Sound, where he has a good situation.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. G. Clarke and little daughter are visiting her parents, near Napanee.

Mr. J. S. Morton left this morning to attend the Bay of Quinte conference at Bowmanville.

Mrs. Mary Caldwell returned on Tuesday after spending a week at the home of her late sister, Mrs. Ostrander, in Trenton.

Mr. J. A. Bodgers, of Winnipeg, spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rodgers and other relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Wm. Martin, Mrs. Watts, the Misses Caldwell, Miss Nina Ostrander, and Messrs. David and Peter Martin attended the funeral of the late Mrs. D. Ostrander, at Trenton on Sunday.

Letter of Condolence

TO MR. AND MRS. ROBT. SCOTT.
The officers and members of Court Eldorado desire to share your sorrow in this time of trouble. We realize while you have lost a dear son we also have lost a worthy brother. We trust that you, with us, may submit to Him who doeth all things well, and may we all look forward to a happy reunion.
Signed in behalf of the Court,
HARRY W. JONES,
H. R. BLAKELY,
ARTHUR L. EMPEY.
Eldorado, June 3rd, 1907.

That horrible historical manuscript containing the mandate of the exterminator of the MacDonalds of Glencoe, which some grim humorist has described as "an order for one massacre, as per invoice," brought £1,400 at auction last week at Puttick's rooms, Leicester Square. That seems a big price to pay for a manuscript of only 250 words, but it bears the reputation of being the wickedest, cruelest and bloodiest manuscript ever written by human hand, and the ownership of an object with that reputation is doubtless something to be proud of.

Every Man His Own Doctor

The average man cannot afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must from necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, which can only be had when suitable medicines are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation.
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.
Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.
Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for constipation, billiousness and stomach troubles.
Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of the skin.
One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but $1.25. For sale by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly announcements. Keep posted.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 9th
10.30 A.M.—Sermon by Rev. Wm. B. Benn, Albert College.
11.30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.00 P.M.—Sermon by Rev. Wm. B. Benn.

Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY,—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The brethren of Stirling L. O. L. No. 110 are detrrmined to send every one home happy and satisfied on the evening of 12th of July next.

The Court of Revision met on Monday evening after meeting of the Council, and after considering the roll adjourned to Wednesday evening, June 5th.

House and lot for sale on Front street.
PHILIP CONLEY.

At the Stirling cheese board on Tuesday 480 boxes of cheese were offered, and all sold to Mr, Whitton at 11 13/16c. The Board meets next Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Men enlisting in No. 2 Company of the 49th Regiment, to go into camp on June 17th at Kingston, will receive the following pay: 1st year men, 70c., 2nd year men, 90c., 3rd year men $1.00.

It will be seen by minutes of the meeting of the School Board that the Board has decided to put in steam heating in the Public School. The sum required for the purpose will make a considerable increase in taxes if it is all paid for this year.

The companies of the 49th Hastings Rifles are to entrain for camp on the 17th inst., as follows: Bancroft 5 a.m., Marmora 8.35 a.m., Madoc 7.30 a.m., Stirling 10.50 a.m., Trenton 12.01 p.m., Belleville 1.15 p.m.; arrive in Kingston at 3.30 p.m.

A social in aid of the W. M. S. will be held on Mr. Emanuel Maybee's lawn at Wellman's Corners on Friday evening, June 7th. Admission, 10 cents.

During the absence of the Rev. W. G. Clarke at Conference his pulpit will be supplied next Sunday, June 9th, by Rev. Wm. B. Benn, of Albert College. Rev. Mr. Benn was Mr. Clarke's colleague last year at Little Britain, and is a young man of much promise.

On Sunday last while we were enjoying fine summer weather in this part of Canada, there was a snow storm in New York city. It may also be noted that the weather in British Columbia and the Yukon has been much warmer than elswhere in Canada or the northern portion of the United States.

The Albert College talent who gave such a splendid concert in our village a few weeks ago, will give an entertainment in the Methodist church on Friday evening, June 14th, at 8 p.m. Admission 25c. and 15c. Among those who will take part are Miss Ingle, elocutionist, Mr. James Dyer, baritone soloist, Miss Helen Dyer, pianist, etc. Everybody cordially invited.

The Presbyterian manse and lots adjoining will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 15th. The whole property will be sold in one lot or in parcels to suit the purchaser.
FRED ROLLINS.

L. O. L. District No. 2, South Hastings, at a meeting held at Tweed on Tuesday passed a resolution to attend the celebration at Stirling on July 12th. District No. 3, Central Hastings, at a meeting held on Saturday last, also voted unanimously to come to Stirling as a district. A good band will accompany one of the lodges of District No. 2. Ample provision is being made for good music for the day.

The local bank reports some liberal donations towards the Chinese famine fund, of which we are pleased to know. So little is required to keep one individual in China until after the rice harvest that no one should hesitate because he cannot give a large sum. There are large numbers starving, and the price of one box of cigars will easily tide over one man until food will be plentiful. Funds handed to Dr. Bissonnette or paid in to the Sovereign Bank will be forwarded without expense.

An excursion under the auspices of the Independent Order of Foresters has been arranged for next Wednesday, June 12th, via G. T. R. to Belleville, thence by boat to Foresters' Island. The fare from Anson and Stirling is $1.05 for adults and 55c. for children. From Madoc Junction the fare is $1.00 for adults and 50c. for children. The Orphan's Home on Foresters' Island is well worth seeing, and there is also a beautiful Park and magnificent scenery. What the Foresters do is well done. This will be the event of the season.

Mrs. Jane Reid, of Huntingdon, committed suicide on Thursday last by taking carbolic acid. She was a widow, aged 46 years.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday last there were offered 2,925 white and 50 colored. Sales were: 825 at 12⅞c. and 905 at 12¾c. The balance refused to sell on the board, but sold afterwards on the curb.

Considerable excitement was caused on Saturday night by the report that the three burglars who were at Bancroft a few days previously had been seen about town. In consequence the Council appointed two special constables, who kept watch during the night. In the morning it was learned that three men, supposed to be the ones wanted, had been captured by the constable from Marmora, and were taken to Belleville. Later accounts showed that they were not the ones wanted, as they were unarmed, and made no resistance to capture. They claim to be navvies looking for work.

Bay of Quinte Conference

The Bay of Quinte Conference was opened in Bowmanville on Wednesday morning June 5th, Rev. J. J. Rae, President, in the chair. The Rev. R. Duke will no doubt be the next President, and Rev. C. H. Coon Secretary. Only three candidates were received on probation, Francis John Clarke, H. A. Frost, and S. G. McKee. These were all filling vacancies in the work during the past year. Three are coming up for ordination this year.

The following changes on the first draft are of local interest:
Rev. C. L. Thompson, Foxboro to Selby.
Rev. R. Duke, Selby to Newburgh.
Rev. C. E. Cragg, Manilla to Foxboro.
Rev. W. J. M. Cragg, Frankford to Fenelon Falls.
Rev. J. S. McMullen, Trenton to Frankford.
Rev. R. Bamforth, Trenton to Madoc.
Rev. A. L. Brown, Marmora to Milford.
Rev. A. W. Coon, Milford to Marmora.
Rev. A. H. Hoar, to Seymour.
Rev. D. E. Johnston, to Wilfrid.

The Sovereign Bank

Tha annual meeting of the Sovereign Bank, to be held on June 11th next, is looked forward to with great interest in financial circles. It is understood that the new president, Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, intends making public a detailed statement of the financial standing of the bank.

The report, according to officials close to the executive, will be of a very reassuring character.

It is found that a large proportion of the securities of the institution, though of a perfectly sound character, are not available to meet the business demands of the immediate future.

The whole of the assets, which amount to about twenty-five million dollars, have been carefully examined by the new manager with the most satisfactory results. The total liabilities of the bank are shown to be nineteen million, seven hundred thousand dollars, about 75 per cent. of the total assets.

The forthcoming statement, therefore, may be looked forward to with feelings of confidence by the shareholders and depositors, but the policy of the bank will be directed to consolidating its position rather than seeking the rapid development which has brought the bank to such a prominent position.—Witness.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—After reading the communications and discussions in your paper in regard to early closing and a half holiday I think that all citizens having an interest in the general welfare of our village should say something in behalf of our young people who are engaged in the various places of business as clerks.

At the present time there are very few young people in our village, for as soon as they have received sufficient training to fit them for positions in larger places they go to the towns and cities, where they have shorter hours of labor. And as a result we are sending our boys and girls away from home, and our merchants are acting as trainers for the departmental stores and finding it more difficult to get and keep enough experienced help.

And I think our merchants should realize that there ought to be a time to quit, as well as a time to begin work, to get the best results. Even the farmers, who enjoy the benefits of the fresh air and sunshine, have discovered that to get the best help and most work done it is necessary to grant more reasonable hours than they formerly did. So surely our merchants could at least try the same plan.
ANOTHER CITIZEN.

A despatch from Montreal says the demand for freight cars is about as great as ever, and the prospects are for a serious freight blockade this fall.

One of the examiners of the London Conference is reported to have said that the answers of two accepted candidates for the Ministry would not have been regarded as acceptable twenty years ago.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy, healing, antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalitpus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Deaths.

OSTRANDER.—In Trenton, on May 31st, Mrs. David Ostrander, aged 71 years.

REID.—In Huntingdon, on May 30th, Jane Reid, aged 46 years, 7 months and 23 days.

REID.—In Huntingdon on June 3rd, George Reid, aged 64 years and 15 days.

Hound Lost

A beagle Hound, black and grey, with tan head and ears; stands about 15 inches high. Lost near Sine church. Finder will leave same at Moon's Hotel, Stirling.
C. R. WEESE,
Belleville.

CHINESE LAUNDRY

LEE YONG wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best style, and guarantees all work to be finished equal to the best city laundries. Give me a trial and you will be convinced.
LEE YONG,
Front Street, Stirling.

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of land, with good buildings and well watered, three miles north-east of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school, half mile from cheese factory. Apply to
MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Martha Simpson, late of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, Spinster, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, section 38, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Martha Simpson, who died on or about the 15th day of May, A. D. 1905, are required on or before the 29th day of June, A.D. 1907, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Jane Livingston, of the township of Rawdon, Administratrix, of the estate of the said deceased, at Belleview Post Office, or her Solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling Post Office, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, a statement of their account and the nature of securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavits.

And further notice is given that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only for the claims of which she shall have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons indebted to said deceased must pay the amount of their indebtedness to said Administratrix or her Solicitor hereunder.

Dated at Stirling, this 5th day of June, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

12th JULY
At FRANKFORD
1907

48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND

In attendance. Come and see their fancy street drill parade. Acknowledged by all one of the best on the continent.

See large posters for the days' programme.

Proceeds in aid of Sick, Funeral, Widows and Orphans Fund.

Single fare rates on all railways.

Tickets good from 11th to 13th.

W. F. ELLIOTT, Sec'y of Com. W. H. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

Interior Decorating

We do all kinds of Painting, Graining, Hardwood Finishing, Paper Hanging, Etc., and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every instance. We have the newest and most artistic Wall Paper from leading foreign and Canadian manufacturers, and will be pleased to show you these goods and give an estimate for decorating one room or your whole house.

S. A. MURPHY.

Granitine Floor Finish

For Linoleum, Oil Cloth, Hardwood Floors, Etc.

Household Enamel

For any Metal or Wood surface. In all colors.

Varnish Stains

Gives new appearance to old Furniture or Woodwork.

LIQUID STOVE DRESSING

Everything in PAINTS, OILS,

Varnishes, Etc. We stock only with the best in the market.

WALL PAPER

In price and quality to suit all customers.

J. S. MORTON
Successor to Morton & Haight
Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

WARM WEATHER REQUIREMENTS

Fancy Muslins, large assortment at 10c., 15c., and 25c.
Ginghams, all size checks, regular 12½c., our price 10c. yd.
" " " " 15c., " 12½c. yd.
Extra heavy Print, 32 inches wide, regular 12½c., our price only 10c. per yard.
Very fine Print 32 inches wide, the best in the market, our price 12½c. per yard.
Chambrays, 10 different shades, 12½c. per yard.
A good assortment of Valenciennes Lace, insertion to match.
Ladies and children's Cotton Hoisery from 10c. up to 50c. pr.
Long Gloves, elbow length, black and white Lace and Lisle Thread, and white Silk, from 35c. to $1.00 per pair
Perrin's Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, at $1.00 and $1.25 pair, dressed and undressed.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Fancy Print Shirts, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear, Hats, Caps, Half Hose, Fancy Vests, at the lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Curtains, Poles, Lace Curtains, Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, Table Covers, Window Shades. We make Window Shades to order, and guarantee them for two years.

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

. . LOW SHOES . .

Everybody is going to wear them this summer. You'll need a pair. Our line will be as complete as it is possible to make it, and our styles the dressiest and most attractive ever offered. If you want to be in style you cannot afford to pass us by. Our prices are always right and we can fit you perfectly.

ASK TO SEE OUR—

Ladies' Kid Oxfords	75c, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50
Ladies' White Canvas Shoes	$1.25 to $1.75
Ladies' Patent Colt Blucher Oxfords	$2.50
Misses' White Canvas Shoes	$1.00 to $1.25
Misses' Strap Slippers	75c. to $1.50
Children's Chocolate and Black Slippers	50c. to $1.00
Shoe Polish	5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

☞ Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Darius Green, late of the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Darius Green, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of April, 1907, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Louise J. Green or Silas Green, Stirling postoffice, the executrix and executor, or their solicitor hereunder, on or before the 13th day of June, A.D., 1907, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and demands proven by affidavit and nature of security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required.

And further notice is also given that all persons indebted to the above estate either by note, account, or otherwise, are notified to hand the amount of their indebtedness to the said executors or their solicitor, G. G. Thrasher.

Dated at Stirling this 16th day of May, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for executors.

WILKES STALLION

Is by Arkland; Arkland by Guy Wilkes. Guy Wilkes record, 2.15¼.

Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay. Second dam Heir-at-Law. He is one of the best knee actors in the country, and trotted a mile in 3 minutes before he was half broken.
Terms, to insure $8.00.
FRED. FANNING,
Wellman's Corners.

For Service

A pure bred Berkshire Boar, and a pure bred Tamworth Boar. Terms reasonable.
URBANE HEATH,
Harold.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion

VROWSKY

Record 2.18¼. Reg. 8160.

The fastest Trotting Stallion betwee Toronto and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200 pounds.
STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY
Three of the highest qualifications obtainable. Sire of five with records from 2.25 to 2.17. Sire of many High Class Knee Actors.
Vrowsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all Canada.
Will be at the Kirby House, Stirling every Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL. ELMHIRST, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Proprietor.

Lax-ets 5 c Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

Farm for Sale
or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES

JUST ARRIVED

Now is the time to secure your Buggy, as I have just opened up a carload of McLaughlin Carriages, consisting of

Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats
And a good assortment of
Rubber tired Buggies

This is, without a doubt, the finest assortment of Carriages that has ever been shown in Stirling. A call solicited.
Also some Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Harness, etc., at rock bottom prices.
A full line of Massey-Harris Farm Implements always on hand. Three Massey-Harris Binders at a bargain.

N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.

P.S.—One one-horse Wagon, one two-horse Delivery Wagon, nearly new, and one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestics

I have been appointed by the Dominion Government to place immigrants from the United Kingdom in position as farm laborers or domestic servants in this vicinity. Any person requiring such help should notify me by letter, stating fully the kind of help required, when wanted, and wages offered. The number arriving may not be sufficient to supply all requests, but every effort will be made to provide each applicant with help required.
T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE
NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at News-Argus office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued).

As the hour of seven approaches, ever graver and graver doubts upon this head assail his mind, both when he reflects upon how much it is a habit with the better sort of travelling English to dine in their own rooms, and also when he calls to mind the extremely retired character of Elizabeth's and her mother's habits. Even if she does appear in the public room—and the more he thinks of it, the less probable it seems—it is most unlikely that he will be placed near her. But he might possibly intercept her in the hall on the way to the salle a manger.

In pursuance of this project he takes up his position before the bell, tingling so lengthily as to reach the ears of the deafest and most distant, has summoned the company together; and it is several minutes before enough are assembled to justify, according to the etiquette prevailing at the Grand Hotel, a move to the dining-room. These, at that hotel, although in a very distinct minority—as when, indeed, are they not?—are yet not quite the same choice rarities as at some of the Swiss and Italian ones. But the younger of the one sex are perennially interesting to the other; and Burgoyne, as "the new man," is an object of some attention to half a dozen young girls, and more to two or three sprightly-hearted old ones. His eyes are eagerly shining as each opening door, each step on the staircase, raises his hopes afresh. But neither door nor staircase yield the form he seeks, and he is at last obliged, under penalty of exciting remark, reluctantly to follow the band that go trooping hungrily down a flight of steps to the whitewashed dining-room. He finds himself placed between a bouncing widow who is too much occupied in fondling an old valetudinarian on her other side to have much notice to spare for him; and a sparkling creature of five-and-thirty in a red skirt, who, before dinner is over, confides to him that she fears she has not got a nice nature, and that she cannot get on at home because her mother and the servants insist upon having cold supper instead of dinner on Sunday. When she tells him that she has not a nice nature, he absently replies that he is very sorry for it, and her confidence about the Sunday supper provokes from him only the extremely stupid observation that he supposes she does not like cold meat. It is a wonder that he can answer her even as rationally as he does. It is more by good luck than good management that there is any sense at all in his responses. And yet he may as well give his full attention to his neighbor, for now every place at the E-shaped table is filled up, and travel as his eye may over those who sit, both at the long and cross-boards, it fails to discover any face in the least resembling that which lifted itself from the dusk terrace into his candlelight.

Was it her little ghost, then, that he had seen, her dainty delicate ghost? But why should it appear to him here? Why haunt these unfamiliar shores? The only places in the room which still remained untenanted are those at a round table laid for three, in the embrasure of a Moorish window, not very distant from where he sits. On first catching sight of it his hopes had risen, only immediately to fall again, as he realizes that it is destined for a trio. Why should three places be laid for Elizabeth and her mother?

With a disheartened sigh he turns to his neighbor, intending to put to her a question as to the habitual occupants of the empty table; but she is apparently affronted at his tepidness, and presents to him only the well-frizzled back of her expensive head. He is reduced to listening to the conversation of his vis-a-vis, an elderly couple, who have been upon some excursion, and are detailing their experiences to those around them. They have been to Blidah apparently, and seen real live monkeys hopping about without organs or red coats on real palm-trees. He is drawn into the conversation by a question addressed to him as to his journey.

It is five minutes before he again looks towards the table in the window. His first glance reveals that the three persons for whom it is destined have at length arrived and taken their seats. Idiot that he is! he had forgotten Mr. Le Marchant's existence.

"They are nice-looking people, are they not?" says his neighbor in the red skirt, apparently repenting of her late austerity, and following the direction of his eyes; "but they give themselves great airs; nobody in the hotel is good enough for them to speak to. M. Cipriani evidently thinks them people of importance; he makes twice as much fuss about them as he does about anyone else. Look at him now!"

And in effect the obsequious little host may be seen hanging anxiously over the newcomers, evidently asking them with solicitous civility whether the not particularly appetizing fish (the strongest point of the blue Mediterranean does not lie in her fishes, of which some are coarse, and some tasteless, and some even lie under the suspicion of having poisonous qualities), whether it is not to their liking.

At something M. Cipriani says they all laugh. Elizabeth, indeed, throws back her little head, and shows all her perfect teeth, in a paroxysm of the most genuine mirth. It gives Burgoyne a sort of shock to see her laugh.

Not a day, scarcely an hour, has passed since he last saw her in which he has not pictured her as doing or suffering or living through something; he has never pictured her laughing. It seems to him now but a moment since he was reading her broken-hearted, tear-stained note; since he was seeing Byng grovelling in all the utter collapse of his unmanned grief on the floor of the little Florentine entresol. What business has she to laugh? And how unchanged she is! How much less outwardly aged than he himself is conscious of being! Sitting as she now is, in her simple white tea-gown, with one slight elbow rested on the table, her eyes all sparkling with merriment and laughter, bringing into prominence that one enchanting dimple of hers, she does not look more than twenty. But a few moments later he forgives her even her dimple. However expresse may be the little landlord, he has to move away after a time; and the merriment moves away, too, out of Elizabeth's face. Jim watches it decline, through the degrees of humorous, as she pushes the coarse whit fish about her plate, without tasting it (she was always a very delicate eater), into a settled gravity. And now that she is grave he sees that she is aged, almost as much as he himself, after all. Her eyes had ever had the air of having shed in their time many tears; but since he last saw her, it is now evident to him that the tale of those tears has been a good deal added to.

There is no pleasing him. He was angry with her when he thought her gay, now he quarrels with her for looking sad. As if, in her unconsciousness of his neighborhood, she was yet determined to give him no cause of complaint, she presently again lays aside her sorrowful looks, and, drawing her chair confidentially near to her mother's, makes some remark of an evidently comic nature upon the company into her ear.

They stoop, their heads together—what friends they always were, she and her mother!—and again the blue twinkle comes into her eyes; the dimple's little pitfall is dug anew in her white cheek. Was there ever such an April creature? Mr. Le Marchant appears to take no part in the jokes; he goes on eating his dinner silently, and his back, which is turned toward Burgoyne, looks morose.

How is it that Elizabeth's roving eye has not yet hit upon himself? He sees presently that the cause lies in the fact of her look alighting more upon old and known objects of entertainment, than going in search of new ones. But it must sooner or later embrace him in its range. The fond fat widow beside him must surely be one of her favorites, and, in point of fact, as he feverishly watches to see the inevitable moment of recognition arrive, he perceives that Miss Le Marchant and her mother are delightedly—though not so openly as to be patent to the rest of the room—observing her. And then comes the expected careless glance at him, and the no less expected transformation. Her elbows have been carelessly resting on the table, and she has just been pressing her laughing lips against her tightly-joined hands to conceal their merriment. In an instant he sees the right hand go out in a silent desperate clutch at her mother's, and the next second he knows that she also has seen him. They both stare helplessly at him—at least, the one at him, and the other beyond him! How well he remembers that look of hers over his shoulder in search of someone else. But yet it is not the old look, for that was one of hope and real expectation. Is there any hope or expectation lurking even under the white dread of this one? His jealous heart is afraid quite to say no to this question, and yet an indisputable look of relief spreads over her face as she ascertains that he is alone. She even collects herself enough to give him a tiny inclination of the head—an example followed by her mother; but they are, in both cases, so tiny as to be unperceived, save by the person to whom they are addressed.

He would not have been offended by the minuteness of their salutations, even had he not divined that it was dictated by a desire—however futile—to conceal the fact of his presence from their companion. His heart goes out in all the profundity of his former pity towards them, as he sees how entirely that one glance at him (for she does not look again in his direction) has dried the fountain of Elizabeth's poor little jests; of how white and grave and frightened, and even shrunk, his mere presence has made her. Now that they have detected him, good breeding, and even humanity, forbid his continuing any longer his watch upon them. The better to set them at ease he turns the back of his head towards their table, and compels the reluctant widow to relinquish her invalid booty for fully ten minutes in his favor. Perhaps when Elizabeth can see only the back of his head she may resume her jokes. But all the same he knows that, for her, there will be no more mirth today.

"That is what they always do!" cries a voice on Burgoyne's left hand—the voice of his other neighbor, who begins to think that his attention has been usurped long enough by her plump rival. "That is what they always do—come long after dinner has begun, and go out long before it is ended. Such swagger!"

There is a tinge of exasperation in both words and voice, nor is the cause far to seek.

The table in the window is again empty. In the meantime the "swaggernig" Elizabeth is clinging tremblingly about her mother's neck in the privacy of their own little salon. The absence of the husband and father for the moment in the smoking-room has removed the irksome restraint from both the poor women.

"Did you see him?" asks Elizabeth breathlessly, as soon as the door is safely closed upon them, flinging herself down upon her knees beside Mrs. Le Marchant, who has sunk into a chair, and cowering close to her as if for shelter. "What is he doing here? Why has he come? When first I caught sight of him I thought that of course——" She breaks off, sobbing; "and when I saw that he was alone I was relieved; but I was disappointed too! Oh, I must be a fool—a bad fool—but I was disappointed! Oh, mammy! mammy! how seeing him again brings it all back!"

"Do not cry, dear child! do not cry!" answers Mrs. Le Marchant apprehensively; though the voice in which she gives the exhortation is shaking too. "Your father will be in directly; and you know how angry——"

"I will not! I will not!" cries Elizabeth, trying, with her usual extreme docility, to swallow her tears; "and I do not show it much when I have been crying; my eyes do not mind it as much as most people's; I suppose"—with a smile—"because they are so used to it!"

"Perhaps he will not stay long," murmurs the mother, dropping a fond rueful kiss on the prone blonde head that lies on her knees; "perhaps if we are careful we may avoid speaking to him."

"But I must speak to him!" breaks in the girl, lifting her head, and panting "I must ask him; I must find out why we do not even know whether Willy is dead or alive!"

"He is not dead," rejoins the elder woman, with melancholy common-sense; "if he had been, we should have seen it in the papers; and, besides, why should he be? Grief does not kill; nobody, Elizabeth, is better able to attest that than you and I."

Elizabeth is now sitting on the floor, her hands clasped round her knees.

"He is aged," she says presently; and this time it is evident that the pronoun refers to Burgoyne.

Mrs. Le Marchant assents.

"He must have cared more for that poor creature than we give him credit for. Get up, darling; dry your eyes, and sit with your back to the light; here comes your father!"

(To be continued).

A HOME ON WHEELS.

Novel Car in Which Space is Utilized for Comforts.

In a builders' yard in Fulham stands the quaintest little home in London, England, a caravan resplendent with brass and mahogany fittings. During the winter months this snug little home has been occupied by a young married couple, who toured the eastern counties in it during the summer.

"We shall not tour again this summer," said W. Barron, the proud owner of this house on wheels, "because my wife thinks it is time we settled down, and for that reason I am thinking of selling it. But I shall be sorry to part with our little home, for in spite of its small dimensions, we have been very happy in it."

Mr. Barron believes that his caravan, which is built on Pullman car lines, is the replica of the one owned by Lord Dudley. He bought it from the first owner, who fitted it with mirrors in the walls and ceilings and many ingenious devices for saving space. Over all the car is 21 feet long and 8 feet wide. It has a front door and a side door, so that the owner can attach a portable kitchen or a tent to one end.

Every inch of space is utilized, and it is really remarkable how many things are to be found in the long, narrow sitting-room and the tiny bedroom. There is a smart little range, which, Mrs. Barron says, cooks splendidly. The coal cellar is a large, deep drawer, which pulls out from underneath the range, and holds at least half a hundredweight. On one side of the chimney-piece, which is furnished with a miniature overmantel and china ornaments is an airing cupboard.

Cupboards are indeed to be found in the most unexpected places. On one side of the end entrance door is a hanging closet for Mrs. Barron's dresses; on the other side the china closet with a "wine cellar" underneath. Two upholstered seats lift up and reveal spacious recesses. The flap of the table folds upward instead of down, and becomes a chest of drawers. In the bedroom, which is about 8x8 feet, the bed occupies most of the space, but there is room for a washstand and dressing table as well.

RISE OF THE GOAT IN GERMANY.

Goat Clubs and a Model Goat Farm Under Official Patronage.

There is a movement in Germany to popularize the goat as a domestic animal, chiefly on account of its milk, which is said to be good for every one and by far the best food for bottle fed babies and young children. The promoters are especially anxious to see the goat flourishing in the neighborhood of manufacturing towns.

In upper Silesia several workmen's welfare associations have offered prizes for goat raising and keeping. In addition several communal administrations in the same region encourage goat breeding and keeping in various ways.

At Tarnowitz the authorities have gone far ahead. They have started a goat farm in connection with a plant nursery established with public funds and run for the public benefit. A tract of fifteen acres was first leased and later purchased at a cost of $1,125. Buildings and stock increased the investment to about double that amount.

The local administration contributed $500 and the Prussian Treasury an equal amount. The balance was raised by loan, the interest being assessed on the property of the district until the investment began to pay.

The experiment was begun early in 1905. The result has been a great development of interest in goat culture throughout the province. Small farmers and landowners of all sorts are stocking up and many of the factory people own goats and graze them by the roadsides or on the common lands. The farm is not yet paying its way, but it is expected to in a year or two.

The Rhenish-Westphalian manufacturing region has also taken up the goat. There are many goat culture clubs and arrangements are being made to institute a central goat promotion station at Altenbochum, a busy village where there are coal mines, brickyards and steam mills.

When a bachelor flatters a girl she is apt to mistake him for Cupid's advance agent.

ON THE FARM.

BE KIND TO YOUR STOCK.

When you are getting the young stock ready for the buyer, take them up and stable them, blanket them and have them well groomed; it pays to give them plenty of "elbow grease" to make their coats sleek.

If you have any mongrels on your farm, cut them loose! It costs no more to feed a good colt than a bad one. To stint your horses, especially those for sale, is a "penny wise and a pound foolish" policy. It will usually be found necessary once in a while to mix a little ground linseed cake with the feed.

A word to you, too, about the treatment of the stock. Whipping a shying, frightened, or balky horse is senseless and cruel. Pain does not relieve fright, but the assuring voice of a kind master does. Whipping will make a confirmed shyer of the horse, for it will connect pain with fear. It would be well if every one owning, using, caring for, or dealing in horses, could be made to realize the essentially human character of most of the horse traits observable. If this could be accomplished the effect should be to enlist every person a volunteer member of a world-wide humane society, and extinguish forever the foolish and wicked disposition to abuse and belabor a horse which now possesses many who should know better. Always treat a horse with kindness and he will reward, serve and be a faithful friend to you.

Many a fractious or balky horse has been cured by a little kindness. Speak to such a one gently and soothingly, and if frightened, reassuringly. When he has driven well, give him a kindly pat, a hearty word, and an apple to eat, or a bit of sugar, and notice how almost human is his pride and gratification. Remember that this is a love and fealty which can never be bought. You cannot tempt him with gauds or any mercenary reward. The value of these he cannot know, but he will give you love for love, and that in no stinted measure.

A GOOD CREED.

Henry Ward Beecher over sixty years ago established a Farmer Creed that was as follows:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be liberally fed.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making the farmer and the farm both glad at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better with a sub-soil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer for any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey until honest people are ashamed of them.

CARE OF POULTRY.

A good, large coop into which young chickens can easily go at feeding time is a necessity of the poultry yard. Covered with woven wire over a stout frame work, food can be thrown into it easily. With an opening at the ground large enough for the young ones to go in and partake of their food in peace, such a coop is a great protection. Where old and young chickens are fed together the young ones are run over and deprived of their rights.

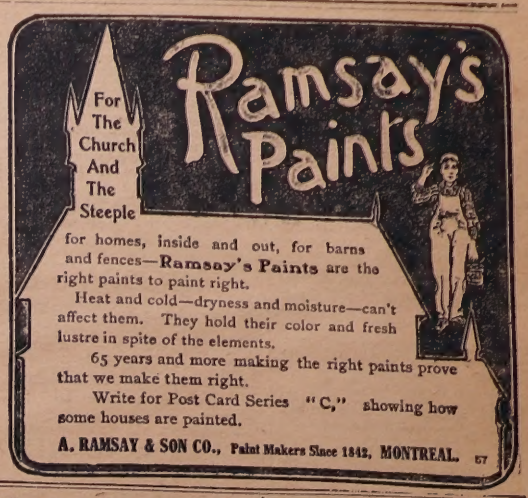
Shade and fresh water are two things very necessary for small chicks in warm weather. Even in the spring quite early the sun occasionally shines so hot that the chicks need shade other than that provided by brooders. Make shelter for them by standing up boards in one way and on other, being careful to place them so that they will not blow down. The chicks will get under them on hot days and on top of them when they need the sun.

To bring out a good, strong chick the temperature should not be allowed to get so high as to cause the chick to pant before it gets dried off, and especially if it is a close, hot day. Such a sweating at any time weakens a chick and it will never be as strong afterward. On a clear, cool day, if the temperature is kept pretty near on the mark, the chicks will take care of themselves in good shape, but as the hatches do not always come off on this kind of weather it is best to look after them closely at this time.

CLEANING AND OILING HARNESS.

A good cleaning and oiling of harness at least every year will greatly prolong its usefulness, writes Mr. Lewis Olsen. And then it is so much easier for horses to work in that this alone will more than repay the expense of cleaning and oiling. It is frequently necessary to clean the harness by washing before oiling. For this purpose I would always use soft water if it can be had, and it usually can if one will take the trouble. Soak over night in a large tub filled with water. Into the water pour the following emulsion: First dissolve a bar of laundry soap in a quart of soft water and boil, then add a quart of kerosene oil and stir and beat until a creamy emulsion is formed. Pour the emulsion into the water in the tub and stir well before placing harness in it. The next morning all soil and foreign matter can usually be rubbed off quite easily with a stiff brush. Then rinse thoroughly in clear water, and in summer hang in shady place to dry before oiling.

Apply the oil carefully to every part of harness and on both sides of leather. Then in a few hours go over the harness again and with a soft dry cloth wipe off any superfluous oil that did not penetrate the leather. Otherwise the oil drying on outside of leather will become stickey and accumulate dust.



IN BURY ST. EDMUNDS

THE JUBILEE OF AN HISTORIC ENGLISH TOWN.

2,000 Actors Offer Services Free — Celebration Takes Place in July.

Bury St. Edmunds, a town near Newmarket, England, that hitherto has failed to win the attention to which an extraordinary interesting history and majestic ruins entitle it, proposes to have a pageant from July 8 to 13 that should astonish the world.

Some of the most interesting events in the developing of the Anglo-Saxon race have taken place in the East Anglian town.

There the barons took their vows before laying the foundation of English and American liberty by compelling John to sign Magna Charta. There Sir Edmund the Martyr died for his people and Richard Coeur de Lion prayed before setting out for the Holy Land.

WILL BE BIG PAGEANT.

The people of the whole County of Suffolk, under the guidance of Louis N. Parker, a dramatist, are preparing to put Bury St. Edmunds into the front rank of European show places. Two thousand actors will take part in all the seven episodes of the pageant. They are East Anglians, and every one is giving services and costumes free. If this mighty cast were to be paid the pageant would cost half a million dollars.

Parts are to be played by 200 peers and peeresses and many other members of the county families. A chorus of monks (all clergymen) will chant melodies specially composed by C. G. Harold Shann, a local musician. The suits of armor and all the beautiful dresses are being made in the neighhood. The leatherwork is fabricated from the tanned hides of the famous wild Chillingham cattle—the only herd of wild cattle now in Great Britain — which were introduced into Suffolk at the time of the Reformation.

ENLIST ARTIST GENIUS.

To boom Bury there has been enlisted the genius of a great English artist, Docre Adams. This distinguished academician has painted designs for the costumes from ancient manuscripts, and everything will be historically accurate in the smallest particular.

The poster designed by Byam Shaw (whose picture of "Our Lord" fetched $6,000 at last year's academy) has made a sensation in artistic and edvertising circles. It is pronounced the most effective poster ever done by an Englishman.

GRAMMATICAL.

"This is letter A," explained the teacher for the tenth time, as he wrote it down on the blackboard, "and this letter B," he went on, putting down the second letter of the alphabet.

"Now, my boy," he began, kindly and encouragingly, as he turned to the stupid boy, "let me see if you can remember them."

"What is this?" pointing to the initial letter of the alphabet.

"Letter A," came the slow response from the dense scholar.

"And this?" questioned the teacher, indicating letter B.

"Let 'er alone," returned the pupil instantly, his stupid face lighting up with pleasure at his own quick reply.

If some men were half as big as they think they are, the world would have to be enlarged.

ZOO'S BIG BILL OF FARK

THE FOOD IS OF A REMARKABLE VARIETY.

That Consumed in London's Great Menagerie Reaches Large Proportions.

A remarkable insight into the variety and quantity of the food, ranging from goats to monkey-nuts, consumed in the menagerie at Regent Park is obtained from the report of the Zoological Society of London for 1906.

The total cost of the food last year was £3,856—an increase of £337 compared with the previous year. Some of the more remarkable items in the bill are as follows:—

Horses, 216; fowl heads, 34,282; goats, 246; bread, 5,946 qtns.; beef, 2,224 lbs.; fresh milk, 743 gal.; flounders, 4,015 lbs.; preserved milk, 2,800 tins; fresh herrings, 7,012 lbs.; eggs, 28,693; biscuits, 388 cwts.; whiting, 90,254 lbs.; meat extract, 76 jars; shrimps, 2,555 pints; carrots, 93 cwts.; potatoes, 119 cwts.; carrots, 990 bunches; cress, 1,387 bunches; bananas, 4,589 doz.; apples, 27 cases; grapes, 2,414 lbs.; oranges, 6,456; monkey-nuts, 35 cwts.; Brazil nuts, 105 lbs.; Spanish nuts, 18 pks.; lettuce, 790 doz.; lemons, 612; onions, 53 bunches; marrows, 65.

YOUNG ELEPHANT'S DIET.

There is an increase in some of these quantities compared with the previous year, due partly to there being more animals and partly to the rations of many having been increased.

An addition of over £60 to the fruit bill is due to there having been a large number of fruit-eating birds and small mammals, while the quantities of fruit and potatoes supplied to the monkeys were raised.

The rice and preserved milk were required for the young elephant, the young Indian and African rhinoceros and for the young hippopotamus. The larger number of sea-lions and the penguin account for the increased consumption of fish.

BEEF PREFERRED.

Beef has been required partly because on one occasion the supply of horses failed, and because it has been found that the Siberian tigers, presented by the Duke of Bedford, thrive better on beef than on horse-flesh.

The general health of the animals has been good. The most serious loss was that of the large female giraffe. There has been a notable improvement in the health of the monkeys since the monkey-house was disinfected and repaired.

None the less, the report states, the health of those kept in open-air cages, without artificial heat, has been markedly better than that of the inhabitants of the houses.

ANIMALS AT LIBERTY.

Some experiments have been made in setting animals at liberty. Several kites have complete freedom, and may be seen hovering about the gardens, to which they return to be fed.

From time to time some of the grey squirrels have been allowed to leave the squirrels' enclosure, and some of these appear to be establishing themselves permanently in the gardens.

A private committee has deposited a number of exotic doves, chiefly from Australia; and after these have become used to being fed in the open, it is intended to allow them complete liberty.

It is interesting to note that the total value of the animals in the Zoo is estimated at £17,042.

The number of visitors during the year was 896,423, the largest number on record with the exception of 1897, when the number reached 915,764.

HE WONDERED.

Jock had been having a night out, and had done himself exceedingly well. After sundry rests on the way, he reached home in the sma' hours of the morning. Crawling carefully upstairs on hands and knees, he was accosted by the wife of his bosom, "Is that you, Jock?"

"Aye!" said Jock. Then, after a pause, "Wis you expecting onybody else?"

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated.

It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A profound impression is said to have been made by the few words of the Russian emperor uttered in reply to a message of congratulation on his recent escape from grave danger. His own life, he declared, was not precious to him, so long as Russia lived in glory, peace and prosperity. These are in truth noble and touching words. And assuredly the czar should—and would—be in no danger from revolutionary plots if the people at large were convinced that he not only platonically wished Russia glory, peace and prosperity, but knew how to promote these blessings and with what elements to co-operate in effective work of reconstruction and reform. Genuine progress would deprive the terrorists of their occupation and make revolution wholly unnecessary and absurd.

Unfortunately the czar's advisers are mostly fanatical reactionaries, who think of their own privileges and those of a small class rather than of the peace and prosperity Russia has so long been denied. Take the situation in the douma and the latest difficulty between the government and the majority of the deputies, especially the peasant members. It is connected with the burning "agrarian question," or the question of more land for the underfed millions of peasants. The majority of the douma proposes compulsory purchase of the land of nobles, but the government announces in advance that no such measure can be even considered. The adoption of compulsory purchase would be regarded as ample excuse for dismissing the douma.

And since the government's alternative land proposal is grotesquely inadequate, the peasant deputies are up in arms and saying that if they cannot get land through parliament, then down with parliament. The ministry fears agrarian outrage and as a result of compulsory alienation; the douma majority thinks the rejection of this plan infinitely more perilous to internal peace and order than its acceptance. A deadlock is thus threatened, with dissolution of the douma as the sequel. But if the peasants find that the government, not the douma, is responsible for the failure to satisfy their land hunger, what will happen in rural Russia? What will they think of the czar's desire for glory and peace for Russia in the light of the attitude of his ministers and court on the land question, the deepest and gravest of all the questions of unhappy Russia?

PLAGUE OF WILD BEES.

Odd Predicament of the Caretaker of an English Hospital.

A remarkable story of the "wrath of the bee' comes from Sedgebrook Farm, near Plumpton, Sussex. The farm is the East Sussex smallpox hospital, the caretaker of which and, in a lesser degree, his wife have been terrorized by bees for nearly five years.

The bees are not hive bees, though it is possible that their progenitors at some remote date were domesticated. They are a swarm of countless thousands (some local gossips say millions) which for five years at least, says the London Express, have had their abode under the tiles of the farm-house and have lived the wildest of wild lives. When the present caretaker came into residence, four Decembers ago, he little dreamed of the unpleasant tenants already in possession. But in the following spring he had a painful revelation. He attempted a little innocent gardening and was badly stung for his pains.

During the last four seasons he has been stung all over the body and chased about the farm times without number. Once last year he was laid low with a sting in the nostril which almost deprived him of his eyesight.

"Look at my garden," he said, waving his hand over a beautiful situated plot of ground which under ordinary conditions would be made highly profitable. "It never looks respectable and orderly. It never gives me what it ought to give. The truth is I am afraid to touch it except when the bees are indoors. All my gardening has to be done either before the bees come out or after they have gone in.

"They never waste time buzzing around me when they come out. Without any warning they dash straight at my head, and they will often follow me a long way down the lane. I seem to be a marked man."

All sorts of tales are rife about these bees. One alarming statement by an ancient rustic of the neighborhood who poses as an expert is that "they are a pertickler wicious kind o' bee, and it takes three of 'em to kill a horse."

Many attempts have been made to destroy them, and several kindly disposed persons who have assisted the caretaker in this way have been badly stung. The bees seem to post sentinels just under the tiles, and as soon as anybody lingers on their side of the farmhouse they come out in a body with appalling threats.

On one occasion the caretaker did think he had rid himself of the insects. They swarmed one morning, and thousands on thousands of them made for the grating of an air brick which 'ed into a hollow ventilation pillar inside a second floor room. As the caretaker saw the black, clustering mass slowly melt through the grating he bethought him of a cunning device. He watched them all safely inside the ventilator, and then closed it securely and plied his hospital fumigator.

Not a single bee came out alive; but their dead bodies rolled out of the grating in scores of thousands, and thickly strewed the ground below. There was much jubilant handshaking between himself and his wife that evening, for his wife had just before had several big stinging insects settle in her hair as she was hanging out washing. But the joy was short lived, for next morning out from the same old hole under the tiles came, seemingly, as many bees as ever, and set the man running, hoe in hand, from his potato patch as fast as his legs could carry him.

It is thought by local people that the bees were originally abandoned by a former tenant of the farm, and consequently sought refuge in the roomy gables of the house, where by now they have probably stored hundreds of pounds of honey.

LONELINESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Great Stretches of Country With Few Houses and Towns.

As nothing in Europe astonishes the New Zealander so much as the crowds, so nothing in New Zealand is so surprising to the Englishman as the vast stretches of uninhabited land.

Even the tourist on the coach roads may easily travel twenty miles without passing a single house. On the road leading to one of the most popular resorts of the North Island, along fifty miles of highway, there is but one small inn, where the horses are changed, says a correspondent of Macmillan's Magazine, and one Masri village with a solitary white teacher for its school. The rest is scrub or swamp where wild horses roam, or cleared bush where blackened stumps still stand, or fern land with patches of rough pasture.

And to reach the far-famed lakes of the South Island, beautiful enough when they are reached, the coach toils for two whole days through inches of dust or mud, according to the season, dragging its slow way past miles of seeming desert, where even the yellow tussock grass is supplanted by thistles or by patches of green lichen resembling nothing so much as verdigris.

In New Zealand they appraise land by the number of sheep it will carry, and this is five or six acres to a sheep, and a merino sheep into the bargain.

The driver as he passes flings out letter bags at the little wayside post-offices or tucks them into wooden boxes perched by the highway. In this way the post is delivered twice or possibly thrice a week in summer and once in winter. But this is along the coach roads—any map will show how few they are—and even they are often impassable for wheeled traffic in winter. Then the post cart, sunk to its axles, lumbers along at the rate of two miles an hour, or the postman rides in mud up to his horse's girths, and those who have business abroad do likewise or wait at home for better weather.

Luckily, in no part of New Zealand are the winters so long and so severe as in England; but metal for roadmaking is scarcer and dearer. When one thinks of all that has been done, and of the fifty years or so that it has been done in, the wonder is, not that the roads are bad, but that there are so many roads of any kind.

On many big runs, which years of toil have gone to make, all the winter's stores must be housed not later than April, because when the rains come only an ox dray or a pack-horse can travel along the road to the township, and that with difficulty; and the storekeepers must bring all their wares from the nearest railway station or coast town before the weather breaks, standing out of their money for many months, or else they must suffer the loss of oxen and horses bogged or exhausted with the heavy winter's work.

No wonder store goods are dear. 'Four foot deep and four foot wide," is the familiar description of roads in "the roadless North," which has a pre-eminently evil reputation in that way; but even in the old settlements southward walking is often out of the question, not only because there is nowhere to go within walking distance, but also because of the roads and the unbridged rivers Nor is that the worst that can befall, for in many districts even yet there are no roads, only bridle paths, or foot racks ending at the water's edge, whence a boat can be rowed to the nearest port of call for coasting steamers.

MOTORING TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Should be an Improvement on the Dog-drawn Sledges.

Lieutenant Shackleton's project for motoring to the South Pole, which he proposes to try to put into execution next October, is not nearly so mad a one as many people are apt to hastily assume.

In the first place, the motor-driven vehicle will probably more nearly approach to the sledge type than the car type, although wheels will undoubtedly supplement the runners, and vice versa. In the second place, petrol will be discarded for perfectly pure alcohol, the freezing point of which is far below even the terrible temperatures of Antarctica.

Mr. Shakleton is, of course, the officer who accompanied Captain Scott when that gallant commander made his record dash south from the Discovery in 1902, on which occasion they got to within 463 miles of the Pole. This was with dog-drawn sledges, the animals having to be killed off one by one on the return journey, so that the weaker might serve as food for the stronger.

Although inevitable under the circumstances, there is something very pitiful, almost revolting, in thus putting into practice after this fashion the iron law of the survival of the fittest. The use of the motor sledge will, of course, obviate any repetition of the horror, and where the dog sledge can go, there also the other ought to be able to travel.

Probably the problem will resolve itself ultimately into whether land extends as far as the South Pole or not. If it does so, then there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in motoring there. As proof of this it may be mentioned that Captain Scott, assisted by two seamen, actually dragged a hand sledge between five and six hundred miles over the inland ice of Victoria Land; considerably further, that is to say, than the distance which separates the Pole from his already recorded "furthest south."

And the difference between a hand sledge and a motor sledge will be greater than is the difference between a wheelbarrow and an 80-h.p. automobile.

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA

VESSELS SAILING WITHOUT A CREW ON BOARD.

Unsolved Secret of the Brig Marie Celeste — Mystery of a Chinese Junk.

What is the sailor of a coastguard to think when he sights a vessel, sound and uninjured, drifting aimlessly across the ocean without one soul aboard her? Such cases, however, are not so rare as might be imagined. Of those on record far the most remarkable is the still unexplained case of the Marie Celeste.

The Marie Celeste was a well-manned brig, her crew, included the captain, his wife and little girl, amounting to twenty all told. Her port of departure was Boston, and she was bound for Mediterranean ports with a cargo of general merchandise.

Some six weeks after she left Boston for Gibraltar coastguards saw a brig approaching the Straits under full sail. But a minute's inspection showed that there was something wrong. She was yawing as if no one was at the tiller, so she was boarded.

Imagine the men's amazement at finding not one soul aboard! Yet no boats were missing. All were sound and in their proper places. The vessel herself was perfectly tight. There was no water in the well. There were no signs of any storm or fight or mutiny, no disorder of any kind. More, it was evident that the vessel had not been long deserted; for the remains of a meal that was on the table were quite fresh, and a watch hung upon the wall which was still ticking.

The vessel was brought in, and a most minute investigation made, but without any result. And there the case remains. What became of those twenty people is a mystery apparently insoluble.

HAD PIRATES BEEN AT WORK?

A very similar case was reported a good many years ago from the China seas. A French vessel passing west of the Loo Choo Islands fell in with a large Chinese junk sailing at her own sweet will across the ocean, with all her big mat sails set. As it was plain that she was not under control, she was boarded. In this case, too, there was not one person upon her, alive or dead.

The French crew at first supposed that it was the work of pirates, but the suggestion was negatived by the fact that her cargo, a rather valuable one of silks and other commodities, was intact. Nor were there any signs of bloodshed. True, a large knife lay open on the deck, but it had no blood upon it. As the weather was threatening, the French ship did not attempt to tow the junk. They transferred her cargo, and set her afire.

Sometimes a mystery of this kind is solved later.

In August, 1904, a large barque of over a thousand tons came sailing all by herself into a lonely bay near Poum, in New Caledonia. A settler went aboard, and, finding her deserted, got help and anchored her. She turned out to be the British ship Dumfriesshire, and to contain a cargo valued at over $100,000. The ship was fairly sound, and at first all were utterly puzzled as to how she came to be abandoned. But later all was made clear.

It appears that the Dumfriesshire went ashore in the darkness upon an unknown coral reef, and so serious was her position deemed that her crew took to the boats. They were picked up by a steamer and taken to Noumea. Meanwhile the vessel, which was really but slightly damaged, lifted with the next tide, and by a piece of luck drifted into safety.

LOST—A TORPEDO BOAT!

Nearly half a century ago the islet of Corvo, one of the Azores, had for its only inhabitants two runaway English sailors. One morning there came drifting into the little bay where their hut stood a quaint, old-fashioned vessel, rustless and battered, but quite sound in hull.

The men boarded her and found that she was evidently a Russian sealer, and discovered papers showing that she had been abandoned in the year 1801. She still had plenty of provisions aboard, the beef, though hard as stone, still eatable, but not even a dead body was in her. Examining her hold, the beachcombers found furs in perfect condition to the value of $4,000. The most probable explanation is that the old brig had been frozen up and abandoned by her crew. But is it not an amazing thing that she should have crossed the whole great space of the North Atlantic without harm and also without being sighted by any passing vessel?

Three years ago a French torpedo boat, No. 108, was reported drifting off Dewnderry, which is a little fishing village just below Plymouth, England. She was quite sound, but had no one aboard, and at first there was much mystery as to what had become of her crew. But eventually it turned out that as she was being towed from Cherbourg to Brest the hawser had parted and the weather was too rough to pick her up again.

WOULD HELP OUT.

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson. "Dancing is mere hugging set to music."

"We might cut out the music," softly suggested the bad young man in the rear of the auditorium.

A LAST STAND.

"Don't you think the Newriches have too much silver at their functions?"

"Do let them show there's something about them which has polish."

Doctor—"Have you any idea how your wife caught this terrible cold?" Husband—"I think it was due to her cloak." "Too thin, eh?" "No; it was a last winter's one, and she didn't wear it."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Royal Archers are to visit Peebles on 24th June, when they will shoot for the ancient silver arrow.

Public houses in the United Kingdom numbered 96,727 in the year 1881. In 1904 the number was only 91,502, and it is steadily diminishing.

Mr. Thomas Hoddinott, who has just died at Sherborne, Dorset, at the age of 94, lived and died in the same house in which he was born.

Mr. Chamberlain is improving in health since he went to Valescure, and has been able to take walking exercise, which was not possible while he was in England.

Lord Kelvin receives a handsome income in the shape of royalties on his inventions. His patents are said to be used by every foreign navy, and in Japanese warships alone 14 of his appliances have been adopted.

A silver eel, measuring 47 inches and weighing nearly 8 pounds, was caught alive in a bathing pool in Roundhay Park, Leeds, by some workmen, who happened to be making improvements in the vicinity. Experts declare its age to be almost 40 years.

"Despicable and un-English" was how the jury characterized the conduct of Edward Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, who drove away after colliding with Edward Jackson, a cyclist, leaving him lying injured. Jackson died shortly afterwards.

Through the unusual thinness of his skull a Bury lad named Rowell lost his life. He was knocked down by a cyclist, and at the inquest a doctor stated that had his skull been of the normal thickness he would have been little harmed.

A Leeds woman who summoned her husband for persistent cruelty, stated that during thirteen weeks he had only given her 6d on which to keep house, and during that time he had sold a piano for £10 and spent the money in drink.

The maces belonging to the ancient borough of Marlborough were sent for renovation recently, and on the tops being unscrewed it was found that they formed a loving-cup, which contained a document with the names of those who had drunk from the cup.

Mr. Samuel Ford, coal merchant, of Crewe, met with a tragic end. He was riding on a lorry, attached to a traction engine, driven by his son, and while putting on his coat he fell under the vehicle. The wheels passed over his body, and death was instantaneous.

A young woman named Boyd, of Parton, Cumberland, was picking flowers for a funeral wreath when she slipped, and the stalk of a Michaelmas daisy entered her wrist. A piece of the stalk remained in the wound for eleven days, set up lockjaw, and death ensued.

Mr. Thomas Graham, of Stonerigg, Head's Neck, Carlisle, who as secretary to the Border Union Coursing Club and a breeder of successful greyhounds was one of the best known coursers in the country, died suddenly at Liverpool, in the midst of the excitement of the draw for the Waterloo Cup.

SHE DID.

Eve may have been quiet at times, but she helped Adam raise Cain.

No, No!

There was a man in our town,
Who was rather slow;
His business kept him sitting down—
An advertiser? No.

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.

"Do you think it is right for a woman to marry a man out of pity?"

"Cerainly not; pity and love are too near akin."

SHORTER CASH NOW.

Pat—Oi wint on a stroik fer shorter hours last week.

Mike—An' did yez get 'em?

Pat—Faith, an' Oi did thot. It's mesilf as ain't workin' at all now.

The liar is a man who has invented a tale that won't wag.

Money flies when we are young and time flies when we are old.

In the Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., California. The Yosemite River drops over precipices 2,600 feet high in three separate plunges, of which the first is a sheer drop of 1,500 feet.

Spain possesses the richest silver-mines in Europe. For many years she has produced annually about 120,000 pounds of silver. But the oldest silver-mines belong to Germany, and are the Erze Gebirge, between Saxony and Bohemia.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offen, sternly, "on my way home just now I saw that policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him——"

"Oh, shure, that's all roight, ma'am. Oi'm not jealous."

English gunpowder is made of sulphur 75 parts, charcoal 15, sulphur 10. Chinese is made of sulphur 76 parts, charcoal 14, and sulphur 10. Almost every nation uses slightly different proportions of the same three ingredients in the manufacture of its special brand of gunpowder.

invitations to balls, parties, weddings, and other festivities?" Second Dude: "It is the simplest thing in the world, my dear fellow. When I suspect that any of my big-wig acquaintances are going to give one, I tell them I shall be out of town. They imagine it is safe to invite me. They do so, and lo, and behold! I bob up serenely. Strategy, my boy, strategy!"

It is said that a French painter one day visited the salon in Paris in company with a friend who was a member of the committee of selection and who had been instrumental in securing the acceptance of the painter's work. When the artist came near his picture he exclaimed:—"Good gracious! You're exhibiting my picture the wrong side up!" "Hush!" was the reply; "the committee refused it the other way."

FISH THAT FIGHT FEVER

HOW THE LOWER CREATURES MAKE MAN'S LIFE EASIER.

Man Owes a Big Debt of Gratitude to Many Birds, Beasts and Insects.

Hot as is the climate of Barbadoes, it is very healthy. Fever is far less common than in most tropical islands. Malarial fever, as we all know nowadays, is carried by mosquitoes, and mosquitoes are delightfully rare in Barbadoes. The natives say that the reason is that these unpleasant insects cannot breed in the islands, because all the fresh water is full of the little fish popularly known as "millions." The fish devour the wiggly grubs which hatch out from mosquito eggs, and so very few come to maturity.

Not many people remember what a big debt man owes to birds, beasts and insects. To birds in particular. That repulsive, bald-necked bird, the turkey buzzard, for instance. You find him or near relatives of his in every tropical country, and where he lives no scavengers are needed. Dead carcasses or offal of any kind which would otherwise breed pestilence is cleared up in no time, and nothing left but bleached bones.

Then there is the secretary bird. But for his peculiar appetite for snakes, parts of India would be uninhabitable. Poisonous or otherwise, they all disappear down his lengthy throat. Both buzzard and secretary bird are protected by law in their own countries.

Speaking of snakes, there are two or three sorts of these reptiles which ought to be protected. One is the king snake, common in tropical and semi-tropical America. The king snake is non-poisonous, and has a peculiar antipathy for the rattlesnake. He always tackles him on sight, and is so strong and brave that "crotalus horridus" generally comes off second best.

MORE WAGTAILS, MORE MUTTON.

The rat-snake is another reptile who deserves well of mankind. He has an insatiable appetite for rats and small animals of that kind, and he can get down their holes after them as nothing else living is able to.

We have heard a good deal lately of good and bad British birds, and it has become an open question whether some such as rooks, sparrows, starlings, gulls, and woodpigeons ought not to be thinned out. But some of our home birds benefit us in ways which we never dream of, says Pearson's Weekly.

Take, for instance, the water wagtail, that pretty little long-tailed chap that runs with such a queer jerky motion. The wagtail is the shepherd's friend, and indirectly saves for human consumption much good wool and mutton.

In this way. The wagtail's particular pet dainty is a sort of small snail, of which he consumes large quantities. Now, this snail is the "host" or the harborer of the liver fluke, a parasite dreaded by all flock-masters. The sheep, in cropping the herbage, swallow the snail, and with it the fluke, and the parasite finds its way to the poor animal's liver or brain with fatal results. Thus, the more wagtails, the fewer snails and the more sheep.

Besides the enormous number of insects noxious to man or to his crops which birds destroy (a pair of titmice, for instance, will devour 120,000 insects during their breeding season), our feathered friends have another useful office. They are great tree-planters.

MR. SQUIRREL—TREE-PLANTER.

Rooks are very fond of acorns. When a rook has gorged himself upon acorns he generally carries away a few and buries them, with an eye to future hard times. It is about an equal chance that he forgets all about his store, and next year the seeds germinate and we get a little grove of oak trees. Blackbirds are equally keen on ivy berries. The undigested seeds are strewn broadcast, and holly, hawthorn, mistletoe, and many other trees and plants are similarly sown by birds.

In this connection the good work done by Master Redtail must not be forgotten. The squirrel is the greatest tree-planter of all our native creatures. Every autumn he makes scores of little hoards of nuts and acorns before he begins his winter nap. But he is a forgetful fellow, and it is about an even chance whether he remembers the location of his store or not. If he does not, why, the seeds, well buried down in the good, rich earth, are sure to germinate.

To come to insects. Most of us take great credit to ourselves for slaying a queen wasp in spring, or taking a wasp's nest in summer. Well, wasps are a vile nuisance when one has ripe fruit about. But most of us either forget or are not aware that the common wasp is the very worst enemy of the intrusive, buzzing, germ-spreading house fly. A worker wasp will destroy a score or more flies daily, and a single wasp's nest may number 2,000 workers!

SULTAN'S RAGGED ARMY.

The Sultan's army suggests a regular country circus. Every Friday one may see a sample of those monkey-like soldiers at the parade of the Selamlik, which takes place on the Kasbn Square at 11 a.m. A battalion marches past in double column and salutes the Governor, who goes from his palace to the mosque. Their uniforms have lost their color, and their trousers are too short, showing their legs, which shine as if they had been covered with shoe-polish. However, it would be a mistake to think that this gang of ragged ruffians could not stand a fight. Fanaticism will make heroes of them, for their contempt of death is absolute.

ELEPHANTS ASLEEP.

People who really know nothing about it used to say that elephants never lie down to sleep. This is not true at all. They have been known to stand for twelve months without once lying down to sleep; this is regarded as want of confidence in their keepers, and of longing to regain their liberty. For when they are perfectly at ease and reconciled to their fate, they will lie down on their sides and sleep peacefully.

TWO REMARKABLE CATS

LONG PEDESTRIAN FEATS PERFORMED BY THEM.

"Midge" Travelled 221 Miles Back to the Old Home—"Tramp" Also Went Back.

As a rule dogs are credited with possessing greater powers of attachment than cats, but whether they always deserve the distinction is another matter.

Here is an interesting and absolutely true story of a cat's faithfulness which would be hard to beat. The animal in question belongs to a Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Ess, of 11, McArthur Place, Detroit, and the facts are vouched for by Mr. Van Ess. The cat's name is Midge, and the beginning of his unusual career dates from the 15th May, 1898. "On that day," says Mrs. Van Ess, "a lady, a relative of ours, living on Cass Avenue, looked out of the window and saw two small kittens about to be trampled under the feet of some horses. She ran out, but was only in time to pick up one dead and the other very much injured. The latter subsequently recovered, but his wounds left him with a peculiar swinging walk

LIKE THAT OF A TIGER.

As a matter of fact, it was the opinion of the veterinary that examined Midge—as we at once christened him—that some of the bones of the back were fractured.

"Well, this lady brought the kitten to our house and gave it to my wife's mother, who lives with us. In June, 1899, my wife and her mother went to Gordon, Ohio, and took Midge along, leaving the other cat, Nig, with whom Midge was great friends, behind. They arrived at their destination in the evening, and the next morning Midge was taken to the kitchen to be fed. He managed in some way to get out through the screen door and took to the fields and woods across the road, but though the country was searched for miles around nothing could be heard of the animal.

"On June 17th, 1900, a friend and myself were seated on the back porch of our house in Detroit, enjoying our cigars, when we noticed a black cat climbing the fence into the yard. It was thin and rough looking, and crawled over the fence as though it was about half dead. I jokingly called out to my wife that Midge had at last returned, and when she ran out and called,

'COME, MIDGE, MIDGE,'

the cat looked up at her in such a pitiful way and began mewing so plaintively that my curiosity was aroused.

"We examined the cat and found that he bore all the exact marks of our missing animal, and when he walked off we couldn't help seeing that he had Midge's peculiar swinging walk, caused by his injuries when a kitten. We took him into the house, where he met his old playmate, Nig, and the two cats, instead of fighting and spitting, as strange cats usually do, fell to rubbing their noses together and acting as though they were glad to see each other. After that he ran to the door of the room where my wife's mother usually slept, and where he was accustomed to jump on the bed to greet her, but she was still in Ohio, and we watched what the animal would do next. Now, when Midge lived with us he would never sleep in any place but one particular chair which was kept for him, and so we were not very surprised when he immediately 'made' for that chair, which was in its accustomed spot, climbed into it, and went to sleep. He seemed completely exhausted, and for many days

DID NOTHING BUT SLEEP AND EAT.

"As he grew stronger we kept observing his every act, and at last made up our minds that it was indeed Midge. He had travelled the whole distance from Gordon to Detroit, a distance of 221 miles, taking one year and sixteen days to make the journey. I notice that he hunts much more now than when we left for Ohio in 1899, and from this I conclude that on his way back he must have lived almost entirely on what game he could catch. Although Midge is thoroughly domesticated with us, he usually refuses to make friends with strangers. How he ever knew the right direction to take, or what guided him to this particular spot where he used to live, is more than I can tell. We have not the slightest doubt that he is the same cat, and I think you will agree with me that he has had a wonderful career."

At a cat show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, a couple of years ago, there was on exhibition a very remarkable cat appropriately named Tramp, who not only carried off a Blue Ribbon for being an honor to his race, but also gained considerable distinction from the fact that he had found his way from the place of his Orange home in New Jersey, which is

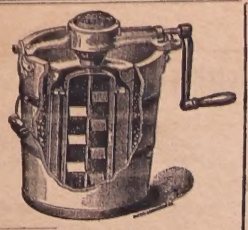
A COUPLE OF HOURS' RUN

on a fast train. Tramp (he was called Flip then), had been made a present by his owner, Mrs. Fielding, to a friend living in Philadelphia, and this callous method of bartering with his affections evidently rankled in Flip's mind, for he had not been a week in his new home when, after a bad attack of homesickness, he determined to find his way back to "mother" with as little delay as possible.

He, therefore, gave his new friends the slip and was not heard of for several months, when one morning he made his appearance at his Orange home looking, if not actually sleek and fat, at least in good health, though he walked with something of a limp. He was welcomed with open arms and soon made himself at home, receiving the congratulations of his former owner with a quiet dignity which, Mrs. Fielding declared, was a just reproof for her callous conduct. She immediately changed his name to Tramp, and has since openly declared that nothing will ever tempt her to part with the animal again.

Young Brown (jestingly) — "What would you say, Mr. Jones, if I were to run away with your daughter Ethel?" Mr. Jones (father of ten six unmarried)—"I should say you wouldn't have to run very fast."

"Peerless Iceland"



Ice Cream Freezers

Are the Best

SCREEN :: DOORS

All sizes; all styles,—with Panel, Centre Rail and Plain (Oak Finish).

GARDEN RAKES
LAWN RAKES
BORDER TRIMMERS
LAWN MOWER GRASS BOXES

Wyandotte—A practical and economical cleaner. Used for all purposes. Price per 5 lb. package, ... 25 cents

HENRY WARREN & SON
Hardware 'Phone 25

WANTED!

200 LADIES—TO CALL AND BUY A PAIR OF

Fine Dongola Oxfords	from $1.25 up
" Fancy Strap Slippers, all latest styles,	" $1.25 "
" Lace Boots	" $1.25 "
Fine White Canvas Shoes	" $1.25 "
" Patent Colt Oxfords, Lace and Button	" $2.75 "
" Children's Chocolate and Black Boots	" .75 "

For Children's Boots, Slippers and Oxfords we can't be beaten in price and quality in Stirling.

AT ONCE

You can buy Boys' Fine Boots	at $1.25
Boys' Fine Vice Kid Boots	at $1.50
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.50
See our Men's Patent Boots	from $3.00
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.25

Good values from one end of the Store to the other.
Shoe Repairing a specialty.
Shoe Dressing from 5 cts. up. Colors, white, tan and black.
Wide Silk Shoe Laces at 10 cts. a pair.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

A Methodist missionary at Chaotung-fu has been seriously wounded by Chinese rebels.

The Orangeville Sun says in a note and comment with regard to the Douglas case: "After all this tomfoolery of legal phrases and court procedure, the bald and glaring facts stick boldly out: Lizzie Wells is dead! She died as the result of a criminal operation! Two men were charged with contributing to her death! One of them is out on suspended sentence and the other is discharged! Is the Ontario Government strong enough to shoulder the responsibility for being a partner in the crime?"

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

MORTON & HAIGHT.

Spring Brook Medical, Surgical and X Ray Institute,

SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M. B., M.D.C.M., Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

Marriage Expenses.

Careful observation, extending over a period of forty-two years and supplemented by thousands of interviews with storekeepers, hairdressers, modistes, milliners, collectors and others, leads us to believe that the average cost of a bride's trousseau in this country—taking the rich with the poor—is the sum of $66.38. Equally careful observation convinces us that the average cost of a bridegroom's sartorial outfit is slightly less than one-third that amount, or, to be exact, $22.01. Thus we have $88.39 as the cost of the garments worn by bride and bridegroom at the average wedding and in the course of the average honeymoon.

Long Lived Razors.

"How long have you had this razor?" asked the barber.

"A dozen years."

"Well," said he, "that is not bad. It's no record, though. Lots of my customers have razors that they've owned twenty and twenty-five years and used too. Why, one old man gets me to hone every three months a razor he bought over forty years ago. And it's such a good razor yet that this old man's son, whenever he wants a velvet shave, goes to his dad and borrows the veteran razor. A razor that with good use won't last twenty-five years is no razor at all."

Yourself.

If you wish to be miserable you must think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch, you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you and you will be as wretched as you choose.

Pure Love.

When a woman chooses a man with a bald head, a pair of bowlegs and a Saturday night pay check of $10 you can't accuse her of marrying for anything but pure, unalloyed, uncontaminated, unquestioned and undying love. —Lamar (Mo.) Democrat.

The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear.—Burke.

GET WELL!

Never mind what the Doctor says. If you have Bladder Trouble, Kidney Disease or Rheumatism, you can get well if you take

Bu-Ju

The Gentle Kidney Pill.

50c. a large box. At Druggists, or by mail direct postpaid. 65

The Claflin Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

A WEIRD RACING TALE

How a Horse That Couldn't Run Came In a Winner.

PULLED OFF AT GUTTENBERG.

The Story of the Way That Jockey Hugh Penny Repaid an Impecunious Owner Who Had In Days Gone by Helped Him on In His Career.

St. Louis, long a center for merry-go-round tracks, having at various times fostered the East Side, Madison, Sportsman's park and South Side tracks, has had many a weird racing tale unloaded upon it. Stories of horses at the night track being run in on the last lap under cover of semidarkness and the like have been common.

Here's one, however, that comes from the days of the old Guttenberg course, which seems able to hold its head up in almost any disreputable turf company:

When prosperity commenced shining on the Gut a little rat faced jockey began to attract the attention of men who wanted to get their horses home in front. He was quick at the post, had fair judgment, did not know what fear was and was willing to take all sorts of advantages, whether fair or not. This was Hugh Penny.

Penny had another virtue that is rare in jockeys in these days. He was grateful. When he was making a reputation a certain owner went out of his way to give him a mount.

This was the making of the jockey. The experience he got on this man's horses taught him a whole lot, and finally his services were in such demand he was able to pick his own mounts. Money was flowing into his pockets. He wore diamonds, drove fast trotters and was one of the few visitors to the hill able to afford fur overcoats.

In the meantime the man who had given him his start had fallen into a ruck and could not win a race. He owed every one who would trust him, the feed box was empty, and his stable consisted of one plug that could run a bit in the mud, but on a fast track couldn't beat a ten-year-old maiden.

This was the state of affairs when one night after the races he approached Penny and asked him to ride his horse in a six furlong race the next day. "What's the use, Bill?" asked the diminutive jockey. "He can't run fast enough to keep himself warm."

"You're right, Jock, but I've just got to take a chance. I'm down and out, and it is possible the old horse will be lucky enough to squeeze into third money."

The next day came. There was a fog surrounding the course that you could cut with a knife. In fact, it was so bad a bugler went to the post with the horses and with a loud blast announced when the flag fell. There was not a foot of the track that could be seen from the grand stand, and the judges had to leave the stand and go out on the track to tell which horse had won.

As Penny was mounting his horse in the paddock he was greatly excited.

"How much have you bet?" he asked the owner.

"Not a cent, son," was the reply. "I haven't got a cent to bet with, and, besides, the old horse can't win."

"Yes, he can," said Penny. "He'll win by a block. Here's a hundred. Hurry up and get it down."

The hundred was bet, and the horses went to the post. In a few moments there was a loud blast of a bugle, and the race was on. It was a half mile track, you understand, and the start was about where the mile and a quarter would be on a full mile track.

In a few seconds the splash of horses' feet could be heard from the grand stand and a few shadowy forms seen passing along the stretch. Then everything was silent until again came the faint patter of horses' feet. These grew louder and louder until finally they were right in front of the stand. Then it was seen that one horse was ten to fifteen lengths in front of the field. In a few moments it was announced that Penny's mount was the one that was so far in front, and the race was given to him.

Penny dismounted and made his way back to the paddock. He did not have a speck of mud on his clothes.

"The old horse was a runner today, wasn't he, jock?"

"Runner nothing," answered Penny. "Why, he couldn't run fast enough to beat me."

"How in blazes did he manage to beat that field, then?" was the query.

"He didn't," replied Penny. "I stood still when the flag fell, and when I heard the field coming after making the circuit of the track I drew the whip on the old dog, and even then it was all he could do to get home in front."

And that was one way of winning races at the hilltop track.

Antiquity of Slavery.

Slavery is pretty nearly as old as the race. It began so far back that the memory of man, assisted by the still greater memory of history, can recall no time when it did not exist. It would be difficult to say who were the first slaves. In all the nations around the Mediterranean, where civilization is supposed to have started, the institution began early to flourish and held on right down through feudalism to modern times.

Meet the pessimist with a smile. It is his worst medicine; but, bitter as it is, it usually does him good.—Oklahoma State Capital.

THE ODOROUS ONION.

A Word or Two In Favor of the Pungent Vegetable.

The onion need have no fears. Its position is secure. Born of the lily family, probably in Asia in the farm centuries, it grows all over the world. It was well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. It is mentioned in ancient Egyptian writings and in the Pentateuch. When the Israelites in the wilderness grew weary of manna they sighed for the good things they had left behind, and they distressed Moses when they lifted their voices in weeping and cried: "We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely the cucumbers and the melons and the leeks and the onions and the garlic but now our soul is dried away. There is nothing at all, besides this manna before our eyes." It was not so much the fleshpots of Egypt that they sighed for as the succulent leek, the pungent onion, the odorous garlic. The onion is the Welsh national emblem. In Spain and Italy garlic, which is merely a condensed onion, enters into nearly all dishes of both the rich and poor. The onion thrives in Siberia and in Honduras. It flourishes on the Nile and on the Mississippi. It was a favorite with the Ptolemies of ancient Egypt, and it finds favor with the highest and the lowest in Macon and Charlotte. The lady of Shalott died of a broken heart because she had to give up either onions or her lover. Her lover was one of those finicky fellows who objected to the odor of onions, and she would not give up the shallot. The onion is all right. It never seeks to conceal itself. It is about the only thing in hash in which one can have confidence.—

DISPERSING A MOB.

Efficacy of a Fire Hose or a Stout Rawhide Whip.

"A good stout rawhide whip in the hands of a policeman would be one of the most effective riot breakers I can readily think of," said a police inspector. "There is nothing the average crowd of roughs fear more than a rawhide in the hands of an expert unless. Indeed, it is a stream of water from a fire hose. Before the stinging lashes of a rawhide there is no crowd which would not cringe and fade away. Then where there are children in a mob a cop does not want to nail one of the little ones on the head with a night stick. A crack of the whip would be less cruel and quite as effective. It is usually the sharp crack of the lash that does the trick, as much so as the sting. In Russia the clout is used with more deadly effect than the rawhide or blacksnake whip could ever be used. Of course there is danger of putting out the eyes of some one with the cracker of the whip, but then, too, there is danger of breaking some heads when the night stick is applied.

"Did you ever see a crack driver from the rural district handle a long whip? He has it down so fine that he can flick a coin out of your fingers twelve feet away. A policeman could become equally proficient with practice. It would be just the wrinkle in many cases where there is a mob to handle. A whip and a fire hose would make a great battery. The fire in many a rioter has been extinguished by the cold stream from one of those two inch nozzles."

Fear and the Hair.

That fear will cause the hair to stand on end has been known through the centuries, ever since a spirit passed before the face of Job's comforter, Eliphaz, the Temanite, and "the hair of my flesh stood up." At the execution of a horse stealer in 1825 the man's spiritual attendant noticed that when his hands were tied "his hair—long, lanky, weak iron gray hair—arose gradually and stood perfectly upright and so remained for some short time and then as gradually fell down." Cardinal Pacca saw Pius VII.'s hair stand erect from anger, and Ecclesiasticus records that "the talk of him that sweareth much maketh the hair stand upright."

As Others Saw Him.

A day or two ago it fell out that an actor with a purpose was cinematographed on the stage and was vastly pleased with the result.

Said he gleefully to a prominent dramatic critic, "It was the most extraordinary experience I ever went through—actually to see myself acting."

"Now," said the prominent dramatic critic, "you understand what we have to put up with."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Marriages.

Celibacy does not pay. A good marriage is the supreme human felicity, a tolerable marriage is as much as the tolerable majority of people deserve, but even a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.—Sydney Bookfellow.

Innuendo.

"Charley is so poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a new world."

"Well, he was an immigrant."

"What do you mean?"

"Wasn't he just landed?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Then They Mixed.

"Yaas, de beauty an' chivalry ob Smoketown mingled in de ballroom."

"Mingled, yo' say?"

"Mingled till 'bout 'leven o'clock. Den dey mixed."—Houston Chronicle.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children. The knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

THE GILA MONSTER.

Strange Ways of This Dreaded and Hard Biting Reptile.

Of some of the strange ways of the gila monster, that little known creature of the southwestern deserts, a correspondent writes: "I have had some experiences with Gila monsters and can state that, no matter what scientists may claim, the Gila monster is a good thing to shun. Indians and Mexicans have a horror of it and fear it more than a rattlesnake. I believe that the bite of the Gila monster is dangerous because of the creature's habit of eating lizards, bugs and rodents and then lying on sand so hot that it blisters the hands and feet of men. The heat causes the food to putrefy in the stomach, evidenced by the fact that the teeth are often covered with a fermented, putrefied froth from the food. A bite has the same effect as the cut of a dissecting knife used on a cadaver—in other words, the inoculation of a deadly poison.

"When frightened or angry he can move quite rapidly. That short, thick, stubby tail is used in jumping, just as a kangaroo uses his tail. The Gila monster bites like a bulldog and has the tenacity of a snapping turtle. I once saw some men teasing a Gila monster brought to Tucson. A string was tied around his neck. The Gila monster was crawling around on the ground, trying to get away, but was pulled back by the string. This was carried on till the creature became furious. The crowd around the Gila monster knew nothing of his power to spring. Suddenly he sprung up and bit a man among the crowd on the hand, leaping fully two feet from the ground.

"Another instance, this of a man whose chief object seems to have been a foolhardy display of fearlessness. He was holding one of the monsters in his hand by the back of its neck, so it could not bite him. He dropped his hand to the side of his leg. The Gila monster shut his teeth down on his heavy duck overalls, taking a double piece out where the cloth folded as quickly as a pair of scissors could have cut the fabric and as cleanly."

ABUSE OF THE DEAD.

Queer Custom of the Bagas Forehs of French Guinea.

The Bagas Forehs, who live in French Guinea, quit life in a manner anything but commonplace. When a man dies his wife and children do not lament him. Instead they are angry at having been abandoned. They prop the body up against the house with the forked branch of a tree and invite their friends and relatives to come, all of whom are furious that one of their own has left them. When all the guests have arrived the wife of the deceased advances and addresses what was once her husband in a way well calculated to scare his ghost away from the neighborhood.

"There now, listen! You'd leave me, would you? So you don't want to live with me? Why do you do this way? Haven't I always been a good wife to you? Haven't I been a good mother to your children? Haven't your rice and fish always been well cooked? Have you anything to reproach me with? Nothing. Then shall not you go? Coward! Traitor! You shall not leave without receiving the correction that such conduct deserves."

Then the blows begin to rain down upon the poor defenseless figure. Presently the tired wife gives place to the children, and they in turn to the relatives and friends, all of whom similarly abuse it. At length, with a natural human impulse, their fury spent, they try to make amends to the hapless corpse. They bathe it and bury it a meter deep inside the house, and each day at the dinner hour the family places on the tomb some grains of rice and a little palm wine for refreshment of the soul should it return.

Origin of Cork Legs.

"A cork leg?" said the dealer. "Why, man, a cork leg would crumble under you like a leg of bread. You don't want a cork leg, but an elm or willow one. A leg was never made of cork since the world's beginning. But many people think as you do, and I'll tell you how the fallacy originated. The inventor of the modern artificial leg—the leg instead of the stick—was John Cork. Cork's legs, or cork legs, were famous around 1810. And whenever a man makes your mistake he pays an unconscious tribute to Cork's skill."

Very Much Settled.

An elderly woman, on being examined before the magistrate of Bungay as to her place of legal settlement, was asked what reasons she had for supposing that her deceased husband's settlement was at St. Andrews.

The old lady looked earnestly at the bench and said:

"He was born there, he was married there, and they buried him there; and if that isn't settling him there, I'd like to know what is!"—London Telegraph.

A Correction.

Bertie—Father, what is an egotist? Father—He is a man who thinks he is smarter than any one else. Mother—My dear, you are scarcely right. The egotist is the man who says that he is smarter than any one else. All men think they are.

Small Himself.

"The trouble with that man is that he takes small matters seriously."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but you could not expect him to do otherwise without sacrificing his self esteem."

Strong minds suffer without complaining; weak ones complain without suffering.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock:

200 Barrels Belleville Portland Cement.

400 Gallons Elephant and Sherwin Williams Paints.

A car of Asbestic Plaster.

A car of Wire Nails.

300 Screen Doors and Windows, all newest patterns.

My Store and Warerooms are filled with Hardware.

Prices right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

OUR TAILORING

insures satisfaction as to the Style, Fit and Fabric of any garment you may order. Each coat, suit and overcoat is fashioned with care and skill.

OUR PRICES

speak for themselves. You will find it hard to duplicate our offerings.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE

(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for **$2.00**

The Subscription price of the Magazine alone is $2 per year.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. **MARION & MARION, Experts,** New York Life Building, Montreal, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No 89.

PLENTY OF PEOPLE

Have yet to buy suits. They have lost nothing by waiting, as the choice is still large enough to meet the ideals of the BEST DRESSERS.

• • •

To be WARD clad is to be

SWELL CLAD

Call and choose the cloth. The price is right; the Fit, Finish and Workmanship is right.

• • •

OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Is overflowing with new and up-to-the-minute patterns and styles in the special

WARD BRAND CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children

• • •

Rain Coats
- and -
Topper Overcoats

FRED T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, Etc.

Buckley & Son's London.

TWO GEMS

Ward's for Hats . . .

Any kind of a Hat—
The Hat you want,
The Hat we want to sell,
The Best Brands in the Hat kingdom,
You will find here.

We burn our old styles and sell up-to-date Hats, Caps, Etc., at

BIG BARGAINS IN

Rainproof Coats, Skirts and Curtains

CARPETS, ...	from 35 cts. up
OILCLOTH, ...	" 15 "
SCRIM	" 8 "
ART MUSLINS	" 8 "

Big Bargains in Crockery

A fine assortment in Bedroom Sets and Dinner Sets.

Cheap Groceries :-:

3 cakes 5c. Toilet Soap for 10 cts.
Best Creamery Butter always on hand. 25 cts. per lb.
Highest price for all kinds of produce.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Jewelry Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Stationery and Optical Goods

and while you are buying them we feel quite sure that you will be convinced that it is the place to buy anything else that you require in our line.

Repairs Solicited

and prompt attention guaranteed.

H. HADLEY,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, & OPTICIAN

Large Cement Works

The Lehigh Portland cement works which are being built a few miles east of the city of Belleville, will, when completed, cover an area of between 8 and 10 acres, and will be by far the largest cement mills in Canada, with the largest capacity of any mills in the Dominion. The buildings will all be of steel and concrete, and some idea of their immensity may be formed when it is stated that over 2000 tons of structural steel and 12,000 barrels of cement will be used in their construction. All the buildings will be perfectly fireproof. The dimensions of the stock house will be 638 feet by 126 feet, the largest building in this part of the country. At present the largest cement mills in Canada have a capacity of 1500 barrels a day, but this mill expects to start off early next spring, when it is expected they will be in running order, with a capacity of 2500 barrels a day, and expect to develop shortly afterwards into a 3000 barrel mill, and will employ over 300 men the year around.

At present there are about 125 men and upwards of 20 teams actively engaged in building operations, and at the end of this month the company expect to have at least 300 men engaged and they will be kept busy all summer.

Homework for Public Schools

At the Teachers' Convention held at Bowmnanville recently Mr. A. A. Jordan, headmaster of the Durham county Model School, moved a resolution which was seconded by Mr. W. W. Tamblyn, M. A., to the effect that homework in public schools be abolished.

This provoked a warm and interesting discussion, but the question did not come to a vote and it was decided to let the matter stand over until the next convention to be held in Port Hope in 1908, and thereby give the teachers and others interested in the question ample time for consideration.

Crop reports from Europe indicate that the wheat yield will be greater than at first expected.

Temperance workers in London, Ont., find that in spite of the law against them there are several canteens in the summer volunteer camps doing business as usual, and a protest has been forwarded to the Militia Department at Ottawa.

Colic and Diarrhoea

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Improvement in Cheese Manufacture

The new method of instruction and sanitary inspection are meeting with the hearty approval of factorymen generally. Every factory in the province is to be visited periodically by a man well equipped to give instructions as to methods of manufacture and improvements necessary to place the factory and surroundings in a proper sanitary condition. This method has already had a marked effect, and if the good work continues throughout the season we may look for the average of the factories to be much better in 1907 than in former years.

The instructors will also visit the premises of producers with the object of instructing them in up-to-date methods of caring for and handling their milk. Never before in the history of Ontario dairying has provision been made for visiting every factory in the province, and this year no charge is being made either to the makers or proprietors for the assistance being rendered by the department of agriculture.

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern and Western Ontario are heartily co-operating in the effort of the department to better the conditions surrounding Ontario dairying. The directors of the two associations are representative men residing in the various dairy districts, and are co-operating with the instructors and with the department in putting into effect the legislation which has been provided by the provincial department.

The village of Marmora voted on a by-law to grant a bonus to John Hayne & Co. to lacate a stave factory there, and out of a possible 155 votes 143 were polled, 140 in favor of the by-law, and 3 against.

Money madness, says the Rev. Dr. Chown, temperance and moral reform secretary of the Methodist Church of Canada, is one of the most vicious octopuses with which the life of the nation is attacked. The arch corrupters of youth in the Dominion to-day are the men who get rich quickly, and instead of punishing them the government gives them large timber areas.

Tetter Cured

A lady customer of ours bad suffered with tetter for two or three years. It got so bad on her hands that she could not attend to her houshold duties. One box of Chamberlain's Salve cured her. Chamberlain's medicines give splendid satisfaction in this community.—M. H. Rodney & Co., Almond, Ala. Chamberlain's medicines are for sale by J. S. Morton.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

The annual meeting of the shareholders of The Sovereign Bank of Canada was held on Tuesday, June 11th, and the following statement of the Bank's affairs, as on May 31st, was submitted:

General Statement, 31st May, 1907.

LIABILITIES.		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$2,009,350.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$2,263,650.88	
Deposits bearing interest	11,737,564.61	14,001,215.49
Balances due to other banks in Canada		118,487.36
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain		1,648,788.71
Balances due to other banks in foreign countries		1,706,832.16
Dividends unpaid		3,928.50
Other Liabilities		8,313.59
Capital paid-up		3,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		25,252,50
		$22,522,108.31
ASSETS		
Gold and Silver Coin	$ 212,447.81	
Dominion Notes	1,181,491.00	1,393,938.81
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation		80,000.00
Notes of and cheques on other banks		1,061,091.78
Balances due from other banks in Canada		280,299.89
Government Bonds. Municipal and other securities		1,801,200.87
Call and Short Loans		2,915,190.56
		$7,531,730.91
Other Current Loans and Discounts		14,438,778.00
Past Due Bills (fully provided for)		44,443.45
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)		11,938.09
Bank Premises and Safes and Office Furniture		64,233.25
Other Assets		11,044.61
		$22,522,168.31

Toronto, 31st May, 1907.

Mr. D. M. Stewart has resigned the position of General Manager of the Bank, and is succeeded by Mr. F. G. Jemmett, a man of long banking exserience and recognized financial ability. Before Mr. Jemmet prepared the above statement all assets were gone over thoroughly and anything of a doubtful character at all was written off, so that the figures shown are very exact. The bank has a splendid business throughout the country, and with the new management and the strength added to the Board of Directors in the election of Mr. Amelius Jarvis, to the presidency, Mr. Randolph MacDonald to the vice-presidency, and the addition of Mr. J. H. Dunn to the Board, the Bank is in the strongest financial position it has ever been, and success is bespoken it by all the cleverest bankers of the country.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Money Orders, Sterling Exchange, Letters of Credit, Collections, Savings Department, General Banking Business.

Interest paid 4 times a year on Savings Deposits. 35

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

It is the month of June, the month of leaves and roses; the month for brides and graduates; weddings and commencements. We might remind you that we've got the Ribbons as well as the other pleasant eye salutes for such occasions; and shall be pleased to demonstrate wherein our lines excel in uniformity of goodness.

Embroideries at a Saving Price

Fine Swiss Embroideries and Insertions in great variety of designs—all widths, bought before the market went up and priced for your safety and convenience at much below value .....
.....3c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c. per yard

Silk Waists of Value

Fine qualities Japanese Silk, attractive lace-trimmed and embroidered effect, ¾ sleeves, colors, cream and black, at.....$3.00, $4.00, $4.50

The Lady in White

Will be strongly in evidence this summer, and of a necessity Indian Linens and Persian Lawns will be much sought after for her attiring. See our exceptional assortment and great values at.....
.....10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c. yard

Snaps in Women's Wash Suits

Made from Percales, Ginghams and Muslins. Correct in style and finish and worthy of your selection, at ....$2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 per suit.

Plain and Fancy Hose

Our stock of plain and fancy Summer Hosiery is very complete, and values in buyers' favor.
Ladies' Hose, in grey, plain and embroidered, at .....25c, 35c, 50c.
Ladies' Hose, tan, lace at.....15c, 25c.
" white, lace and embr'd, 20, 25, 35, 50c.
" black, " " 20, 25, 35, 50c.

Travelling Goods for June Brides

Victoria Club Bags at.....$1.75, $2.00, $2.50
Suit Cases.....$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 to $7.00
Trunks.....$2.50, $3.00, $3.50 to $6.00
Telescopes.....75c. to $1.00

Men's Summer Vests

There's quality, assortment, style and price persuasion to back up our offering in this line. Vests in white and fancy, of British, Canadian and American manufacture at.....$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00

The Coat Shirt for Men

This is something new and distinctive for summer wear. Choice patterns in Crescent Brand at. . .$1.25 each

10c. Bargain Exchange 10c.

Take another look at our 10 ct. China and Glassware Table. Some specially good dime pulling values there at present.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture	1.70
" " with picture and book	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.25

We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

CHINESE LAUNDRY

LEE YONG wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best style, and guarantees all work to be finished equal to the best city laundries. Give me a trial and you will be convinced.

LEE YONG,
Front Street, Stirling.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at lowest cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured a Severe Case of Anæmia and Weakness.

Anæmia—poor, watery blood—is the cause of most of the misery which afflicts mankind. The housewife especially falls an easy prey to it. The long hours and close confinement necessary in performing her household duties sap her strength. She becomes run down and often suffers extreme misery. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are the housewife's friend. They make new blood—lots of it—and pure blood banishes all women's ailments. Mrs. E. St. Germain, wife of a well known farmer of St. John des Chaillons, Que., found new strength through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says:—"A year ago I was extremely weak. I could not attend to my work. I suffered from dizzy spells; my head ached; my blood was poor; I had a bad cough and the doctors feared I was going into consumption. I followed their treatment for some time but without relief. I grew discouraged and finally gave it up in despair. I was strongly advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so procured six boxes. Before they were all gone I felt relief. The headaches and dizziness became less frequent and I felt a little stronger. I continued the pills for a couple of months at the end of which time I had gained in weight; the pains had left me, my appetite was good and I felt as strong and well as ever I did. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I certainly owe my good health to them."

The woman in the house, the man in the office, the boy or girl in the school will always find a friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills actually make new, rich, red blood and good blood banishes rheumatism, general debility, kidney troubles and those aches and pains caused by overwork or overstudy; good blood builds up the tired unstrung nerves and makes pale, thin cheeks rosy and healthy. The pills are sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIQUOR LAWS IN NORWAY.

Private Profit Eliminated—Consumption of Alcohol Decreased.

New Norwegian liquor laws are successful. The Sondag system gives power to municipalities to grant all the retail spirit licenses which they deem necessary to a company which would bind itself to carry on the traffic in the interests of the community, with a fixed annual return of not more than 5 per cent. on its paid up capital.

In establishing the system the question of compensation does not appear to have presented much difficulty. The allotments of the profits are as follows: To the State, 65 per cent.; to the municipality in lieu of larger license duties, now abolished, 15 per cente., and to objects of public utility operating as counter attractions to the public houses in towns, 10 per cent. and in the surrounding district, 10 per cent.

The profits of the trade under these restrictions have contributed $7,000,000 for objects of public interest since the founding of the system. During the last eight years the proportion accruing to the State has been increased and set apart till 1910 to form the nucleus of an old-age pension fund, which now amounts to $2,300,000. The most remarkable fact in the history of Norway sobriety is that the consumption of alcohol per inhabitant has decreased about 45 per cent. in the last fifty years. The decrease has been most marked since the establishment of the Sondag system.

The aims and principles of the Sondag system are these: The elimination of private profit and securing the monopoly value for the public; insuring highest quality of liquors sold; the reduction of the number of licenses; the easy enforcement of the law; the destruction of the power of the spirit trade, and the furtherance of all progressive measures of reform.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make weak, sickly children well and strong. And the mother can use them with absolute confidence, as she has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Laurent Cyr, Little Cascapedia, N. B., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic, teething troubles and indigestion, and am more than pleased with the good results. Mothers who use this medicine will not regret it." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A LAKE OF FIRE.

But the Fire Is Only Phosphorescent Water—It's In the Bahamas.

The Lake of Waterloo is a phosphorescent sheet of water a thousand feet long, near Nassau in the Bahamas. At night it is like a sheet of living fire if any wind is stirring to ruffle its surface.

If the night be calm, says the Rosary Magazine, the water lies dark and still until some object sets it in motion. Little colored boys are ready to swim out into the lake, where they seem to be clothed in garments of flame, leaving a long trail of molten splendor behind them.

The oars when rowing are as when dipped in fire, and if one holds up a handful of the water and lets it fall it looks like beads of gold, and the fish that dart here and there, startled by the visitors, leave flashes of mystic, glowing splendor behind them.

The clumsy turtles that move about look like balls of fire, and when it rains the lake is like a mass of jewels. This marvellous display of phosphorescence has never been accounted for, as the lake is of artificial formation, having been made for the breeding of turtles by a Nassau resident. The bed of the lake is cut out of solid limestone and it is filled from the sea, in which there is little of the phosphorescent quality.

A stag does not acquire full antlers until he is from six to eight years old.

In the days of James VI. Scotland had 51 different clans, of which thirty-four belonged to the Highlands.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The King's gift to the nation, Osborne House, is now free to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays during the tourist season.

The village of Weston, in Hertfordshire, with a population of 800, has been free from a police conviction for over two years.

Cardinal Wolsey is the name of a prospective bridegroom whose banns have been published at St. Luke's church, Kingston-on-Thames.

Damage to the extent of between £30,000 and £50,000 was done by the fire at the Church Lane Colliery, Dodsworth, near Barnsley, on the 12th ult.

Several children attending the Hackney District Schools have been poisoned by eating a plant resembling rhubarb that grows on the banks of the Lea.

Official confirmation has been given to the rumor that Lord Kitchener's term of service as Commander-in-Chief in India is to be extended for two years.

The late Lord Davey left an estate valued at over £172,000 gross. Sir Michael Foster, who died last January, left an estate valued at £4,294.

A Chinese cook with bulky legs emerged from the Royal Albert dock. Tied round his ankles and knees were found small packages of tobacco. He was fined £3, or twenty-one days.

By order of the King the "Bank of England Rifles" has ceased to exist. This corps, which consisted of a single company, was composed exclusively of employes of the bank.

"The Richmond Royal Hospital is very near to the heart of the Princess," said the Prince of Wales on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the institution to open new wards.

An arrangement has been arrived at with the Canadian Government by which the postage rates on newspapers, magazines, and trade journals going to Canada will be very materially reduced.

Among the new boys who have been enrolled for the summer term at Denstone Colleg ,eStaffordshire, is a son stone College, Staffordshire, is a son Matabele, who will become a doctor or a barrister.

Thanks to better trade, wiser administration, and firm handling by the President of the Local Government Board, West Ham at this moment has 9,000 fewer people on outdoor relief than it had in 1905.

An army order just issued has reduced the height for recruits to the Scots and Irish Guards from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, a further reduction of an inch being made for recruits under the age of twenty.

James Westell, the oldest of London's many and world-renowned second hand booksellers, has retired from business, and the shop in New Oxford street, which was for forty years a haunt of Gladstone, is closed.

During the past year 50,508 vessels of a net registered tonnage of 27,144,961 entered and cleared from the port of London, being an increase over 1903, the next highest year, of 963 vessels and a tonnage of 1,248,770.

Unless a cure is soon found the bee industry in the Isle of Wight will soon be extinct. The insects are succumbing to a form of paralysis, and up to the present efforts to combat the malady have proved of no avail.

Twice Mayor of Dover and "father" of the Dover Town Council, Alderman Adcock has died under sad circumstances. Leaning over the balusters to turn out the gas he was seized with dizziness and fell into the hall, injuring his head.

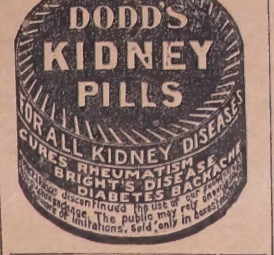
The failing of a wire attached to a chimney across a live wire of the electric tramways was the curious cause of a fire at a Redditch bank. The current, passing along the roof, ignited a bird's nest, and thus set fire to the building.

A curious custom was observed at Kingscliffe, the candidates for membership of a club showing their fitness for joining the club by drinking a pint of beer while carried shoulder-high up and down the main street of the town.

John Chatwood, Chatwood-Aiken, of the Glen, Stoke Bishop, for years joint manager of Stuckey's bank, great-grandson or Robert Aiken, the friend and patron of the poet Burns, left Burns' manuscripts to devolve as heirlooms. The estate is valued at £35,973.

"In a hundred years with little or no machinery on board and barely any crew, a ship will speed on her way drawn by electric force generated at Niagara and transmitted over the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy," prophesied Sir Hugh Bell at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute.

Leeds has to-day a Rob Haw in its midst. Nolan is his name. Three years ago he gained distinction by disposing of seven loaves of bread, three spice loaves, one bloater, and a tea urn of tea at one sitting. Now he has set himself the unenviable task of beating the pea-eating championship record of the world, established by a Dewsbury man recently. He is determined to succeed or burst.



Stops Colic —and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes puny babies plump and rosy. Proved by 50 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it—

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—25c.—6 bottles $1.25.

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited Montreal.

49

LOVELY PHŒNIX PARK.

The Scene of the Murders Is Remembered—Though Not Kept Green.

Of all the pleasure grounds we saw abroad I liked Phœnix Park in Dublin the best, says a writer in the Guidon. It covers nearly 2,000 acres, and the seven mile drive around it is delightful.

Acres of it are let to citizens for pasturage, and herds of fat kine lazily chewing under the trees or idly standing in a cool stream give a touch not found in any other resort.

On one plat when we were there a detail of his Majesty's red coats were practicing target shooting. Yonder came three dragoons back from a cross-country run. The vice-regal lodge, plain and white, looked in spite of the vastness of the green grounds about it, hot and uninviting in the glare of the August sun.

In sight of the house, but a long way from it, is the spot where Cavendish and Burke were murdered some years ago. In vain do the gardeners try to keep grass above it. As fast as a bit grows it is taken up and carried off by relic hunters.

Scores of deer were roaming about, so tame that they frequently came close to our car. One big stretch of rolling land was crossed and recrossed with what looked in the distance like ditches. They are troughs, our driver told us, into which at morning and night water is pumped for the deer, which come there by the hundreds to drink.

Never judge what a man knows by his knowing look.

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Bishop Turnbull. Queen Mary gave to the University thirteen acres of land.

The heat of the Tropics fades rosy cheeks. It takes away the energy. "Ferrovim" is the best tonic to brace you up. It stimulates the system. It makes the weak strong. It is pleasant to take. All druggists sell it.

Captain Bailey first established hackney coaches in London in the year 1634. They were four in number, and stood at the Maypole in the Strand.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

Prospective Employer—"Your parents left something when they died, did they not?" Boy—"Oh, yes, sir." Employer—"And what did they leave you, my boy?" Boy—"An orphan, sir."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

"Why does a woman always add a postscript to her letter?" "Well," answered the ungallant wretch, "she probably figures out in her own mind what her letter has made you think, and then tries to have the last word."

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved visibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

In March, 147, there was such an enormous accumulation of ice at the lower end of Lake Erie that the Niagara River ran nearly dry, and people were able to walk part of the way across the Falls dry-shod.

EXPERT SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRS.

Also sewing machine oil of absolute purity, and the best needles and parts for all machines at Singer stores. Look for the Red S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. **Write us at Manning Chambers, Toronto, for set of Bird Cards free.**

"How lovely you look in those rose-blossoms, Miss Maud!" said the devoted young man. "Is the rose your favorite flower?" "Oh, yes, I am very fond of roses," replied Miss Maud; "but, do you know, I should like to see how I would look in orange blossoms." Hint taken.

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

"We've often heard about the meanest man, but I happen to know the meanest woman." "Who's she?" "The one we goes to weddings and slyly removes the cards from the presents so that the bride can never know which of her friends it was who gave her the plated butter-knife."

Nothing you can wear costs you so little in real comfort, real service and real satisfaction as

Pen-Angle Guaranteed Underwear

Warranted to you by the dealer, by the maker to him. Form-fitted for comfort's sake; won't stretch, won't shrink. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. Trade-marked in red as above. 208

A REBATE.

"I notice you never give a girl flowers or books. Candy seems to be your long suit."

"Candy is the best proposition," said Mr. Stinjay. "You can get some of that back."

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

"From the grammatical standpoint," said the fair maid with the lofty forehead, "which do you consider correct, 'I had rather go home' or 'I would rather go home'?" "Neither," promptly responded the young man. "I'd much rather stay here."

Yes, it is humiliating to have a skin covered with foul eruptions. It is painful, too. Why not end the trouble and restore your skin to its natural fairness with Weaver's Cerate?

"So your wife refused to marry you when you first proposed to her. Did you keep on pursuing her till she consented?" "Not much! I went out and made a fortune. When I came back it was she who did the pursuing."

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

The Pitch Lake of Trinidad lies in the centre of the island, sixteen miles from Port of Spain. It is 1½ miles in circumference, and though at the edges the pitch is cold and hard, in the centre it is hot and boiling.

CARPET DYEING
and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy
Address Box 158, Montreal.

ROBSON
The Cream of the
KOOTENAY
If you are interested in Fruit Lands write for our booklet. Its FREE.
McDERMID & McHARDY, Nelson, B.C.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Improved and unimproved farms of 160 acres up, at $6.00 per acre and higher; close to market. A postal card stating requirements will bring you particulars. Address, J. B. Gowanlock, 354 Agnes Street, Winnipeg.

For Sale.

A Licensed Hotel in North Bay, one of the busiest and best towns in New Ontario; the hotel is situated on a prominent street adjacent to the new Government Post-office building. For full particulars, apply to P. McCOOL, Real Estate Dealer, North Bay.

Big Money in Wheat.

$10 buys Puts or Calls on 10,000 bu. of Wheat. No further risk, a movement of 5c. from price makes you $500, 4c. $400, 3c. $300, etc. Write for Circular, FREE.
THE STANDARD GRAIN CO.,
600 Schofield Bldg., - Cleveland, O.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes
Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA
Summer Excursions, $35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, 8th, 16th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

HIGH JUMPING SHARKS.

Doubts of a Sailor Who Says He Knows Something About the Big Fish.

You published in your paper recently a very curious story about a shark jumping fifty feet high in the air, writes a correspondent of the South China Post.

The writer or author of this story, a captain of a British sailing vessel, bound for London, says that he fired a rifle shot at a shark and badly wounded it. The shark in question jumped so high out of the water that he cleared the mainsail with the ease of a seagull.

Now, dear sir, this is rather a trifle strong. The captain states that they threw some meat overboard to get the sharks closer to the ship. At the moment that the shark made a grab for the meat the captain fired his shot, which shot made the shark jump fifty feet out of the water.

We that have been at sea all know that there is one kind of shark which has to lay on its side before it can grab anything between its jaws, and another kind which has to lay on its back to do so. The construction of their mouths compels them to take these attitudes. As a consequence, the shark in question was either lying on his back or on his side.

A fish jumping out of the water makes the following movement: The fish stretches his back and bends himself in the form of a crescent by bringing his head and tail closer together. At the moment he wants to jump he straightens his back again and hits the water with the tail end of his body. This force produces the power which enables him to jump a certain height.

As above stated, the shark, when fired at, was grabbing for the meat, and lying either on his side or back. In this position he was not able to jump out of the sea. His movements in this positon were limited to three: he could either move ahead, sideways or downward.

I will not deny that a shark is able to jump. I have seen sharks jumping five feet and six feet high, but that only when they were hunting some victim. The first movement of a shark when wounded is to dive downward into the element which is his natural abode, and not to go and make an airship performance around the mast of a sailing vessel.

I know a little about sharks myself, but little as this is it qualifies me to write. I know what they can do, and I know also how sharks "taste," having eaten them for want of something better.

I heard once of an old sailor telling an acquaintance of a shark which, when caught and cut open, had another shark inside; this shark cut open, produced another shark; and the last shark had in his stomach a canvas bag with twenty-five sovereigns.

I think that both stories are about of the same value concerning truthfulness.

Righteousness is the only price at which treasures in heaven can be bought in.

Celluloid Starch

Easier ironing gives better finish on things starched with Celluloid Starch, the only no-boil cold-water starch that can't stick. You will like it best, once you try it. Buy it by name. Any good dealer.

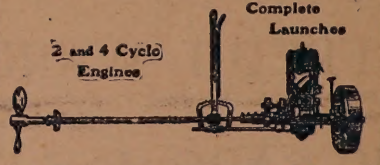
Saves Labor—Time—Linen, Too 208

WESTERN BUSINESS — IF YOU want a western business write us; large lists; hotels, livery stables, stores, and others. The Minton Mansell Co., business brokers, Saskatoon.

WILSON'S FLY PADS
Every packet will kill more flies than 800 sheets of sticky paper
— SOLD BY —
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR
A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity.
STRONG & WHITE
AT YOUR GROCERS
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US.
WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY" A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR.
THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO.
TORONTO JUNCTION ONT.

MADE IN CANADA
Complete Launches
2 and 4 Cycle Engines

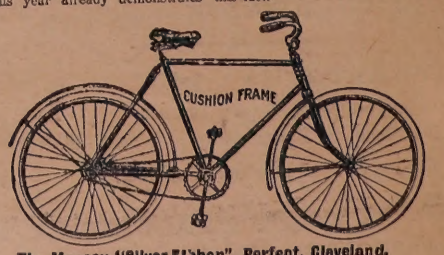


HAMILTON MOTOR WORKS, Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

The Good Old Days ARE Looming Up Again

Many bicycle riders who have not ridden for years are getting back into the game this season. They found, that after all, the wheel was a good thing, and helped them to enjoy life better.

As a healthy and pleasant means of transportation and as a time saver the bicycle is finding its level. Its real worth is recognized. The large increase in sales this year already demonstrates this fact.



The Massey "Silver Ribbon", Perfect, Cleveland, Brantford, Imperial, Rambler and Blue Flyer
with Cushion Frame, Coaster Brake, "MAKE ALL ROADS SMOOTH."
Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,
"MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST BICYCLES."
Toronto Junction, - Canada,
Branches:—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

4% IS YOUR MONEY EARNING A FAIR INCOME FOR YOU? 4%
THE UNION TRUST CO. LIMITED
RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARD, SUBJECT TO CHEQUE, AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON BALANCES AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
MONEY TO LOAN.
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT.

AWFUL STORY OF MURDER

Former Ontario Cheesemaker's Tale of Cold-Blooded Assassination.

A despatch from Boise, Idaho, says: For three hours and half on Wednesday Harry Orchard sat in the witness chair at the Haywood trial and recited a history of crimes and bloodshed, the like of which no person in the crowded court room had ever imagined. There was nothing theatrical about the appearance on the stand of this witness upon whose testimony the whole case against Haywood, Moyer and the other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners is based. It was a horrible, revolting, sickening story, but he told it as simply as the plainest narration of the most ordinary incident of the most humdrum existence.

To Haywood the story was of vital interest. He sat with his lawyers surrounding him in such a position that he could fix his gaze on Orchard uninterruptedly, but so placed that only those very near his chair could see his face. From first to last he gave unwavering attention, and when occasionally Orchard turned his eyes on his old comrade whom he was denouncing as a procurer of assassination Haywood met them squarely and unflinchingly. Mrs. Haywood sat beside her husband all day, but their daughters did not come to court until the afternoon. Haywood's mother, Mrs. Crothers, and his half-sister, Miss Crothers, sat near his wife.

AN ONTARIO MAN.

Harry Orchard when called to the stand and sworn gave his residence as the penitentiary.

"Are you charged with any crime?" asked Mr. Hawley of the prosecution.

"I am charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg and waiting trial. Answering further questions, he continued: "I was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, in 1866, and am, therefore, 41 years old. Harry Orchard is not my true name. I have gone by that name for about eleven years. My true name is Alfred Horsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Markel Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold all my interests in the wood yard and went to work mucking in the mines in March, 1899, continuing at it for a month. I immediately became a member of the Western Federation of Miners."

COUR D'ALENE TROUBLES.

Orchard described the Cour d'Alene country, giving the railway connections between the different cities and mining camps.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 29, 1899," commanded M. Hawley.

"On the morning of April 29, 1899," said the witness, "when I got through breakfast I was told there was a special meeting of the union and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting. The meeting was called to order by the secretary, who said it had been decided that day to go to Wardner to blow up the mill at the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines and to hang the superintendent.

SEIZED NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.

"Arrangements had been made to cut the wires along the railroad and take possession of the Northern Pacific train. At Gem we were to be joined by the Gem Union, and together we were to proceed to Wardner. While the Secretary was telling us what was planned by the Central Union the President of our local came in and said he had not been informed of the meeting. When told the purpose he objected to it and there was a discussion. The motion to go to Wardner was finally carried by a small majority. After the vote nearly every man decided to go.

"Paul Cochran and six other members of the union took charge of the train. We went to Gem and took forty boxes of giant powder.

ORCHARD LIT ONE FUSE.

"There were about 1,000 men on the train, most of them armed. At Wardner we were told by W. F. Davis to line up. The men with long guns were told to take the front ranks, followed by men with six-shooters. We were told to fire upon the mill as we approached. This we did, and the fire was returned by the guards. It soon developed that there were no men there, and we took possession. Powder was placed about the mill, and it was blown up. I lit one fuse; I don't know who lit the others."

Orchard said two men were killed. The name of then Governor Steunenberg, he said, was mentioned at the meeting he had described. Orchard added that Haywood paid him $300 for blowing up the Vindicator mine, and agreed with him for other murders.

A CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

In addition Orchard confessed that he set the death-trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek which killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he was treacherous to his associates in warning the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains; confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyle Gregory of Denver, killing him instantly; confessed that for days he dogged Governor Peabody of Colorado about Denver for a chance to kill him; confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the station at Independence which instantly killed fourteen men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred. Bradley of San Francisco, he blew him and his house up with a bomb of gelatine powder.

MORE TALES OF HORROR TO COME.

"He has more brutal crimes to tell of, which will bring his bloody career down to Caldwell, where with a great bomb he killed Steunenberg. The story was told before an anxious crowd, which staringly watched every movement and word of the witness; a crowd that sickened and grew weary of the fearful details.

IN PAY OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Orchard swore that after his visit to Denver when he got the money for killing McCormick and Beck he was constantly in communication and in the pay of either Haywood or Moyer or Pettibone, Perkins or Davis; that one or all of them suggested his various crimes and that at all meetings held after each crime his acts were warmly commended.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS.

Thursday's murder record exhibited accounts of repeated attempts to assassinate Gov. Peabody, of Colorado, ex-Adjutant-General Sherman Bell, who commanded the Colorado militia at the strike of Cripple Creek in 1903, Judge Gabbert, and Judge Goddard, of the Colorado Supreme Court, who had rendered decisions against the strikers, and Fred Hearne, manager of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. None of these was successful, though one attempt to get Judge Gabbert caused the death of a mining engineer named Marion Walley.

This, aside from the Steunenberg murder, was the most tragic of the day's stories. Orchard said that Pettibone and Haywood urged him to get Judge Gabbert, and that he and Pettibone made a bomb for that purpose. It was made like all the bombs that Orchard has described.

THE STEUNENBERG MURDER.

Orchard was not asked to go into detail about the Steunenberg murder. The story has been told often. But he gave all the essential particulars, told how he and Simpkins has passed under the names of Hogan and Simmonds, how they had made one bomb and set it in vain, how he had tried vainly to shoot Steunenberg, and how he and Simpkins made the bomb that finally killed the ex-Governor. He told how, on the evening of Dec. 30, he saw the ex-Governor sitting in the lobby of the Saratoga Hotel, how he hustled up to his room and got the bomb, wrapped it up in a newspaper, and hurried to the Steunenberg house and planted it outside the gate, with the usual attachment of a string, fastened it to the gate and connecting with the deadly little bottle of acid.

"I hurried away from the house then," he said, "and about two blocks away I passed the Governor. I ran as hard as I could then. I wanted to get back to the hotel before it went off, but I went into the bar-room and helped the bartender do up a package he was having trouble with. Then I went up to my room."

Orchard said he had left a giant cap in his pocket and a bottle of acid, and the cork came out and set off the cap. It made a noise like a gun, he said, and he was afraid everybody would hear it. It burned his coat, too.

"Then I went down stairs and went in to dinner," said the witness, and the dreadful tale was completed. The crowd in the court-room took a deep breath, the first for many minutes. Orchard blinked his eyes rapidly. It was the only trace of emotion he had shown during those two dreadful days. He was not near breaking down, however, for while the lawyers whispered he volunteered a trivial correction of one detail of his story.

BAD REPUTATION IN ONTARIO.

A despatch from Trenton, Ont., says: Alfred Horsley, alias Orchard, the self-confessed murderer at Boise, Idaho, was well known here; his father and brother still reside on the homestead in Murray Township, about eight miles from Trenton. He bore a very unsavory reputation, was a cheesemaker at Wooler and Brighton factories, and left Canada in 1896. Before he left it was said that he removed all the cheese out of the factory in which he was working and then burned it down to secure the insurance.

When Horsley left the country it is said he went with a Campbellford woman, who a month later returned to her husband. His wife was left deserted, and lived at Wooler up to this Spring, where she supported herself by working in an evaporator factory. She has one little girl. She is now supposed to be somewhere in New Ontario.

THIRTEEN COWS KILLED.

Train Ran Through a Springbrook Farmer's Herd.

A despatch from Belleville says: Thirteen valuable cows belonging to George Burkett, sen., of Springbrook, in this county, were recently killed, or so badly injured that they had to be killed. They wandered on the C. P. R. right of way about a mile east of central Ontario junction, and were struck by a train. Two more are not expected to live.

ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

King and Queen Will Go There in July —Special Race Meeting.

A despatch from London says: The King and Queen will make a brief visit to Dublin in July, when, at the King's request, a special race meeting will be arranged at Leopardstown, his Majesty donating two cups for competition. It is improbable that their Majesties will go beyond Dublin.

MANY PERISH IN CLOUDBURST.

Tornados Sweep Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

A despatch from Chicago says: Twenty-nine known dead and forty persons injured constitute the list of casualties resulting from storms of wind and rain which crept over southern Illinois and Indiana and central Kentucky on Friday night and Saturday. The fatal visitations came in the shape of cloud bursts, high winds and electrical disturbances. The property damage is many thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed.

Gradyville, Kentucky, was the worst sufferer. A cloudburst caused Big Creek to deluge that village of 175 persons on Saturday night, and 21 persons were drowned or crushed by falling houses. The disaster was due to the erratic behavior of Big Creek, which was already swollen by recent rains. When the cloudburst precipitated 6 inches of rain in an hour on Gradyville and vicinity, the creek took a new course with the force of a tidal wave. Inhabitants of Gradyville were nearly all in bed when the foaming waters struck the town, carrying away six residences, a mill and a number of small houses.

At New Minden, Ill., a tornado Saturday morning killed five persons and injured six others.

At York, Ill., three persons were killed and thirty injured by a tornado which descended on the town Friday night.

At Duquoin, Ill., many houses were blown down around the outskirts of the town, and four persons were injured.

IMPRISONED BY FIRE.

A Tragedy in Alberta Colliery Near Strathcona.

A despatch from Strathcona, Alberta, says: The direst calamity in the history of Strathcona occurred here on Saturday night, when six men lost their lives as a result of fire, which destroyed the equipment of Walters' Mine, caused a loss of $10,000, threw 50 men out of employment and cast a gloom over the whole city.

The dead are:—J. Titley, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England; F. Thepot, Brittany, France; George Hardy, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland England, pit foreman; P. J. Harrington, Essex, England; William McLelland, a former Scotland Yard detective from Durham, England, and George H. Lamb, day foreman of the mine, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

The last named was so badly burned in attempting to rescue the other men that he died this afternoon. The fire which destroyed the equipment of the Strathcona Coal Company at the Walter's Mine, occurred about 11 p.m., and was first noticed by the engineer.

THREW BRICKS AT CONSTABLES.

Freight Handlers at Head of the Lakes Obstreperous.

A despatch from Fort William says: The freight handlers employed by the railway companies in both cities are on strike, about 700 here and 200 at Port Arthur. They want 25 to 30 cents an hour, and double time on Sundays. They have been getting 19 to 21 cents. The Port Arthur men have organized a local of the International Freight Handlers' Union, and the local men are expected to follow suit. Trouble occurred on Monday on the inception of the strike. One man was arrested, charged with intimidating, and the strikers attempted his rescue and threw bricks at the C.P.R. constables. The arrival of the city police stopped the trouble.

BIG LYNX SHOT NEAR GALT.

Fell to the Rifle of Two Sportsmen of Dumfries Township.

A despatch from Galt says: On Sunday Leslie Deans and his brother Irvine, who live in Dumfries Township, four miles down the river, were out for a walk, when they noticed a huge lynx cross the road and disappear in the bush. The boys hurried home, got a rifle and a dog, and finally shot the animal. The lynx measured five feet from fore feet to hind feet outstretched, two feet six inches in height, and weighed 35 pounds. This is the first lynx killed in the neighborhood in many years. It is supposed to be the one that last fall escaped from the baggage car, on which it was being taken from Owen Sound to Toronto.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH BURNED.

Building in Which Sir Wilfrid Laurier Worshipped Destroyed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart, the pride of the French-Canadian Society of Sandy Hill, the edifice in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others of his colleagues worship, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening, the loss being placed at $175,000.

PART OF FACE BLOWN AWAY.

Algoma Man Found Lying in Home With Gun Beside Him.

A despatch from Fort Frances, Ont., says: A serious accident occurred at Emo on Tuesday. Charles Leark was left alone in the house, his mother having left him to pay a visit. Upon her return he was found lying unconscious with a gun beside him. Part of his face was blown away, and one hand severely burned.

MADE DAKI FROM RICE.

Fraser River, B. C., Man Fined Five Hundred Dollars.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: Juizu Buro Okina, who conducted a rice mill on an island on the Fraser River, was convicted on Wednesday morning of manufacturing daki, a spirituous liquor distilled from rice. He was fined $500 and costs or twelve months' imprisonment.

Westworth county tax rate is three mills on the dollar.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 11.—Call board quotations are Wheat, No. 2 white, 90c asked on shore Montreal.

Wheat—Manitoba — No. 1 northern, 94c bid track Point Edward or Goderich, 95½c asked.

Oats—Ontario—No. 2 white, 46c asked outside, 44½c bid for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 Manitoba oats, 46½c asked track Owen Sound.

Prices are:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white winter, No. 2 red or No. 2 mixed, 88c to 90c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports, No. 1 hard, 97c; No. 1 northern, 95c; No. 2 northern, 93c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 mixed, 43½c to 44c.

Corn—Steady and firm; No. 3 yellow American, 62c to 62½c Toronto basis lake and rail, 63c to 63½c all rail Toronto basis.

Peas—No. 2, 81c.

Rye—72c.

Buckwheat—60c.

Flour—Continued unsupplied demand; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, $3.30 bid; few sellers; Manitoba first patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.15 to $4.20; bakers', $4.75.

Bran—$21 to $22; shorts, $22 to $23 outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is easy with supplies coming in freely.

Creamery, prints .. .. 20c to 22c

Dairy, prints .. .. 18c to 19c

Cheese—13c to 13½c for large and 13¾c for twins.

Eggs—Steady at 17½c to 18c.

Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

Beans—$1.50 to $1.55 for hand-picked and $1.35 to $1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Delawares, $1.25 to $1.30 in car lots on track here. Ontario are quoted at $1.15.

Baled Hay—Prices are higher at $13.50 to $14.50 for No. 1 timothy and $12 to $12.50 for secondary grades in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—$6.75 to $7 per ton, in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—$10 for lightweights and $9.50 for heavies, farmers' lots.

Pork—Short cut, $23 to $23.50 per barrel; mess, 21 to $21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats.—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady at these prices:—Tierces 12¼c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12¾c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 11.—Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.85 to $5.20; seconds, $4.25 to $4.50; winter wheat patents, $4.25 to $4.40; straight rollers, $3.75 to $3.85; do in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; extras, $1.55 to $1.60.

Rolled Oats—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 90 pounds.

Oats—No. 2 Manitoba, 49¾c to 50c; No. 2 Ontario, 49c to 49½c per bushel; No. 3. 48¾c; No. 4, 47¾c to 48c.

Butter—Townships, 20¾c to 21c; Quebec, 20¾c to 20¾c; Ontario, 20c to 20½c; dairy, 18c to 18½c; tone steady.

Cheese—Ontario, 12¾c to 12¾c; Quebec, 12¾c to 12½c; tone steady.

Eggs—Wholesale lots, 17½c; small lots, 18½c; tone weak.

Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $22.50; half-barrels, $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat back, $23.50 to $24; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $22; half-barrels do., $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 11½c to 12c; barrels plate beef, $13 to $14; half-barrels do., $7 to $7.50; barrels heavy mess beef, $10; half-barrels do., $5.50; compound lard, 9½c to 10c; pure lard, 12¼c to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 14c to 15½c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14¾c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10 to $10.25; alive $7.25 to $7.50.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 11.—Flour—Dull. Wheat, Spring, steady; No. 1 Northern, $1.03½; Winter, stronger; No. 1 white, $1.03. Corn—Easy. No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white, 50¾c; No. 2 mixed, 46¾c.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET. ..

New York, June 11.—Wheat — Spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.00¾, elevator; No. 2 red, $1.01¾ f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.10¾ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1.06 f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 11.—Despite the larger offerings than usual the supply of exporters' cattle was not large, and their prices held firm. The general quotations were:—Choice exporters', $5.50 to $5.75; medium to fair, $5.10 to $5.45 per cwt.

In butchers' cattle sales of good lots were recorded at $5.50 per cwt. A lot averaging 1,100 lbs brought $5.55 per cwt. The general range for choice animals was $5.35 to $5.55; good loads, $5.10 to $5.40; fair to medium, $4.60 to $5.10; common cows, mixed, $3.50 to $4.85 per cwt.

Feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, sold at $4.75 to $5 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs were unchanged. Grain-fed lambs brought $6 to $7 per cwt; spring lambs, $3 to $5 each; export ewes, $5 to $6 per cwt; bucks, $4 to $4.50 per cwt; calves sold at $3 to $7.50 each. The market for these was glutted by the bringing forward of too many "bobs."

Hogs were easier at the drop of 15c per cwt. Selects sold at $6.95, and lights and fats at $6.70 per cwt.

A FIERCE CYCLONE.

Great Damage to Property on West Coast of India.

A despatch from Bombay says: A destructive cyclone swept over Kurrachi on Thursday. Several steamers were driven ashore and hardly a building remained unwrecked. The casualities have not been reported.

MANUFACTURES ABOUT DOUBLED

Five Years' Developement of Canadian Industries.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Census Department issued a bulletin on Wednesday dealing with the manufactures of the Dominion as shown by the Government censuses of 1901 and 1906. During the five years the value of manufactured products in Canada has almost doubled. From $481,055,375 in 1901, the value is $712,664,835 in 1906, or an increase of $231,611,460. The details by provinces for works employing five persons and over are:—

	1901.	1906.
*Canada	$481,055,375	$712,664,835
Brit. Columbia	19,447,778	38,013,515
*Manitoba	12,927,439	27,609,268
New Brunswick	20,972,470	22,133,681
Nova Scotia	23,592,513	32,545,930
*Ontario	241,533,486	365,692,144
P. E. Island	2,326,708	1,851,615
*Quebec	158,287,994	217,224,073
The Territories.	1,964,987	7,594,600

*Not complete.

IN THE CITIES.

By cities the returns for the chief places of the Dominion in 1900 and 1905 were as follows:—

Place.	1900.	1905.
Montreal	$71,099,750	$99,746,772
Toronto	58,415,498	84,689,253
Hamilton	17,122,346	24,625,776
Winnipeg	8,616,248	18,983,290
London	8,122,185	12,626,844
Peterboro	3,789,164	11,566,805
Quebec	12,779,540	11,388,045
Vancouver	499,152	10,067,556
Ottawa	7,638,688	9,336,024
Brantford	5,564,625	8,546,679
Halifax	6,927,552	8,145,016
St. John	6,712,768	6,918,638
Maisonneuve	6,008,780	6,866,107
St. Cunegonde	2,904,381	5,475,686
Berlin	3,307,513	5,449,012
S. S. Marie	2,278,472	5,251,643
Hull	3,182,505	4,892,381
Amherst	1,151,907	4,174,929
Sydney	631,396	4,085,659
Belleville	558,950	1,658,112
Brockville	1,551,500	1,645,940
St. Catharines	2,070,543	3,042,243
St. Thomas	2,248,846	2,213,503
Windsor	1,260,947	1,715,100
	1902.	1906.
Guelph	3,689,183	4,814,925
Kingston	2,405,173	4,329,607

IN ONTARIO TOWNS.

In towns of Ontario of 1,500 population and over the figures are:—

Place.	1901.	1906.
Alexandria	$ 214,870	$ 374,259
Aimonte	845,800	906,466
Amherstburg	71,100	103,924
Arnprior	1,117,322	1,408,460
Aurora	213,389	428,225
Aylmer	313,527	793,114
Barrie	367,338	774,366
Bienheim	73,090	400,555
Bowmanville	632,500	545,250
Bracebridge	980,200	2,315,407
Brampton	248,915	819,658
Campbellford	354,087	714,652
Carleton Place	392,735	597,160
Chatham	2,714,977	3,590,200
Chesley	222,950	487,649
Clinton	338,225	386,818
Cobourg	949,968	871,842
Collingwood	3,232,609	2,937,477
Cornwall	2,159,809	2,210,901
Deseronto	1,666,047	1,838,136
Dresden	63,170	156,000
Dundas	1,017,150	1,700,651
Dunnville	268,090	441,290
Exeter	142,411	248,060
Forest	129,250	248,127
Fort William	111,587	581,990
Galt	2,225,343	2,849,155
Gananoque	863,079	1,384,116
Goderich	289,614	2,105,847
Gravenhurst	521,045	743,039
Hanover	450,016	808,839
Harriston	575,930	691,968
Hawkesbury	1,101,049	1,757,044
Hespeler	925,643	738,208
Hintonburg	.....	393,000
Huntsville	771,827	1,601,250
Ingersoll	2,515,469	2,719,460
Kemptville	106,517	206,815
Kincardine	219,225	392,369
Kingsville	146,762	180,084
Leamington	72,825	286,428
Lindsay	1,773,127	1,939,787
Listowel	358,223	440,179
Meaford	288,025	641,154
Merritton	1,036,350	790,189
Midland	1,638,312	1,807,110
Mitchell	237,927	236,492
Mount Forest	244,258	494,034
Morrisburg	56,100	18,066
Napanee	230,157	408,206
Newmarket	349,000	1,322,600
Niagara Falls	422,728	774,152
North Bay	16,500	478,802
Oakville	267,332	492,200
Orillia	836,491	1,119,825
Orangeville	84,350	98,240
Ottawa, East	.....	95,552
Oshawa	1,313,100	2,298,650
Owen Sound	1,173,177	2,191,789
Palmerston	807,654	802,557
Paris	1,071,009	1,601,875
Parry Sound	440,998	601,059
Pembroke	616,581	953,015
Penetanguishene	740,706	1,160,442
Perth	273,369	227,845
Petrolea	261,493	718,434
Picton	368,157	869,385
Port Arthur	105,000	686,837
Port Hope	656,605	968,396
Portsmouth	91,239	25,000
Prescott	191,600	397,274
Preston	857,425	1,472,764
Rat Portage (Kenora)	807,111	1,311,356
Renfrew	379,525	692,362
Ridgetown	285,850	289,902
Rockland	750,350	1,247,800
St. Mary's	747,652	729,004
Sarnia	2,645,797	3,825,170
Sault Ste. Marie	738,472	5,251,643
Seaforth	398,217	357,389
Simcoe	371,660	539,150
Smith's Falls	1,207,075	1,387,175
Southampton	115,250	167,110
Stratford	3,005,476	3,821,586
Strathroy	352,029	416,565
Thorold	317,946	612,588
Tillsonburg	546,111	1,006,896
Toronto Junction	1,954,359	3,577,864
Trenton	662,675	331,415
Uxbridge	222,905	235,755
Vankleek Hill	100,857	173,164
Walkerton	356,719	318,241
Walkerville	2,107,179	3,566,451
Wallaceburg	482,779	913,900
Waterloo	1,052,177	1,668,647
Welland	152,087	362,475
Whitby	144,890	211,640
Wiarton	252,003	309,704
Wingham	407,291	439,561
Woodstock	2,508,247	2,778,578

GALICIANS BY HUNDREDS.

Record Number Arrives in Winnipeg on Two Immigrant Trains.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The largest number of Galicians to come to Western Canada at one time arrived on two special immigrant trains on Wednesday afternoon. The first train arrived at 11.10 o'clock, and the second half an hour later. There were 1,340 Galicians and 170 of other nationalities. These latter, however, were hardly observed among the mob of Galicians attired in their short sheepskin coats, with their bags strapped over their backs. Most of the men were accompanied by their wives and children, and for a couple of hours the immigration officials had a busy time. The Galicians came over on the steamships Mt. Temple and Hispania.

NINE MONTHS' REVENUE.

Amount Collected Up to March 31 Totals $67,701,005.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The financial statement issued by the Department of Finance on Saturday shows that the revenue collected for the nine months fiscal period, ending March 31 last, now amounts to $67,701,005, and the expenditure on ordinary account $51,182,056, leaving a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $16,518,949. The expenditure on capital account is $14,238,490, or a surplus over all expenditures of $2,280,458. A few accounts of the fiscal period have not yet been settled. For the two months of the fiscal year ending May 31st last, the revenue was $15,120,907. Of this amount $8,295,368 was for May.

BIG WALL FELL DOWN.

Crashed Through the Roof of a Livery Stable.

A despatch from Calgary says: On Saturday the whole side of the wall of the large wholesale building of the Cockshutt Plough Company fell with a crash, and crushed in the roof of the Alberta livery stable next to it. It made a hole about fifteen feet square through the roof of the stable, and crashed through the floor of the loft and came down in a stall in which two horses were tied. They were unhurt, but one horse that was loose in the corral at the rear of the stable was buried under the debris. It was a new building and an addition to the main building, facing the lane at the rear end, and was about fifty feet long, with two stories. The damage will likely be about $10,000.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Great Alarm Prevails in Crowland Township.

A despatch from Welland says: On Thursday William Hanna, a farmer living in Crowland township, was badly bitten by a mad dog. The dog, after biting several cattle, went to Port Robinson village and bit a number of dogs, before it was shot. Arrangements are being made to take Mr. Hanna to the Pasteur Institute, New York city, as Dr. Park thinks it very necessary to do so. Great alarm prevails in the vicinity, for fear that hydrophobia may develop in the dogs.

FOUR THOUSAND CRUSHED.

Appalling Loss of Life in a Chinese Earthquake.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: The steamer Shawmut brought news of a disastrous loss of life following an earthquake at Hsingkiang. A telegram received from Pekin by the Nishi Shinbun at Tokio, shortly before the Shawmut sailed, reported that four thousand persons were crushed to death, a vast number of houses destroyed and many persons left starving. The Empress dowager has telegraphed urgent instructions to the local Governors to take measures to relieve the distress.

ROAD TO LARDER LAKE.

The Work Will be Commence Upon It at Once.

A despatch from Toronto says: Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, stated on Wednesday that his department will at once undertake the building of a wagon road from Boston on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to Larder Lake, a distance of about fourteen miles. Mr. A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Public Works, will have supervision of the surveys, the preliminary work on which has already been completed. The work will be carried out as rapidly as is consistent with the making of a serviceable road.

PLAGUE IN TRINIDAD.

Official Announcement That Two Cases Have Occurred.

A despatch from Port of Spain, B.W.I., says: It is officially announced that two fatal cases of bubonic plague have occurred on the Island of Trinidad.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

Progress the Watchword

An editorial in a leading daily paper tells of the energy displayed by the citizens of Berlin, "a model Ontario town." The town has no natural advantages—no water power being available—but such has been the enthusiasm of its people that they have become proprietors of waterworks, of an electric light plant, and have made their town one of the busiest manufacturing centres in Ontario.

It is but one of many illustrations showing that a place is made or marred by the character of its citizens. Where there is a keen interest in municipal affairs, and a willingness to invest dollars as well as words, there is bound to be progress.

A few years ago many of Stirling's citizens doubted the wisdom of spending so much money on cement sidewalks. To-day everyone recognizes the improvement in appearance, as well as the additional comfort and safety that these walks have given.

The next advance step is surely the street lighting problem. While visitors compliment us highly on the appearance of our village by day, they wonder that our progressive spirit does not extend into the night hours. That the coming winter should find us with unlighted streets will be a matter of regret to all our ambitious villagers. The Council has gone to considerable trouble to obtain reliable information regarding an electric light plant, and if these practical men of exceptional business ability see no insuperable difficulty in the way of establishing one in Stirling they ought to be backed up by the voters who put them in their present positions. In the effort to be economical communities as well as individuals are too often in danger of being "penny wise but pound foolish."

Our Educational System

The Toronto Weekly Sun, under the heading "The Cardinal fault in our Education System," says:

"One of the most important points brought out in the discussion on the farm labor problem in last week's Sun was that stated by a St. Vincent farmer in regard to our Public School system. That system does seem, as our correspondent states, as if its main object was, not to fit children for agricultural or industrial pursuits, but to enable them to pass examinations having their end in a University training and professional life. Hon. G. W. Ross, while Minister of Education, once expressed much the same idea in another form. In an address at Parkdale Collegiate he described our whole educational system as a ladder with the bottom rung in the kindergarten and the top in the University. The Public School, according to the then Minister of Education, was not a piece of training for one's life work, but was intended to fit pupils for the top of his educational ladder. The difference between our St. Vincent correspondent and Mr. Ross is that the latter considered this the ideal system, while the former clearly does not so consider it. And our correspondent in holding that the school beyond which 90 per cent. of our children do not go should be complete in itself, and should have regard for the future of those children, is in the right. The overwhelming majority of pupils in cities and towns must find their life work in industries in which mechanical skill is called for; 75 per cent. of those going through Public schools in the country expect to become farmers. In both cases the primary object of the schools attended by the pupils should be to prepare these pupils for the tasks before them. We are sincerely glad, in this connection, to note what is being done in the matter of appointment of agricultural specialists to the staffs of certain High schools. But this work should begin lower down; it should have its origin in the Public school."

The Cost of Militarism

How much is this country spending on militarism?

The question is a difficult one to answer, because the items making up the total are hidden away under so many headings and in so many different budgets. Taking the Dominion appropriations alone, we find part of the outlay provided for under the ordinary vote for militia, another part under Royal North-West Mounted Police. Still more is included in militia "capital" expenditure, pensions account for additional items, and finally we have other sums in the appropriations of another department altogether—the votes for armories forming part of the estimates of the Public Works Department. But, excluding the armories and pensions, we find, under the other headings named, appropriations by the Dominion Government for the current year aggregating $7,000,000 in round figures.

But this is not all. The Ontario Government also makes an appropriation—a small one, it is true—for military training in Collegiate Institutes. In addition to all this there is the expenditure by municipalities. The estimates of Wellington County Council alone for 1907-8 call for no less than $1,710 for military purposes—$1,610 in grants to local corps and $50 each for Arthur and Mount Forest High School cadets.

Just how many other Provinces and other counties are spending in the same way is not known, but the aggregate must be moving rapidly towards the amount Sir Frederick Borden thinks we should spend—$10,000,000 a year. And the country is no safer now than it was when the total did not exceed one-tenth of that sum.—The Weekly Sun.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

A Noted Criminal

The trial at Boise, Idaho, of Harry Orchard for murder of the Governor of the state proves him to have been one of the greatest criminals of this or any other age. He has confessed to no less than eighteen murders, and also that Orchard is only an assumed name, his real name being Albert Horsley.

It appears he was born in Brighton township, in a house which stood on a farm between Wooler and Codrington, but which has now been either torn down or remodelled. He made cheese at Montgomery, Edville, Hilton and Brighton factories, all in Northumberland County. He married Florence Fraser, of near Campbellford, whom he deserted in 1896. She, with their little daughter Olive, is supposed to be now in British Columbia.

The last factory he worked in was one near Brighton. It had just been opened that spring, and when fall came it was destroyed by fire. The insurance was paid, and Horsley disappeared shortly afterwards; likewise a friend's wife, but the latter returned in a month, and though stories had it that they got as far as Spokane, the trip is still shrouded in some mystery.

Horsley's disappearance was all the more the subject of criticism because his wife had only that summer presented him with a baby girl. She is a woman of whom all speak highly. It is a fact that she taught Horsley the cheesemaking, and supported her child by it after his departure.

The story of Horsley's marriage is infinitely pathetic in the light of what followed. He went to work at Montgomery factory, where a girl from near Campbellford, Miss Florence Fraser, was engaged in making cheese. She taught Horsley, and as it transpired, he learned more than cheesemaking. "Ab" had a pleasing manner, and the girl was attractive and clever. Their marriage followed, and there was apparently no happier couple in the countryside.

Horsley prospered in a small way; became owner of a factory at Edville; then moved to near Brighton, where he built the factory afterwards burned. He was looked upon as a shrewd and capable man, with a life of quiet industry before him. In all his record in Ontario no real viciousness appears such as would explain his cold-blooded devilries across the border.

Horsley, in his testimony on Monday confessed to burning the cheese factory near Brighton to get the $600 insurance, and that he began his career of crime by selling cheese at short weight.

Work of Farmers' Institutes

Definite Program for Meetings is Urged by Superintendent

George Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, has issued a circular to the secretaries of institutes, saying in part:

"We regret that very little local assistance is furnished at many of the points visited by delegates. Until an effort is made on the part of the officers and directors of the institute to furnish local assistance the greatest good will not be done. When only one meeting a year is held at each place, the amount of information imparted is necessarily very limited, and if we could only induce the farmers to form themselves into Farmers' Institute clubs for the discussion of agricultural matters from time to time throughout the year, much greater good would result than under the present methods. We are pleased to note that a number of local clubs have been formed and that the work carried on has been found most beneficial to the members.

"In order to have such subjects as are of prime importance in the different localities taken up at all meetings, we are suggesting to the institutes this year that, instead of giving them the benefit of addresses by only two delegations, we shall be prepared to send specialists in three or four different lines, provided the officers of the institute think it wise to so arrange the work. Instead of all the supplementary meetings being attended by the same delegates, we would be glad to send special speakers to attend two or three meeting in each riding upon the following or other subjects of interest: "Horse Raising," "Beef Production and Sheep Raising," Dairying and Bacon Production," "Fruit and Vegetable Growing," "Bee Keeping and Poultry Raising," "Tillage," "Rotation and Improvement of Crops."

"The advantage of having special meetings of this nature will be that definite announcements can be made as to the subjects to be taken up at the meetings, and it will be generally understood that only one or two topics will be taken up and dealt with exhaustively. If this method is followed, it will be easier to secure local men to take part in the regular programs and discussions.

"One thing is certain—we must have more definiteness of purpose in the institute work. We cannot ask the farmers to go to institute meetings when there is an uncertainty as to the subjects to be discussed."

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or the Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart, or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart and Kidneys as well have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me to-day for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by J. S. Morton.

A "Victory" Shield for Every School in Canada

Lord Strathcona's Gift to the British and Foreign Sailor's Society

SIR,—Having recently passed through your vast Dominion from Victoria on the Pacific to Quebec on the Atlantic, holding meetings in some of your chief cities and schools en route, it gives me the greatest pleasure to announce through your widely-read paper a patriotic offer to every school in Canada.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is not only known as the High Commissioner in London, but as the grand old man of Canada not old as to mental alertness and manifold activities for his beloved country, for during the historic gathering of the Premiers in London no man was more in evidence from early morn till late at night.

Not able to attend the 89th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, of which Admiral H. R.H. the Prince of Wales is Patron, held, through the kindness of the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, Lord Strathcona sent to me this cheering letter:

"Dear Mr. Matthews,—I am exceedingly sorry that my official duties make it impossible for me to be present at the anniversary meeting of your society this afternoon. You know I am entirely in sympathy with the work of your Society, and it will afford me much pleasure to contribute £1000 for the purpose of providing a "Victory" Shield to the schools throughout the Dominion, to be distributed as you suggest.—Believe me to be, dear Mr. Matthews, yours sincerely, STRATHCONA."

The Society has undertaken a big thing for a big country. But I feel confident that as heretofore, the Goverment will admit the shield and souvenirs duty free, and that the Ministers of Education and various educational authorities and teachers will co-operate with us to ensure the successful carrying out of this project. The Society has already spent several thousand pounds in its educational, patriotic, and philanthropic work in connection with its Nelson Centenary and anniversary celebrations. In addition to the copper given to the Society by the Lords of the Admiralty, taken from Admirl Lord Nelson's famous battleship "Victory," all the copper left from Nelson's other historic flagship, "Foudroyant," was secured, to be used for the above purpose.

The sacred promise made to the Admiralty when the material was given was that any financial outcome should go for the benefit of seamen. In carrying out, therefo.e, by the kind assistance of Lord Strathcona, this great project in Canada, we are anxious that every school, however small in numbers, however far from the frontier, should have its "Victory" shield. But at the same time we would like to receive even from the smallest school not less than one dollar for the Society's work among seamen. And every boy or girl giving or collecting only 25 cents will receive a "Victory" charm made from the same copper.

WE WILL HELP SAILORS' WORK IN CANADIAN PORTS

The Society, in addition to caring for seamen in many ports of the world when away from their own countries (as Canadian seamen for instance) will also co-operate with friends in Canadian ports, east and west, by suitable Institutes, Bethels, Rests, of an interdenominational character. Canada, in supplying the British Isles and British Colonies and other portions of the world, to say nothing of its being the "All-Red Route" to New Zealand, Australia, etc., must have increased shipping and sailors.

The shield will link the historic past with the prophetic future. As Empire Day comes round, or annual examinations, the shield will be awarded to the successful competitor on a maritime or Empire subject. Lord Strathcona's name will go to every school to remind the rich in the days to come of what the country owes to its schools, and Nelson's ship will ever point to "duty" and what the nation, and especially the colonies beyond the seas, owe to ships and sailors. Schools can communicate with the Ministers of Education, or with me at the Passmore Edwards Sailors' Palace, Limehouse, London, England.

Faithfully yours,
E. W. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
Passmore Edwards Tailors' Palace,
London E., May 24th 1907.

The Sovereign Bank, at its annual meeting, reduced its capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

It is said that an offer well up in the millions has been made the Government for the mineralized portion of the Gillies limit.

The Montreal Street Railway Company will give the poor of the city free rides in special cars during the hot months.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It certainly checks falling hair; no mistake about this. It acts as a regular medicine; makes the scalp healthy. Then you must have healthy hair, for it's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Spring Brook.

Mr. G. L. Burkitt met with a heavy loss last Sunday morning. The gate leading to the railroad was left open during the excitement of capturing the three tramps who were hidden along the railroad near there. In the early hours of the morning 17 cows wandered out on the track, and 13 were killed by a passing train, leaving two others so badly injured that they will in all probability die. Only two escaped injury.

Mr. Wm. Gibson is improving his residence by the addition of a kitchen and veranda.

The officers for the branch of the Women's Institute for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. C. McCornell; Vice-Pres., Mrs. S. Forestell; Sec. Mrs. Roblin. On June 21th public meetings will be held in the I.O.F. hall. In the afternoon, at 2.30, Miss J. McIntyre of Springfield will demonstrate on vegetable and soups, and Miss Rife, of Hespeler, will speak on "Helpfulness in Women's Institutes." In the evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a public meeting, when both ladies will give addresses. Men welcome at the evening meeting. On the following day Miss Rife and Miss McIntyre will attend the institute at Wellman's.

Dr. Alger is in attendance at the home of Mr. Wm. Gibson.

Mr. Wm. Linn now drives a new rubber tired buggy.

Mr. T. G. McMaster, of Toronto, was in the village this week looking over the field with a view of opening up a branch of the Metropolitan Bank.

In the absence of our pastor Mr. Clinton Mason occupied the pulpit on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Coburn, of Toronto, visited L.O.L. No. 442 last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Chas. Reid has returned from the West.

Mr. G. H. Green of this place has been appointed County Constable.

A cyclone sweeping over southern Illinois, Indiana, and Central Kentucky, on Saturday, destroyed thousands of acres of standing crops, swept away houses demolished bridges, killed twenty-nine persons and injured forty more.

Do Not Neglect the Children

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Interior Decorating

We do all kinds of Painting, Graining, Hardwood Finishing, Paper Hanging, Etc., and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every instance. We have the newest and most artistic Wall Paper from leading foreign and Canadian manufacturers, and will be pleased to show you these goods and give an estimate for decorating one room or your whole house.

S. A. MURPHY.

Hammocks

—$1.25 to $5.00

Rubber Balls

Tennis Balls

Tennis Racquets.

Pipes

Cigars, Etc.

J. S. MORTON
Successor to Morton & Haight
Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

12th JULY
At FRANKFORD
1907

48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND

In attendance. Come and see their fancy street drill parade. Acknowledged by all one of the best on the continent.

See large posters for the days' programme.

Proceeds in aid of Sick, Funeral, Widows and Orphans Fund.

Single fare rates on all railways.

Tickets good from 11th to 13th.

W. F. ELLIOTT, Sec'y of Com.
W. H. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!
The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

The Mutual Life Co.
OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.
Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc.	$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them	$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts	**$523,354.05**

S. BURROWS,
AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

"Could the consumptives of any given community be seen at one time, or pass in panorama before the people, public consciousness of the magnitude of the affliction might be aroused. A physical disaster shocks the world and lets loose the sympathy of millions. A few thousand deaths are nothing as compared with the deaths from consumption." LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D.,
Medical Director of Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Many reasons surely must influence men and women to help in the great work being carried on by the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Other hospitals refuse the consumptive. This institution cares for them.

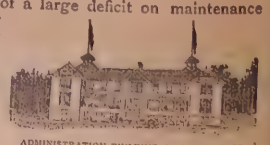
Not a single applicant has ever been refused admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives because of his or her poverty.

Seven hundred and thirty-eight patients have been cared for since the Free Hospital was opened in 1902. Take a week's record:

63 patients in residence; 37 absolutely free, not paying a copper toward their maintenance; 15 paying 50 cents a day or less; 5 paying $4.00 a week; 4 paying $5.00; one paying $7.00.

These figures tell plainly of a large deficit on maintenance account each month. To cover this the trustees are dependent upon the contributions that come to them from friends in all parts of Canada.

Not since the days of George Muller has so great a work of faith been carried on.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

WILL YOU HELP DIVIDE THIS LOAD WITH THE TRUSTEES?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and all information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Canada.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER.
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. G. THRASHER, R. S.

Notice to the Public

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.

Mrs S. J. Demill is spending a few weeks with her daughters in Belleville.

Mrs. Geo. Bowman, of Frankford, is spending a few days at the home of Mrs. Wm. McCann.

Mr. W. R. Mather has been in Belleville during the week attending the sessions of the County Council.

Mrs. Chas. Scott and baby Marjorie have returned home after spending some time with relatives and friends at Switzerville and Napanee.

Mr. Don. Bissonnette of the Sovereign Bank, Montreal, returned home on Monday on account of illness. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Miss Nettie Rupert, of Rawdon, recently visited friends in Toronto, going from there to Millington, Mich., where she will spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. B. Young.

Miss Florence Bissonnette arrived home on Monday evening last, from Hamilton where she has been attending the Ontario Normal College. The examinations closed the last of May, but the results will not be known for some time yet.

Dr. Frank C. Weaver of Buffalo was the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. Bailey, on Monday. Dr. Weaver recently graduated from the Dental Department of the University of Buffalo, and is spending a few days at home with his parents and friends.

Harold

Death has again visited our neigborhood and taken away a very estimable lady, in the person of Mrs. Hiram Dafoe, after an illness of about two weeks. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the services being conducted by Rev. H. B. Rowe, at Salem, after which the remains were taken to Stirling cemetery. The very large attendance at the funeral showed the sympathy that is felt for the sorrowing husband and other relatives.

Mrs. Snarr is still in Belleville and her condition remains unchanged.

We regret to learn that our teacher, Miss Osborne, who has spent the past year here has resigned.

Mrs. Bristol, of Madoc, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. West.

We are pleased to see Mrs. Cyrus Lloyd able to be about again.

Mr. Geo. Burkitt, sr., near Spring Brook, had fifteen cows killed and two badly injured by a C.P.R. train. The accident was caused by a gate being left open, allowing them to get on the track.

Every Man His Own Doctor

The average man cannot afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must from necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, so which can only be had when suitable medicines are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for constipation, billousness and stomach troubles.

Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of the skin.

One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but $1.25. For sale by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly announcements. Keep posted.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 16th

10.30 A.M.—Sermon by the Pastor.
11.30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.00 P.M.—Sermon by the Pastor.

Week Evening Meetings:

MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
WEDNESDAY—8 P.M., Teachers' Meeting.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY,—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger. 10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.48 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Remember the concert by Albert College talent in the Methodist Church tomorrow night.

The W. F. M. S. of St. Andrew's Church forwarded on Tuesday a bale of quilts and other useful articles to the mission headquarters in India.

A Suit that satisfies—the Ward made suit.

Recruiting for the military camp at Kingston is said to be progressing very favorably, but there are still a few vacancies which must be filled before Monday morning, June 17th, when the local company entrains here.

Our readers should remember the Concert to be given by Albert College students in the Methodist Church tomorrow evening, June 14th. It will be well worth attending. A number of talented artists will take part.

If your suit is made at Fred Ward's it is O.K. for style and finish.

At the Stirling cheese board on Tuesday last 750 boxes of cheese were boarded. The sales were—Gunn & Langlois 245 at 11⅞c., Whitton 430 at 11 9/16c. Balance unsold. The Board will meet next Tuesday at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Orange demonstration to be held here on the 12th of July will excel anything of the kind previously attempted. There will be an abundance of music by three fine bands, good speakers, and everything to make the day one to be long remembered.

To be Ward clad is to be well clad.

That the Horticultural Society, aided by the village Council, is endeavoring to turn the old cemetery into an attractive park is a step in the right direction. A few dollars expended each year will transform a hitherto unattractive spot into a popular pleasure park.

The Campbellford Herald says that the early closing by-law in that town is not being observed. The Herald says: "It is absurd for one merchant to offer the plea that his neighbor vidlates the law, and he has as good a right as his neighbor to do so. He might as well argue that two wrongs make one right. This is the prevailing argument among those who have transgressed the law." This same argument is used by some here in regard to the early closing on three nights of each week.

The Hats Fred Ward sells are the Hats you want.

There will likely be a full house at the Court of Revision on Monday evening next, as about fifty notices of appeals against the assessment have been served on ratepayers. It would appear to be the intention of the Council to raise the assessment to somewhat near the cash value of the property assessed, but this does not necessarily mean that that the parties whose assessment is raised will have to pay increased taxes, as the rate on the dollar should be, and no doubt will be, much less than it has been in the past.

Some very well-meaning people who keep poultry are oftentimes exceedingly thoughtless respecting duty to their neighbors. By way of reminder, the Ontario Legislature has enacted a law which provides that owners of animals and poultry allowing them to run at large, are liable for damage caused by the same. If owner, after written notice from the neighbor complaining of trespass, neglects to prevent a repetition thereof, he may be fined by a Justice of the Peace. This is the cure to prevent poultry making things unpleasant among neighbors.

"The question of keeping the children presentable during their play hours is always doubly difficult in the summer. Half an hour's romping in the garden will soil and rumple any frock until it is only fit for the tub, so all sensible mothers devote a large share of the summer's outfit to strong, easily ironed dresses in which their little ones can play in peace." Thus says the authority on "Practical Clothes for Little Girls" in the July number of the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE, and common sense is the keynote of her article. The same writer extends her helpful advice to the summer girl with athletic tendencies. Read these articles before undertaking the preparations for your summer outing, and you will find your task much simplified.

The 49th, with other Regiments, will go into camp at Kingston on Monday next.

House and lot for sale on Front street.
PHILIP CONLEY.

A report of the County Council proceedings will be given in next week's issue.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season there is every prospect of a good fruit crop.

The Presbyterian manse and lots adjoining will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 15th. The whole property will be sold in one lot or in parcels to suit the purchaser.
FRED ROLLINS.

At Belleville cheese board on Saturday last 3,852 white and 225 boxes of colored cheese were offered. 2,450 boxes were sold at 11 9/16c., and 320 at 11⅞c.

Bay of Quinte Conference

Conference closed its sessions on Tuesday evening. On the last day petitions to the Ontario Government for the repeal of the three-fifths clause, to enact legislation making local option in the city wards possible, and to regulate the sale of cigars and cigarettes in townships were passed. The Dominion Government will be asked to prohibit the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, prevent any increase in the number of breweries, prohibit gambling on race tracks, and the sale of liquor at military camps. The next Conference will be held at Lindsay. For its liquor law enforcement the Ontario Government was commended.

The final draft of the Stationing Committee contains these changes in the original list:—Manilla, Joseph Ward; Coboconk, Augustus W. Shaver; Bethany second, Goodstone McKee; Bethel, Omemee, H. Buckler; Janetville, Thos. Snowdon; Bobcaygeon, H. W. Foley; Havelock, David Balfour; Rawdon, W. H. Clarke; Seymour, F. W. Whyte; Marmora, W. B. Seccombe; Bayside, A. C. Huffman; Plainville, S. A. Kemp; Napanee, Geo. W. McColl; Tamworth, M. W. Leigh; Bay, C. W. Demille: Wilton, Daniel Williams; Roblin, Geo. McConnell; Picton, First, V. H. Emory; Wellington, W. Limbert; Demorestville, W. L. Sexsmith; Cressy, W. H. Smart; Canton, A. H. Hoare; Camborne, F. Johnston; Tyrone, H. S. Spence; Enniskillen, J. A. Jewell; Bowmanville, John Garbutt; Cannington, H. V. Mounteer.

Important to Fruit Growers

In the Townships of Sidney, Rawdon, and Murray

Mr. Sherington of Walkerton, together with the officers of the Canadian Apple Exporters, Limited, will hold a series of meetings at Frankford, Wellman's Corners and Stirling on June 18th and 19th, as follows:

There will be an orchard meeting held in Dr. J. U. Simmon's orchard, Frankford, beginning at 1.30 p.m. on June 18th, and at 7.30 of the same day a public meeting will be held in the Foresters' Hall.

On June 19th an orchard meeting will be held in the orchard of Charles Dracup at Rawdon Station, beginning at 1.30 p.m., and on the same date at 7.30 there will be a public meeting held in McKee's Hall, Stirling.

All fruit growers and those interested in fruit culture are cordially invited to attend these series of meetings and take part in discussions of care and cultivation of orchards, and also in the co-operation system of handling fruit after it is grown.

Conference on Young People's Work

On Wednesday next in St. Andrew's Church a conference is to be held in the interest of Young People's and Sunday School work. Among those to be present and speak are: Revs. J. E. Smith of Burnbrae; A. H. Drumm of Belleville; Wm. Shearer of Picton; J. C. Robertson, B.D., of Toronto, and Mrs. A. Dickson. Opportunity for asking questions and for discussion will be given. The sessions are to be held at 1.30 and 7.30. The public are cordially welcome at both sessions, and as the addresses contine throughout the entire afternoon many who may not be able to attend for the entire time may find it convenient to spend an hour in listening to some portion of the conference. A programme of the meetings may be seen in the post-office.

Generous Giving

Those whose hearts have been moved by the recent terrible distress in China will be glad to learn that the China Famine Fund monies cabled* by the "Montreal Witness" amounted in all to $10,000, most of which was cabled during the last two weeks of the fund.

These gifts were received from all over the Dominion, and a good many more Witness readers were preparing to remit when they learned that the fund was closed.

The Witness has always lent itself to this work of receiving and forwarding subscriptions for worthy causes, and vast sums have been collected by it for such purposes, one fund, the Armenian Relief Fund, alone amounting to over $15,000. The amount of work and expense involved in receiving, acknowledging and forwarding these large sums of money is very much greater than the general public can at all realize, but the Witness has done it gladly and ungrudgingly, making no charge whatever for services or for newspaper space used.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow white, creamy, healing, antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Wood Fibre Ready-Mixed Plaster

The Imperial Plaster Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have made arrangements with
J. BOLDRICK & SON
for the handling of their Wood Fibre Plaster and White Rock Hydrated Lime. This plaster has been used on the leading buildings of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal and other cities and towns throughout Canada, besides numerous private houses both in town and in the country.

Wood Fibre Plaster is a ready-mixed plaster, put up in one hundred pound sacks and requires only the addition of water to make it ready for the wall. It has superceded all other plasters wherever introduced, as its superiority and convenience are strong points in its favor. It overcomes the necessity of hauling sand, procuring lime and running it off, hunting about for plasterers' hair and the labor of mixing.

White Rock Lime is a ready-slaked lime which will keep its strength for an indefinite time. It is used in white coat finishing, whitewashing, making lime water and all other uses for which lime can be used. It too, is put up in the convenient form, 100 pounds to the sack.

To show the superiority of the above goods it is worthy to note that the King Edward Hotel, Traders Bank, Continental Life Insurance Building, Alexandra Theatre, Convocation Hall of Toronto University and many other important buildings are plastered exclusively with this plaster. Prospective builders would do well to call on J. BOLDRICK & SON for fuller particulars.

The several sums paid to Dr. Bissonnette and the Bank in aid of the China Famine fund, amounting to $16, have been forwarded to Toronto, and further sums handed in will be forwarded free of expense.

The Times says: Mr. E. D. McConnell, principal of the Bancroft Public School, is laid up with an attack of the measles.

Bancroft Times: There are about 425 men engaged on the C. O. R. extension at present, and the steel is now laid to within about four miles of Maynooth.

The Marmora Herald says: The death of Frederick Wells occurred at his home in North Marmora on Monday June 3rd. Deceased was 87 years of age. The funeral took place from the homestead on Wednesday, and proceeded to the the Free Methodist church for service and interment.

Mrs. P. G. Bird, of Belleville, died suddenly, of heart failure, on Tuesday last. Her husband is in the Northwest, and she was engaged in packing up preparatory to joining him, when she suddenly fell over and expired. Besides her husband she leaves a family of four children. The deceased was a sister of Mr. Frank Scott of Sidney.

Births.

HULIN.—In Stirling, on Saturday, June 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Hulin, a daughter.

Deaths.

LINN.—At Mount Pleasant, on June 4th, Martha A., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Linn, aged 3 weeks.

DAFOE.—In Rawdon, on June 9th, Maggie J., wife of Mr. Hiram Dafoe, aged 35 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Lost—$5.00 Reward

On Thursday last, between Mr. Mather's store and my residence, a pocket book, containing $20 in bills and several papers. The subscriber will give the above reward for its recovery, on returning same to me, or leaving it at the NEWS-ARGUS Office.
S. PATTERSON.

Judicial Sale

In the High Court of Justice

Pursuant to a judgment made in an action of Simpson v. Livingstone, on the 20th day of May, A.D. 1907, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of the Local Master at Belleville, on the premises, in the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of July,

1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following farm property:

The East Half of the South half of Lot No. 11, in the 9th concession of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, containing 50 acres, more or less.

The Property is situate within a mile of Spring Brook P. O.

The Property will be sold subject to a reserve bid, fixed by the Master.

TERMS OF SALE:—The purchaser shall pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money at the time of sale, and balance within one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

At the said time and place there will also be sold:

11 Cows, 1 two-year-old Heifer, 1 Bull and some Household Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of J. E. HALLIWELL, Esq., and G. G. THRASHER, Esq., Stirling.

Dated, 4th June, 1907.

J. E. HALLIWELL, Plaintiff's Solicitor. S. S. LAZIER, Master.

Hound Lost.

A beagle Hound, black and grey, with tan head and ears; stands about 13 inches high. Lost near Sine church. Finder will leave same at Moon's Hotel, Stirling.
C. R. WEESE,
Belleville.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Martha Simpson, late of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, Spinster, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, section 56, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Martha Simpson, who died on or about the 15th day of May, A. D., 1905, are required on or before the 29th day of June, A.D. 1907, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Jane Livingston, of the township of Rawdon, Administratrix, of the estate of the said deceased, at Belleview Post Office, or her Solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling Post Office, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, a statement of their account and the nature of securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavits.

And further notice is given that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only for the claims of which she shall have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons indebted to said deceased must pay the amount of their indebtedness to said Administratrix or her Solicitor hereunder.

Dated at Stirling, this 5th day of June, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

Embroideries and Insertions

We have just received a shipment of new Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburg that should have been here for early spring trade. We bought them to sell at 12½, 15 and 20 cents. We have marked them down to clear at 10, 12 and 15 cents. This is a snap and should not be missed by the skillful buyers.

Ladies' White Skirts

Just arrived, and bought from the manufacturers, thus saving the middle man's profits. **Prices from 65c. to $2.25.**

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses

Very fine Muslin, trimmed with fine valenciennes lace and insertion, **from 50c. to $2.25.**

Children's Hats

The kind that gives satisfaction. Regular 25c. Hats—our price **20c.** each and up to **$1.25.**
Linen Hats in white, brown and blue.

Men's Hats

Stiff Hats at - - **$1.50, $2.00, $2.50**
Soft Hats from - - - **75c. to $1.75**
Linen Hats, in different styles and shapes, at **50c. each**

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

. . LOW SHOES . .

Everybody is going to wear them this summer. You'll need a pair. Our line will be as complete as it is possible to make it, and our styles the dressiest and most attractive ever offered. If you want to be in style you cannot afford to pass us by. Our prices are always right and we can fit you perfectly.

ASK TO SEE OUR—

Ladies' Kid Oxfords.....75c, $1.25, $2.00, $2.50
Ladies' White Canvas Shoes.....$1.25 to $1.75
Ladies' Patent Colt Blucher Oxfords.....$2.50
Misses' White Canvas Shoes.....$1.00 to $1.25
Misses' Strap Slippers.....75c. to $1.50
Children's Chocolate and Black Slippers.....50c. to $1.00
Shoe Polish.....5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

☞ Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of land, with good buildings and well watered, three miles north-east of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school, half mile from cheese factory. Apply to
MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Darius Green, late of the township of Sidney, in the county of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, sec. 38, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Darius Green, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of April, 1907, to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to Louise J. Green or Silas Green, Stirling postoffice, the executrix and executor, or their solicitor hereunder, on or before the 10th day of June, A.D., 1907, a statement in writing of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and demands proven by affidavit and nature of security, if any, held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been given as required.

And further notice is also given that all persons indebted to the above estate either by note, account, or otherwise, are notified to hand the amount of their indebtedness to the said executors or their solicitor, G. G. Thrasher.

Dated at Stirling this 16th day of May, 1907.
G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executors.

WILKES STALLION

Is by Arkland; Arkland by Guy Wilkes, Guy Wilkes record, 2.15¾.

Wilkes stands 15-3 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds. Dam by Volunteer Clay, Second dam Heir-at-Law. He is one of the best knee actors in the country, and trotted a mile in 3 minutes before he was half broken.

Terms, to insure $8.00.
FRED. FANNING,
Wellman's Corners.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion

VROWSKY

Record 2.18¼. Reg. 8169.

The fastest Trotting Stallion betwee Toronto and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200 pounds.

STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY

Three of the highest qualifications obtainable, Sire of five with records from 2.25 to 2.17. Sire of many High Class Knee Actors.

Vrowsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all Canada.

Will be at the Kirby House, Stirling every Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL ELMHIRST, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Proprietor.

Lax-ets 5 ¢ Sweet to Eat
A Candy Bowel Laxative.

Farm for Sale
or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES

JUST ARRIVED

Now is the time to secure your Buggy, as I have just opened up a carload of McLaughlin Carriages, consisting of

Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats

And a good assortment of

Rubber tired Buggies

This is, without a doubt, the finest assortment of Carriages that has ever been shown in Stirling. A call solicited.

Also some Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Harness, etc., at rock bottom prices.

A full line of Massey-Harris Farm Implements always on hand. Three Massey-Harris Binders at a bargain.

N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.

P.S.—One one-horse Wagon, one two-horse Delivery Wagon, nearly new, and one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestics

I have been appointed by the Dominion Government to place immigrants from the United Kingdom in position as farm laborers or domestic servants in this vicinity. Any person requiring such help should notify me by letter, stating fully the kind of help required, when wanted, and wages offered. The number arriving may not be sufficient to supply all requests, but every effort will be made to provide each applicant with help required.

T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXXII.

One of the reasons, though not the sole or even the main one, of Burgoyne's visit to Algiers is that the Wilson family are wintering there. And yet he dreads the meeting with them inexpressibly. When they last parted immediately after having stood together round Amelia's open grave, they had all been at a high-pressure of emotion, and of demonstrative affectionateness, which nothing in their tastes, habits or natures, could possibly make continuous. He has a horrible fear that they will expect to take up their relations at the same point at which he had left them. He would do it if he could, but he feels that it is absolutely impossible to him. The door of that room in his memory which is labelled "Amelia" is forever locked. It is only in deepest silence and solitude that he permits himself now and again to turn the key and sparely and painfully look in. How will he bear it if they insist on throwing the portals wide, dragging its disused furniture to the light, rummaging in its corners?

He sleeps ill on this, his first night of Africa; and even when at length he succeeds in losing importunate consciousness, he is teased by absurd yet painful dreams, in which Amelia and Elizabeth jostle each other impossibly with jumbled personalities and changed attributes. Extravagant as his visions are, they have yet such a solid vividness that, at his first waking, he feels a strange sense of unsureness as to which of the two women that have beset his pillow is the dead, and which the living one? In dreams, how often our lost ones, and those whom we still possess, take hands together on equal terms! Even when he is wide awake, nay, more, dressed and breakfasted, that feeling of uncertainty, that something akin to the

"Black misgivings of a creature,
Moving about in worlds not realized,"

remains strong enough to drive him once again to the list of visitors in the entrance hall in order to assure himself that his brain has not been the dupe of his eye.

M. Cipriani has been as good as his word. The corrected list, promised over night, has replaced the incomplete one, and almost the first names that Jim's eye alights upon are those of "Mr., Mrs. and Miss Le Marchant, England." His own name immediately follows, and he takes as a good augury what is merely an accident due to the fact of his room and theirs being on one floor. Elizabeth is, beyond question, beneath the same roof as himself; nay, even now she may probably be sunning herself like a white pigeon on that terrace, whose red tiles he sees shining in the morning sun through an open side-door.

The thought is no sooner formed than he follows whither it leads him; but she is not on the terrace; and though a moment ago his nerves were tingling at the thought of speech with her, yet he is conscious of a feeling of relief that their meeting is, for the moment, deferred. What can he say to her? What can she say to him?

He stands looking down on the green sea of richly-clothed dark trees beneath him—lilex and eucalyptus, and all the unfamiliar verdure of the soft South. From the fiercely-blazing red purple of a Bougainvillia, so unlike the pale, cold lilac blossom, to which in our conservatories we give that name, his eye travels over tree-tops and snowy villas, each summer palace and domy mosque, to the curving bay, round which the Atlas Mountains are gently laying their arms; and Cape Matefou, with the haze of day's young prime about it, is running out into the Mediterranean.

He is alone at first, but presently other people come forth; the valetudinarian, for once delivered from his fostering widow, sits down with a pile of English newspapers to enjoy himself in the sun, which does not yet ride so high as to be sun-stroke. Jim's last night's neighbor in the red skirt comes out too, bonneted and prayer-booked. She is going to church; so is he; but he does not tell her so, for fear she should offer to accompany him. She observes to him that the climate is a fraud; that this is the first day for three weeks in which she is able to go out without a mackintosh and umbrella.

"We are not so green for nothing, I can tell you," says she, with a laugh, and a rather resentful glance at the splendid verdure around her, and so leaves him.

He, too, as I have said, is going to church, and is presently asking his way to the English chapel. The Wilson family will certainly be there, and it has struck him that the dreaded meeting will be robbed of half its painful awkwardness if it takes place in public. At a church porch, crowded with issuing congregation, Sybilla cannot faff into hysterics—it is true that Sybilla never attends divine service—nor can Cecilia weepingly throw her arms about his neck. But whatever means he may take to lessen the discomfort and smart of that expected encounter, the thought of it sits like lead upon his spirits, as he walks quickly—it is difficult to descend slowly so steep a hill—down the precipitous lane, which is the only mode of approach for man or laboring beast to the high-perched hotel he has chosen. But he is young, and presently the cheerful, clear loveliness of the day and the sight of Nature's superb vigor work their natural effect upon him. It must, indeed, be an inveterate grief that refuses to be soothed by the influences of this green Eden.

What a generosity of vegetation, as evidenced by the enormous garlands of great-leaved ivy, waving from tree to tree as for some perpetual fete! Along the high hill bank that skirts this steep by-road, eucalyptus rear their lofty heads and their faintly-scented blossoms; aloe draws her potent sword, and thick-fleshed prickly pear displays her uncouth malignity. Beneath, what a lush undergrowth of riotous great-foliaged plants—acanthus, and a hundred other green sisters, all flourishing and waxing, so unstinted, so at large! He has reached the main road—the shady road that leads by a seven-mile descent from Mustapha Superieur to the town.

How shady it is! Pepper-trees hang their green hair, so thick and fine, over it! and lianes hold the thatch of their little dark green leaves. Past the Governor's summer palace, with its showy dome and Moorish arcades gleaming through its iron gates. From a villa garden a flowering shrub sends a mixed perfume of sweet and bitter, as of honey and hops, from its long yellow flower-tassels to his pleased nostrils.

At a sharp turn, where the hill falls away more precipitously than before, the bay, the mob, the shipping, the dazzling little city, burst upon him—the little city swarming up her hill, from where the French town bathes its feet in the azure ripples, to where the Arab town loses the peak of its triangle, in the Casbah and the fort of the now execrated Emperor. Blinding white, ardent blue, profound green—what a pleasant picture for a summer Sunday morning! And how gay the road is too, as the East and the West step along it together!

Here is a tram tearing down the steep incline with five poor little thin horses abreast. It is full of English churchgoers, and yet, oh anomaly! standing up in the vulgarest of modern vehicles, with his slight dark hands grasping the tramrail, is a tall Arab, draped with the grave grace of the Vatican Demosthenes. But alas! alas! even upon him the West has laid its claw, for as the tram rushes past, Jim's shocked eyes realize that he, who in other respects might have fed the flocks of Laban in Padan-aram, wears on his feet a pair of old elastic-sided boots.

Here come chattering a couple of smart Chasseurs d'Afrique, in blue and red, followed by a woman dressed as Rachel was at the palmy well—so dressed, that is to say, as to her white shrouded upper woman, for, indeed, there is no reason for supposing that Rachel wore a pair of Rob Roy tartan trousers! Past the Plateau Sauliere, wherein the lichin-roofed lavoir French-women are sousing their linen in water that—oh, hideous thought!—is changed but once a week; along an ugly suburb, and past a little wood; through the arch in the fortifications, the Porte d'Isly, till at length the Episcopal chapel—why are the Protestant places of worship scattered over the habitable globe everywhere so frightful?—stands before him.

He had thought himself in good time, but he must have loitered more than he had been aware of, as the bell is silent and the porch closed. He enters as quietly as may be, and takes his place near the door. The building strikes damp and chilly despite the warming presence of the whole English colony, emptied out of the four hotels sacred to Anglo-Saxons, and out of many an ilex-shaded, orange-groved campaign besides. The building is quite full, which is, no doubt, the reason why Jim fails to catch any glimpse of the Wilson family throughout the service. He has plenty of time to interrogate with his eye the numerous rows of backs before him, as the sermon is long. Jim had known that it would be so from the moment when the clergyman entered the pulpit with an open Bible—no written sermon—in his hand. The sound of a brogue piercing through, even through the giving out of the text, soon puts him in possession of the further fact that he is in the clutches, and at the mercy, of an entirely uneducated yet curiously fluent Irishman.

Is Elizabeth writhing under the infliction too? Never, in the Moat days, was she very patient under prolonged pulpit eloquence. He can see her with his memory's eye not very covertly reading her hymn-book—can hear her foot tapping. Several people round him now are, not very covertly, reading their hymn-books, but she is not among them. He has no more sight of her than he has of Cecilia; but in neither case—such are the disadvantages of his position—does his failure to see prove the absence of the object he seeks. He is one of the first persons to be out of the church when at length set free, and stands just outside the porch while the long stream of worshippers defiles before him. It takes some time to empty itself into the sunshine, and nearly as long before he catches sight of any member of either of the families he is on the look-out for. Of the Le Marchants, indeed, he never catches sight, for the excellent reason that they are not to be caught sight of, not being there. In the case of the Wilsons he is more fortunate, though here, too, a sort of surprise is in store for him. He has involuntarily been scanning, in his search for them, only those of the congregation who are dressed in mourning. The picture that the retina of his eye has kept of Cecilia is of one tear-swollen and crape-swaddled; and though, if he had thought of it, his reason would have told him that, after seven months, she is probably no longer sobbing and sabled, yet even then the impression that he would expect to receive from her would be a grave and a black one. This is why, although he is on the lookout for her, yet she comes upon him at last as a surprise.

"Jim!" cries a voice, pitched a good deal higher than is wont to make itself heard within the precincts of a church—a female voice of delighted surprise and cheerful welcome; "father, here is Jim!"

Burgoyne turns, and sees a lady in a very smart bonnet, full of spring flowers, and with a red en tout cas—for they have now issued into the day's potent beam—shading her rosy face; a lady whose appearance presents about as wide a contrast to the serious and inky figure he had expected to see as it is well possible to imagine.

Cecilia, indeed, is looking, what her maid admiringly pronounced her before sending her forth to triumph, "very dressy." Mr. Wilson is black, certainly but, then, clergymen always are black and he still has a band upon his hat; but it is a very narrow one—sorrow nearing its vanishing point. In answer to his daughter's joyous apostrophe, he answers: "'Sh, Cecilia! do not talk so loud. How are you, Jim?"

And the meeting is over—that first meeting which Jim had shrunk from with such inexpressible apprehension as certain to be fraught with intolerable emotion; with calls upon him that he would not be able to answer; with bearing of incurable wounds. The contrast with the reality is so startling that at first it makes him almost dizzy. Can the showy creature beside him; preening herself under her gay sunshade, be the same overwhelmed, shrunk, tear-drenched Cecilia, whom at their last meeting he had folded in so solemn an embrace? Her cheerful voice answers for herself:

"It is so nice to see you again! When did you come? We did not expect you quite so soon; in your last letter you were rather vague as to dates; I can't say that you shine as a correspondent. You will come back to luncheon with us, of course, will not you? dejeuner, as they call it here; I always thought dejeuner meant breakfast. You will come, will not you? Sybilla will be so glad to see you—glad, that is to say, in her dismal way."

She nds with a laugh, which he listens to in silence that is almost stunned. The sound of her voice, though set to so different a tune from what he had anticipated, has brought back the past with such astonishing vividness to him; her very fleer at Sybilla seems so much a part of the old life that he half turns his head, expecting once more to see Amelia's deprecating face, to hear her peace-making voice put in a plea, as it has done so many hundred times, for the peevish malade imaginaire.

They have been strolling towards the carriages waiting outside, and have now reached one, driven by an indigene, a Moor, dusky as Othello, solemn as Rhadamanthus, and with his serious charms set off by a striped yellow and white jacket and a red sash.

"Is not he beautiful?" asks Cecilia, with another laugh, alluding to her coachman, as she and Burgoyne set off upon their tete-a-tete drive, Mr. Wilson seeing, apparently, no reason in the fact of his ((Burgoyne's) appearance on the scene for departing from his invariable custom of walking home from church; "is not he beautiful? When first we came here we were in mourning; as if"—catching herself with a stifled sigh—"there was any need to tell you that; and father wanted to put him into black, but I would not hear of it was not I right? He would have been nothing in black; it is his red and yellow that give him his cachet."

Jim feels inclined to burst out laughing. There is something so ludicrous in the disproportion between his fears and their fulfilment, in the fact of the whole importance of Amelia's death resolving itself into a sash or no sash for an Arab coachman, that he has some difficulty in answering in a key of which the irony shall not be too patent:

"I think you were perfectly right."

He does not know whether she perceives the dryness of his tone; he thinks probably not, as she goes on to ask him a great many questions as to his journey, etc., talking quickly and rather flightily, scarcely having room between her queries for his monosyllabic replies, and ending with the ejaculation:

"How nice it is to see you again!"

"Thank you." His acknowledgment seems to himself so curt that, after a moment he feels constrained to add something to it. That something is the bold and trivial inquiry: "And you—how have you all been getting on?"

Cecilia shrugs her shoulders.

"We are better off than we were; you know that, of course. Nobody ever thought that father's brother would have died before him. Wait till you see our villa—it is one of the show ones here; and, of course it is very pleasant having more money; but one cannot help wishing that it had come earlier." She sighs as she speaks; not an ostentatious sigh, but a repressed and strangled one; and despite the flower-garden in her bonnet, his heart softens to her. Perhaps his look has rested on that flower-garden with a more open disapprobation than he knows, for she says presently: "I think that one may be very bright-colored outside and very black inside. Father and I are sometimes very black inside."

"Are you?"

"We do very well when we are alone together, father and I; we like to talk about her. Dear me! what a place Algiers is for dust! that is why there are so many blind people here. How it gets into one's eyes!" She puts her handkerchief up hastily to her face as she speaks; but Jim is not taken in by the poor little ruse, and he listens to her in a silence that is almost tender, as she goes on: "Sybilla begins to cry if we even distantly allude to her; yet I knew"—with exasperation—"that she talks of her by the hour to strangers—to her new doctor, for instance; yes, she has picked up a new doctor here—a dreadful little adventurer! She will probably talk of nothing else but her to you."

"God forbid!"

(To be continued).

FARM NOTES.

It costs just as much in material and labor to make a pound of butter that is hardly fit for axle grease as it does to produce one that will readily command 40 cents.

Good-sized potatoes are better to plant than very small ones. Sometimes, when potatoes bring a very high price we are tempted to sell the good ones and think that the little ones will do to plant. You can't follow that up very long and have any good potatoes to sell.

Running milk hrough a dirty separator is similar to running it through a dirty strainer, with all of the filth of the previous milking left in it. When properly used, a cream separator is a clarifier and to a certain extent a purifier of milk, but when carelessly used it is a source of filth and contamination.

ON THE FARM.

SYSTEM OF FARM ACCOUNTS.

While most of us can tell whether our farms, as a whole, pay a profit, few know which crops or which animals are most profitable or which are kept at a loss, writes Mr. C. S. Phelps. It is easier by far to affect the profits by reducing the cost of production than by advancing the selling price of any crop. The cost is in the farmers' hands, while the market price is controlled by the law of supply and demand. To lower the cost of production, it is important to study all the factors entering into that cost, which can only be done by a system of accounts.

We farmers need to realize that our time as managers is worth more than that of the common laborers, and it is not economy to do the work that we can hire for 15 cents per hour and at the same time neglect the work of the manager.

The chief factors entering into the cost of production are labor and cost of food. The labor generally includes that of man, animal and machinery. This is difficult to estimate because the life of machinery is so short and the expense of keeping farm teams extends throughout the year, whether they are working or not. For this purpose, I have a daily labor record, which shows the cost of work put on each crop each day. We have printed time cards, which each man fills out, that are valuable on large farms. These are transferred to the larger daily sheet, which shows where each man and team has worked each hour.

The cost of team labor is calculated in periods of six months, so as to include several winter months in each period. It is fair to the whole system of farming to charge team labor by its average cost per hour, based upon a period of six months. This cost includes feed, shoeing and all depreciation in horses, harness and wagons. The labor of the man is charged up at what it costs per hour and the labor of the owner the same, when he works with the man.

To make proper charge for machinery, some depreciation on its value must be charged to each crop. Special machinery, such as for hay, potatoes, etc., lasts about five years and 20 per cent. of the value is a fair depreciation. Some classes of machinery, as wagons, plows, etc., do not depreciate so much, perhaps not more than 10 per cent.

A debit and credit item in the ledger must be kept for each crop and each class of animals. This I do on an ordinary ledger sheet which is punched and put on a Shannon file. This sheet is 14x9 inches, ruled the long way. In each one of these accounts, the inventory is first entered and the income and outgo of that account carefully recorded. In the case of feeds grown on the farm, I charge the value sufficient to cover the cost of production and let the profits on the crops show up in the animals. Purchased feeds are charged at cost, plus expense of hauling and grinding, etc. Manures are charged to crops simply at the cost of labor to handle them, which seems to be about the fairest method we have, the animals being credited with its value. Purchased fertilizers are charged at cost.

A final essential is a balance sheet, which corresponds to profit and loss account, but which I call an income and outgo account, as I can put items into it which really represented no cash transactions, such as the farm garden. For petty accounts, I use a card index ledger with cards 5x8 inches, which is very handy and simple.

The question arises as to where is the value of these separate accounts over the simple debit and credit account with the farm as a whole. The advantages are these: It tells the cost of raising each of the crops and shows up the expensive ones at once; it gives a basis of judging the work of the farm, so as to improve the methods, and it shows where all of the labor expense has been applied.

A PREMIUM ON GOOD BUTTER.

In Holland the butter that is made in factories under government control and supervision is given the government stamp or label. These labels are firmly annexed on the butter and warrant it to be pure and of the very best quality. Although Holland has very strict regulations for creameries, they are not compelled to accept these rules, but those that do have the advantage of the use of this stamp. It is reported that this system works to perfection in doing away with oleomargarine, process and inferior butter, and this being the case, why would not the same system prove beneficial to the somewhat discouraged dairy and creamerymen of our own country? It is at least worthy of consideration by "the powers that be."

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It is a mistaken idea for a man to go into sheep-growing because there is no work to it. To win in any business there must be care, caution and work.

It pays to keep a horse well. To keep a horse any other way than comfortable and with plenty of food is cruel, and all unnecessary cruelty is sin. There are many horseowners who commit this sin each year, and at the same time lose money and honor by doing it.

If one is fond enough of the work really to give the closest attention to his pigeons until he knows they are properly mated (and this requires a great deal of time and patience even from the most experienced), and then will daily continue to give them the most careful attention and see that all their requirements are met (and this is essential), such a one will run a good chance of raising an average of three to five pairs of marketable squabs per pair of breeders per annum in the northern states. He will, however, raise three to four pairs very much oftener than five.

Black and green tea are both the produce of the same plant, the difference being in the age of the leaves and the method of preparation for market.

The Great Essentials of an Automobile

To Withstand Wear. Power to Move.
To Retain the Original Lustre. Power to Keep Moving.
To Ride Comfortably. Power to Stop.

THAT IS—the ability with ease and comfort to take any road, rough or smooth, level or steep, sandy or muddy, and come back to each day's work fresh and strong as at the outset.

Ask anyone who owns a **RUSSELL** why he is **STILL DRIVING A RUSSELL.** Invariably the answer will embody this high standard.

"RUSSELL CARS ARE GREAT CARS."

IN THREE MODELS

In each the metal to metal disc clutch, shaft drive, selective sliding gear transmission, nickel steel in all gears and shafts, powerful double brakes on rear wheels, positive lubricating and water circulating systems.

MODEL D—2 cylinder, 18 H.P., light touring car; wheelbase, 90 inch, tires 30x3½ inch,.... $1,600.00
MODEL E—4 cylinder 25 H.P., touring car, wheelbase 104 inch, tires 32x4 inch,..... $2,300.00
MODEL F—4 cylinder, 40 H.P., touring car, wheelbase 115 inch, tires 34x4 inch in front and 4½ inch in rear,..... $3,750.00

Powerful, Speedy, Comfortable and Handsome. Write for Catalogue.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,
TORONTO JUNCTION, CANADA.
BRANCHES—Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Melbourne, Australia.

NURSES OF ROYAL BABIES

MOST OF THEM HAVE BEEN ENGLISH WOMEN.

They Have Been Engaged by the Leading Royal Families of Europe.

Some of the tenderest and most affectionate remembrances of royalties are naturally of those who tended and watched over them in their happy childhood days, says London Tit-Bits.

And it is a fact of which the women of this country may well feel proud that in the leading royal families of Europe the nurses have been British, who, by their devotion and faithful discharge of their onerous duties, have earned the love and lifelong friendship, not only of their illustrious charges, but of the royal parents who committed them to their care.

Naturally Queen Victoria of Spain preferred an English nurse, and her engagement of Mrs. R. H. Green, a nurse of great experience and tact, was a very wise choice. Her Majesty also engaged Miss Gertrude M. Bunting to tend the Spanish royal baby. In this important task Miss Bunting was assisted by another English nurse, Miss Alice Mary Evans, who was engaged last October by the Queen's mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

It may be out of place to mention here that probably the most prized possession of the King of Spain's nurse is a gold ring, in which is

SET THE FIRST TOOTH

shed by her royal charge. The ring bears the curious inscription, "My tooth to my nurse.—Alfonso XIII."

For centuries past it has been the custom of the Spanish royal family to dispose of the lost tooth of the heir to the throne in this way, and the ring in which the precious tooth is set is looked upon and jealously guarded as an heirloom in the family of the fortunate recipient.

The Imperial Court of Russia had an English, or rather a Scottish, nurse, who held her post for a great many years. She was Catharine McKinnon, who was born and bred on the Ross of Mull. The daughter of a humble crofter, she was at first in the service of a Russian nobleman, whence she passed into the Russian royal household.

She was trusted implicitly by her Imperial master, and how she was esteemed by the late Czar was shown by the fact that a couple of years before his assassination he ordered a tweed suit, which was to be woven under the sooty cabers of a Ross of Mull weaver's house. The cloth was dyed with lichen, which grew on the rocks where Catharine McKinnon had romped and skipped when a barefooted Highland lassie.

It is a little known fact, too, that until a few months ago an English nurse had charge of the children of

THE PRESENT CZAR.

She was only driven from her post by the secret terrors of the Russian Court, the extraordinary behavior of the second nurse being the cause of her resigning and returning to England.

She discovered that this woman was in reality a spy in the employ of the secret police. She could not leave a room without being followed by her, and every evening the cupboards and nooks and corners of the nurseries were carefully searched for bombs. No wonder that this spying got on the nerves of the English nurse, and that she resigned her post. It is to this English nurse that the present Czar owes his ability to speak our language without accent and the planting in his mind of a love of England.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, it is interesting to recall, received her education under the superintendence of an English governess, Miss Saxton Winter, and an affecting little incident which took place on the occasion of the Queen's marriage shows how deeply attached her Majesty was to the governess.

When about to leave the palace after the ceremony with her husband the Queen caught sight of Miss Winter in one of the corridors, and, turning back, gave her an affectionate embrace and bade her

A TEARFUL FAREWELL.

It was an English lady who nursed the Queen of Italy when the heir to the throne was born a couple of years ago. She was Sister Margaret Brown, an English hospital nurse, who was specially selected for the important duties by the matron of Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

The recent death, by the way, of Mrs. Johnson, who, was Mlle. Vauthier, was French governess to the children of the King and Queen, is much regretted in the Royal family. The deceased lady was regarded with a friendship that did not wane after her retirement from office, and the Queen of Norway, when Princess Maud of Wales, paid frequent visits to Mrs. Johnson. To avoid publicity her Royal Highness elected to be known on such occasions as Miss Mills, and the fact gave rise to some highly romantic tales concerning hopeless aspirants for the hand of the Princess. It is hardly necessary to say that little truth lay behind such stories, and the young Princess always thoroughly enjoyed the peace and simplicity that marked her visits to her former governess.

WELCOMING A WHITE ELEPHANT

Everybody in Bangkok Turns Out to See the New Arrival.

Amid general rejoicing what was expected to be a new white elephant was landed in Bangkok, says the Times of that city, its arrival being witnessed by royalty and by large crowds of people in holiday garb.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock the landing near the Grand Palace presented a very pretty sight. The roadway from the corner of the palace wall was lined with troops to the water's edge, while in front of these were the lictors and banner carriers. A pavilion was erected midway between the river and the palace for the King and his suite.

The raft on which the new elephant with his mother arrived from Ayuthia was moored to the landing. At 5.20 o'clock the strains of the national anthem heralded the arrival of the king, who came in a motor car. His majesty, who was looking very well, at once proceeded to the royal pavilion, with him being several young princesses and princes. The crown prince was also present. The pavilion was surrounded by high officials of the army and the navy.

The preparations for the landing of the elephant were at once begun, and in a few moments the weird conch shell music told the waiting crowds who could not see that the elephant was on terra firma. The animal, which is about nine months old, and surprisingly woolly in appearance, showed a very playful disposition as it was led to the front of the royal pavilion for his majesty to see. Afterward, accompanied by its mother and two of the elephants already at Dusit Park, flanked by banner bearers, and to the sound of drums, it was taken in procession slowly to Dusit Park, large crowds following.

THE WISE CHILD.

It was Sunday afternoon, and the infant class teacher was trying to impress the children with the beauties of the Garden of Eden. "But, children," she said, "there was one thing in the garden that Adam and Eve might not touch."

"I know," said a little boy, who had evidently had some previous knowledge of beautiful gardens; "it was poison ivy."

That hacking cough continues
Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.
Take *Scott's Emulsion.*
It builds up and strengthens your entire system.
It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest.
ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00

CURRENT TOPICS.

While the housekeeper of to-day is lamenting her troubles, despairing of the solution of the servant-girl problem, and vaguely sighing for a return of the "good old times," it does not occur to her that in many respects conditions have not altered for the worse, and that in the good old times, the loss of which she deplores, the housekeeper had her grievances and her trials. A journal has been recently published, written by a woman in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and from this the complaining housekeeper of to-day may take comfort if only in the matter that misery loves company.

The diarist of that period writes gloomily of the ill luck that pursues her in the attempt to procure competent "woman help," how unwilling were the girls to take service, how incompetent they were, how capricious and how exacting in their assertion of their social prerogative. For in those "good old times" one woman was as good as another "before the Lord," and, therefore, was she entitled to sit with the family at the table and regard the kitchen only as a temporary workshop. "I have sore recollections of the time when I rode the country round," the writer continues, "to get, for love or money, girls to do the family work." The despairing mistress of the day, execrating her fate because she is compelled to sit at her telephone and implore employment agencies to come to her rescue, may sympathize with the sister of a hundred years ago as she "rode the country round" in pursuit of the elusive and incompetent maid.

But the earlier mistress may have enjoyed perhaps one advantage not general in our day. If the maid was incompetent the mistress was not. If the female help failed to respond to the blandishments of her would-be employer and did not put in an appearance with sunshade and telescope at the appointed hour, the household machinery went on as before. There was no escape from the obligations of the kitchen and the demand for regular diet. The early nineteenth century housekeeper was forewarned as to these impediments to a perfect home existence and educated herself accordingly.

Nevertheless the eternal conflict then as now went on with bitterness of soul and haughtiness of spirit. The problems which convince the present housekeeper that the country is surely drifting toward anarchy faced the energetic woman of the previous centeury, who pronounced her maids "impertinent, presuming, stupid," and worked alone as best she must and could. If the difference in personal equipment was in favor of the earlier mistress of the house, the difference in exasperating conditions was not pronounced, and there may be a melancholy feminine satisfaction in the thought that one's great-grandmother had no telephone, no saving nearby restaurant—nothing, in short, but her own energy and ability to do things. Thus the "good old times" occasionally reveal their imperfections.

Fish people, animal people, and bird people are the three sorts of folk among the Canadian Indians. The fish people, or Chit-sangh, are fair, and live on fish, the Nah-t'sangh, or animal people, are dark, and live on flesh; the Tsingeesah-lah, or bird people, are medium, and live on both flesh and fish. They are all generally pusillanimous, timid, and cowardly, but proverbially honest, hospitable, and, in pre-trading days, chaste. Their folk tales show us that their lives were moral and well regulated; that deep shame and disgrace followed a lapse from virtue in the married and unmarried of both sexes. The praise and enjoyment of virtue, self-discipline and abstinence in young men is clearly brought out; whilst respect and consideration paid by the young everywhere to their elders affords an example to more advanced races. The life of an average Indian as it was lived in the earlier days was not that of a vicious and degraded savage. He had advanced many stages beyond this when we first came into contact with him, and his life, though simple and rude, on the whole was well ordered and happy.

"It is somewhat strange," said a gentleman one day, "but my wife and I never like the same thing. It is only necessary for me to express a fondness for anything for her to take a dislike to it." "Not always, my dear," she replied. "I like you very well, and I know you think a great deal of your-

Improved Sink Strainer.—Cut squares out of thin cheesecloth large enough to fit inside the strainer used in the corner of the kitchen sink. This will catch all sand, coffee grounds, or other particles thrown in with dishwaters and vegetable cleanings. These cloths can be removed after each meal by gathering the four corners, without soiling the hands. Place cloth and all in a news paper and destroy. The strainer in this way is free from crumbs of any kind and can be washed in the water used for washing the hands, rinsed under the faucet, and a fresh cloth placed inside. A supply of cloths can be neatly folded, weighted, and kept handy in a drawer nearby.

BURGLARS CRY "POLICE"

THEY SHOUTED FOR THEIR ENEMIES WHEN IN TROUBLE.

Old Archie and the Bulldog—A Burglar Was Received With Open Arms.

One would scarcely imagine that burglars would ever regard policemen save in the light of their natural and deadliest enemies, yet there are many instances on record when, on being disturbed in the midst of a burglary, they have actually clamored for police protection.

Old Archie, the veteran burglar, who, after pursuing a life of crime for upwards of half a century, became a reformed character and a leading light of the Salvation Army, once had to appeal to the police owing to a regrettable incident that occurred to him while engaged in his nefarious calling. He broke into a fur warehouse in London through cutting a hole in the roof, intending to slide to the basement by means of a rope which he attached by a hook to a stout beam.

In pitch darkness he slid slowly down the rope, but just as he reached the floor his ankle was gripped by a powerful bulldog which had been left to guard the premises. Archie was a man of iron nerve. He grappled with the brute and tried to choke it, but nothing would make the animal relinquish its hold. Finally, he managed to cut the dog's throat with a knife which he had upon him.

He was too faint from loss of blood and pain to attempt to secure any of the valuables of which he had come in search, so he made his way out of the building and dragged himself painfully along until he met a policeman, whom he begged to escort him to the hospital. The kind-hearted constable naturally acceded to the request, and, of course, took a note of the incident. Next morning the burglary was discovered, and Archie was arrested and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

Some years ago a burglar was caught in his own trap in a curious manner at Warrington, England. It happened that the police had arranged their meeting-place for the night at the very house where the burglary was committed. On reaching the spot they found a window open, which naturally aroused their suspicions. They quietly watched, until they saw a bundle dropped from the window, which was presently followed by the burglar himself. He landed in the very arms of the police. He was so alarmed at finding himself in a rough embrace that, forgetting his unlawful errand, he began to shout, "Murder!" "Murder!" "Police!" He soon learned, to his sorrow, that the police were only too close at hand.

In the neighborhood of Regent's Park, London, there are several large mansions, the grounds at the back being separated from the Regent's Park canal by a low wall. A burglar not long ago was successful in entering one of these mansions by the drawing-room window and securing a quantity of plate. The night was dark and foggy, and, hearing voices in the street outside, the thief determined to make his exit at the back. He clambered over the low wall in safety, and groped his way along the towing-path, when he suddenly made a false step, and found himself precipitated into the muddy waters of the canal. "Help!" "Help!" "Police!" he shouted. His cries luckily reached the ears of a constable, who came running to the assistance of the drowning man, and this accident led to the capture of a much-wanted and notorious cracksman.

IN THE GRIP OF JIU-JITSU.

Some of the most daring burglaries of modern days have been committed in Sheffield.

A notorious cracksman, a man of singularly fine physique, known to the police and his confreres as the "Blue Dragon," has reason to regret his visit to that busy centre of the cutlery trade. Equipped with all the latest scientific implements, he broke into a gentleman's house and soon succeeded in acquiring a choice collection of valuables. Just as he was preparing to depart, the door opened, and a little gentleman attired in a dressing-gown confronted him. "Give up your weapons, if you are armed," said the gentleman, "and go quietly in front of me to the coal cellar, where I shall lock you in till the police arrive."

"Get on," scoffed the Blue Dragoon. "I don't want to hurt you, but if you interfere or attempt to shout I'll out you."

The little gentleman never flinched, even when the powerful burglar lifted his brawny arm with the intention of delivering a knock-out blow. He skilfully ducked to avoid the blow, and directly afterwards the Blue Dragoon was lying writhing on the floor, screaming in his agony, "Police!" and "Murder!" for the gentleman, who was an expert Jiu-jitsu exponent, had locked him in an embrace which threatened to dislocate his shoulder and leg. The Blue Dragoon is at present enjoying His Majesty's hospitality, and doubtless considers that teaching Jiu-jitsu ought to be made a criminal offence.—Pearson's Weekly.

ANIMALS AT CHURCH.

Animals attend a church service in Peru. Pigs, goats, cattle and poultry are brought by their owners to be blessed on All Souls' Day, and the church is turned into a domestic menagerie. The seats are removed, and the animals can trot about or lie down where they will. After the ceremony the live-stock is formally handed over to the monks, who receive little other payment for their services.

The children of a school were being examined, and amongst other questions put to them by the examiner was:—"What is the meaning of the letters 'J.P.' after the mayor's name?" Now, the answer?" "Judge of Pork," yelled the youth, to the astonishment of the examiner and master.

MILLIONS FOR COFFEE

GERMAN BANKERS HELP BRAZIL TO MARKET THE CROP.

They Loan $10,000,000, Which Brings the Brazilian Coffee States Fund to $95,000,000.

Another loan has been made, amounting to $10,000,000, in furtherance of the plan of leading coffee merchants of this country and Europe to assist the coffee States of Brazil in profitably marketing the great crops of coffee raised within the last year or two.

As was the case in previous loans, the money is paid directly to Sao Paulo, one of the coffee States, but instead of the loan being made with coffee as collateral, the bankers making the loan have taken over on lease the Soracabana Railway Company, one of the most important railroads of Sao Paulo. It was announced in the coffee trade yesterday that the most recent loan in connection with the coffee plan was made by the Dresdner Bank of Germany.

NINETY-FIVE MILLION.

Adding the $10,000,000 now pledged through the lease of the railroad, the coffee States of Brazil have now raised the enormous sum of $95,000,000 in pursuance of the plan to improve the coffee trade of Brazil. It is also learned from local members of the syndicate that there are now held as collateral 7,500,000 bags of coffee. Of this amount Hamburg, New York and London merchants and bankers hold 6,000,000 bags, and still more is to be bought from the funds raised by the loan made by the Dresdner Bank.

WAS NATIONALISM.

The plan, in fact, has evoked hostile criticism from many leading banking interests of Europe, who assert that the scheme is impracticable and a breach of economic laws.

Nevertheless the federal Congress of Brazil recently received a message from the President of the republic containing the information that the coffee question was a national issue and not simply a question of the coffee States. The President's message also stated that the federal government would indorse and guarantee for the coffee States to the amount of $75,000,000, which was agreed upon and was enacted into law in August last.

2,000,000 BAGS STORED.

According to Herman Sielcken the syndicate formed originally among merchants to assist the coffee trade of Brazil and incidentally to bolster the declining market has now taken 6,000,000 bags of coffee as collateral for advances in cash made to the pricipal coffee States.

When the first loan on coffee was made in behalf of the several States, 2,000,000 bags were stored in this city, Bremen, Hamburg, and other centres where the coffee merchants, members of the syndicate, had warehouses. It was subsequently found necessary to increase this amount of coffee, as the removal of 2,000,000 bags from the market had no appreciable effect in advancing prices. Additional advances were made from time to time and new syndicates formed, and it is now stated that fully 6,000,000 bags are held by a score or more of coffee importers and merchants of this country and Europe.

LEASE OF RAILWAY CO.

The Schroeders of London and the Nation City Bank brought out a coffee loan several months ago and had the refusal on any more loans.

The first Schroeder loan amounted to $15,000,000. When the present loan, completed yesterday, was broached to these interests it is understood that they waived their right to make a further loan, with the result that the Dresdner Bank financed the transaction, and instead of coffee as collateral took over on a lease the Soracabana Railway Company.

Sao Paulo, one of the principal coffee States, has now advanced $5 a bag on 7,500,000 bags of coffee, and has raised altogether about $35,000,000 in various loans. The State of Rio has raised $10,000,000, and it is understood that the federal government of Brazil has guaranteed a loan of $10,000,000 to one of the coffee States.

Police-Officer Keegan—"Mister Rafferty, Oi love your daughter, an' would most respectfully ask you for her hand in marriage." Mr. Rafferty—"Arrh, ye shmake. One year ago to-day ye arrested me for droonkenness, an' clubbed me all the way to the station-house. Now Oi hev my opportunity to git aven. Ye can hev her."

A well-known surgeon was somewhat quick-tempered if he found a student exceptionally dull, and on one occasion when he had been more than usually irritated by a student's density, asked him how many times he thought a fool could hear a name mentioned without remembring it. "I don't know," replied he student; "how many times could you yourself?"

A regiment of soldiers were recently drawn up one Sunday for church parade, but the church was being repaired, and could only hold half of them. "Sergeant-major," shouted the colonel, "tell ill the men who don't want to go to church to fall out on the reverse flank." Of course, a large number quickly and gladly availed themselves of the privilege. "Now, sergeant-major," said the colonel, "dismiss all the men who did not fall out, and march the others to church—they need it most."

The following incident occurred in a barber's shop: A man who was getting shaved suddenly uttered a loud cry. "Hang you!" he exclaimed. "You've cut my chin twice now. If you can't shave better than this every regular customer will leave you." But the young barber pushed the man's head back on the velvet rest and laughed. "Oh, no," he said; "no fear of that. I'm not allowed to shave regular customers yet. I only shave strangers."

A FAMOUS MAGISTRATE

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF LONDON'S CHIEF CADI.

Alfred Chichele Plowden, Police Magistrate, Has a Scheme to Reform Drunkards.

If it be heroic for one man to tackle singlehanded a problem which has baffled alike governments and philanthropists, then is Alfred Chichele Plowden, most famous of London's magistrates, a hero in very sooth.

To reform the drunkard! Many methods have been tried. All have failed. The "Black List" was the latest. It was heralded with a great flourish of trumpets, and just at first, for a little while, a few publicans were harassed, a few notorious tipplers harried. Then the new law became a dead letter, and things went on as before.

Mr. Plowden saw this, regretted it, and, being a man of originality, invented his own method of dealing with the evil. Briefly stated, it consists in hanging above the offender's head a metaphorical sword of Damocles.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

That is to say, a drunkard is brought before the court, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. This is then remitted, on condition that the culprit reports himself, or herself, as the case may be, to the court missionary periodically, and that that functionary, in his turn submits favorable reports to the magistrate. At the end of a certain period, if the offender's conduct meanwhile has been satisfactory, he (or she) is let off altogether.

Such is the scheme. It possesses obvious advantages, not the least amongst which is the fact that it entails no expense upon anybody, requiring neither inebriate homes for detention, nor any staff of officials of any kind whatever. One disadvantage, as Mr. Plowden readily admits, is that people are apt to slip away from the restraining influences of a deferred decision, more especially in London.

MEANS TO SUCCEED.

"Nevertheless, I mean to persevere," says the worthy magistrate, with that rare smile of his, half sad, half humorous: "something has got to be done." And probably, when one comes to think of it, "something" presently will be "done."

The Plowdens are an old Catholic family, who have been settled in Plowden, in Shropshire, for a thousand years, or thereabouts. One of his earliest ancestors was a certain Doger de Plowden, who served with Richard Coeur de Lion in the Crusades. The first lawyer in the family was an eminent one, the famous Edmund Plowden, who refused the position of Lord High Chancellor of England rather than submit to change his religion at the bidding of Queen Elizabeth, and who afterwards seceded from Queen Mary's Parliament, and incurred fine and imprisonment rather than countenance the penal laws against the Protestants.

Alfred Chichele Plowden's immediate ancestors were Trevor John Chichele-Plowden, and a certain Mademoiselle de Mokadel, a Danish lady of rank, whose father was murdered at Manilla in a servile insurrection. Her nurse escaped with her to Scotland, and at eighteen she was married to her husband, their eldest son, Alfred, being born at Meerut, India, in 1844.

Those were the days when to keep a white child in India meant almost certain death to that child. So, at the age of six, little Alfred was packed off to a Yorkshire school. The establishment was in many respects a very good imitation of Dickens' "Dotheboys Hall." From it he was rescued, at the age of twelve, by a lady who seemed to him "a vision from another world." It was his mother, come from India to visit her offspring.

After Yorkshire, Brighton, where little Plowden attended an "academy" of the then popular type, followed by Westminster School (where he learned to get out of scrapes—and into them). It is interesting to note that at the first-named place he was known as "Baby," while amongst his intimate friends of the Bar his nickname is "Chick."

Mr. Plowden might have been a clergyman had not one of his earliest efforts in sermonizing been a failure. As it was, he blossomed forth into a barrister, and for quite a long while was a briefless barrister. To bring grist to the mill, he became a reporter on the Times staff, an appointment which he held until he was appointed a police magistrate in 1888.

Since then his name and personality have been almost continuously before the public, greatly to his annoyance, for Mr. Plowden shuns publicity.

THE WORST OF EDUCATION.

When the new and the old school meet there is likely to be a clash of opinions, and so Miller Brown found the other day when Farmer Jackson sent his young son across to the mill with a sack of corn which he wished ground into meal.

Like the miller, the mill was of the old, leisurely school, and only a tiny stream of meal trickled out.

The young man waxed impatient.

"What a mill!" he said, with scorn. "Why, I could eat the meal quicker than this ramshackle old concern of yours can grind it!"

"Ay," said Miller Brown: "but how long couldst keep it up, lad?"

"Till I starved!" was the trenchant answer.

And when Miller Brown had puzzled out the inwardness of the remark, he concluded that lads now-a-days were "gettin' a power too sharp wi' their tongues."

NO, INDEED!

I try to love my neighbor,
To be gentle, kind an' true,
An' be cheerful at my labor,
An' I nearly always do.
But there ain't nobody livin'
Whose disposition is
Contented an' forgivin'
When he's got the rheumatiz.

RAVAGES OF GREEN BUG

COSTING UNITED STATES FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Southern Wheat Growing States Have a New Pest—Loss to Farmers $9,000,000.

What beast, bird or insect in the United States has the most expensive appetite?

At first thought one might say an elephant, or perhaps a goat, when he goes in for old English tapestries or greenback currency.

Yet neither of those animals nor any other that can be named, is costing as much to feed as an insignificant little green bug which is just now dismaying the farmers of Texas Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and is upsetting the business interests of the East.

The appetite of the grain-aphis—technically the toxoptera graminum but for all practical purposes just plain Green Bug—is costing the farmers of the United States millions of dollars.

WHEAT WITHERS.

When the farmers of Kansas and Oklahama, in April, noticed that their wheat was withering on the stalk, they at first attributed the trouble to the rather excessive cold weather.

Investigation, however, revealed that wheat in other equally cold sections was not affected, and it was found that wherever such trouble was a multitude of insects, so small they would hardly be detected by a usual observer, were found also.

After W. D. Hunter, of the United States Department of Agriculture, reported last January that the green bug was destroying growing wheat in Texas, the department decided it was time to make his acquaintance and prepare for him. So F. M. Webster, in charge of the cereal and foreign-plant investigations for the government, set out to study him.

Mr. Webster found that the bug was first described from Bologna, Italy—in 1852, and that ten years later its presence in America was for the first time discovered. According to the Italian's reports, the bug had been so thick in the streets of Bologna as to cause the people great annoyance.

FIRST IN AMERICA.

Little notice of him was taken when he first made his appearance in America, but when, in 1884, he was found in great abundance on wheat near Cabin John, Maryland, and simultaneously in Indiana, Mr. Webster made his acquaintance.

The official is of the opinion that outbreaks of the pest in Europe and America are erratic. The bug suddenly appears in immense swarms in fields of grain in the spring, ruins the crop over large areas of country and doesn't appear again in destructive numbers for, perhaps, many years.

On such occasions there seems to be some mysterious fact which accounts for its rapid propagation. Where there were but a few, suddenly great swarms infest the air, alight upon the wheat, turning whole fields of thrifty grain into brown, dwarfed plants that produce no heads, or else, reaching a height of not more than six or eight inches, have heads that are foreshortened and nearly devoid of grain.

NORTHERNMOST LIMIT.

So hardy are they that it is believed they breed as far north as St. Louis and Cincinnati during the whole winter, though the eggs laid in the fall in such cold temperatures probably remain unhatched until spring.

Young green bugs develop to adults, and themselves begin to reproduce within the space of a week, so that in favorable weather several generations may be fully represented in the same territory by young of all ages, the winged and wingless females.

The common lady bug is a great destroyer of this green pest.

Professor E. Dwight Sanderson, while at the Texas experiment station, came to the conclusion that in Texas the natural enemies of the green bug ordinarily destroy such large numbers of the pest as to hold it check. Said Mr. Webster:

"We really know far too little of this pest to be able to deal with it satisfactorily. It would seem that the later in the fall the grain were sown the less attraction there would be for the pest to invade the fields in the fall. Late sowing, then, is about the only preventative measure that can be suggested.

ROLLIN GWILL HELP.

"But," he adds, "it is possible that a great many of the aphides could be destroyed by rolling the fields as soon as the pests appear on the leaves in any considerable numbers.

"Brushing over the fields with a brush drag made by fastening the ends of limbs or bushes on holes made in a rail, or piece of two-by-four inch timber, might also prove beneficial."

He also suggests dusting the fields with slaked lime at a time when the pest is clustered on the leaves.

QUESTION.

George: "Papa, who is that funny-looking man?"

Papa: "That, my son, is Mr. Smith. He is a self-made man."

George: "Was he satisfied when he'd finished, papa?"

EVIDENCE.

"You married a hero, didn't you?"

"Why, I didn't know it; what act of heroism did he ever perform?"

"He married you."

Egoism is the glue that enables a man to get stuck on himself.

It's difficult to understand why some men eat brain food.

Brown "I say, Jones, can you tell me who was the greatest financier ever lived?" Jones "No, I can't." Brown "Well, it was Noah." Jones—"How to you make that out?" Brown "Well, Noah was able to float a company when the whole world was in liquidation. See?"

WASTE BRINGS IN MONEY

BENT PINS THAT INCREASE RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

Many Articles That Were Once Thrown Away are Now Being Utilized.

The utilization of waste is a form of economy which of late years has made rapid strides, and admits of many new applications. Instead of being allowed to flow into rivers and brooks, or cast into the rubbish heap, this so-called waste is now being turned to good account, and is helping to swell many banking accounts.

In Liverpool, for instance, houses are being built out of waste clinkers, which formerly were regarded as worse than useless. The difficulty in disposing of these clinkers, indeed, was at one time so great that people were paid to remove them. Now they save the builder

A HEAVY BILL FOR BRICKS.

In other towns, where tanning is carried on, leather waste is compressed and made into cogwheels. Sawdust, which was once considered of no value save for a circus ring or the floors of public-houses, is now being put to many useful purposes. An illustration which appeared in a monthly magazine some time ago, showing a mountain of sawdust adjoining a timber mill in New Zealand, drew forth a number of letters from people who were anxious to obtain further particulars. Judging by these letters, sawdust is a valuable commodity now-a-days, and can be converted into all manner of things.

In all large factories and ironworks particularly nothing is wasted at the present day. Plush is manufactured from material which formerly went to swell the rubbish heap, and the discovery of the fact that this was possible brought an immense fortune to the originator of the idea, and eventually a peerage. Even the gases from iron furnaces are not now allowed to escape, but are captured and put to practical use.

SKIMMING A RIVER FOR GREASE.

On the North Western Railway of Chicago some thousands of dollars have gone to swell the railway dividend by collecting and revitalizing weak pin-points, instead of throwing them away as was formerly done. A car called the "Economy Special" visits every station once in sixty days, and collects bent pins, twisted links, and other waste material that can no longer serve the purpose for which they were made.

The packing-house of Chicago allow no such thing as waste of any kind. It is a common saying that nothing is wasted of the pig except the squeak. Gratings have been placed in the drains, to collect the scourings of the floors, and the oily substance which collected on the surface of a brook was skimmed off and converted into lard.

Skimming a river for a living may be said to be one of the most striking examples of the utilization of waste. This is done in Paris. There is one individual, at least, in the French capital who makes it his daily business to skim the Seine. He is out at early morning in an old flat-bottomed boat, armed with a skimming pan. With this he skims off the surface of the river the grease which collects there during the night, and which he disposes of to a soap factory. Generally he makes a few cents or so by his morning's work, which enables him to live.

THE GUILD OF CORK GATHERERS.

In Paris also there are a number of people who make a living out of waste corks, which they fish from the Seine. They collect on the river bank at daybreak, each with a short pole, at the end of which is a small improvised net. They set to work to gather in the floating corks, subsequently selling them to the cork merchants in the neighborhood.

There are about a score or so of these cork fishermen, who have formed themselves into a sort of craft, and who guard their interests very jealously. If they catch sight of a stranger netting corks they fall on him in a body. Only quite recently the police rescued one of these novices barely in time to save his life.

The sweepings of a floor might well be considered as so much waste; yet, through a fire in London the other day, which consumed a quantity of sweepings stored in the basement, a certain firm lost several hundred pounds. The heap of dust and rubbish contained silver filings, which it was intended to extract later on. This is regularly done at all works where silver or gold is used. In gold-refiners' premises even the soot in the chimneys is not allowed to be treated as waste. It is found to contain minute particles of the precious metal, which are far too valuable to be lost.

In places where sheep are bred extensively, one frequently sees little bits of wool adhering to briers and hedges. These are no longer regarded as waste. From such wool rubbish, whether coming from sheep or goats, valuable oil is now extracted.—Pearson's Weekly.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

Visitor: "Tommy, is your mamma at home?"

Truthful Tommy: "Well, she told the girl to say she was out if you came, but she said she'd whip me if I ever told lies."

A BAD BREAK.

"That man looked so odd when I told him this was a community you had to put more life into to keep business from keeping at a dead level."

"No wonder he looked odd. He's the undertaker."

ANXIETY.

"You must have been dreaming of some one proposing to you last night, Laura."

"How is that?"

"Why, I heard you for a whole quarter of an hour crying out 'yes!'"

Mohammedans use the lunar year, which is 10 days, 21 hours, 14 2-8 seconds shorter than ours.

GET THE PAINT WITH FACTS---

¶ It is a fact that MARTIN-SENOUR 100 Pure Paint is made of nothing but pure materials.

¶ It is a fact that it covers more surface.

¶ It is a fact that it looks better and wears longer.

¶ *We hereby guarantee this Paint to give entire satisfaction when properly applied and agree to refund the money for the empty cans if the Paint does not do all is claimed for it.*

One gallon of MARTIN-SENOUR 100 Pure Paint will cover 450 square feet, two coats. Other Paints will only cover 300 square feet. Prove it for yourself. Sold by

HENRY WARREN & SON

Hardware 'Phone 25

WANTED!

200 LADIES—TO CALL AND BUY A PAIR OF

Fine Dongola Oxfords	from	$1.25 up
" Fancy Strap Slippers, all latest styles,	"	$1.25 "
" Lace Boots	"	$1.25 "
Fine White Canvas Shoes	"	$1.25 "
" Patent Colt Oxfords, Lace and Button	"	$2.75 "
" Children's Chocolate and Black Boots	"	.75 "

For Children's Boots, Slippers and Oxfords we can't be beaten in price and quality in Stirling.

AT ONCE

You can buy Boys' Fine Boots	at $1.25
Boys' Fine Vice Kid Boots	at $1.50
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.50
See our Men's Patent Boots	from $3.00
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.25

Good values from one end of the Store to the other.
Shoe Repairing a specialty.
Shoe Dressing from 5 cts. up. Colors, white, tan and black.
Wide Silk Shoe Laces at 10 cts. a pair.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

Mrs. Wm. Albright, "prophetess," has warned the Mayor of Vancouver to "come out and bring the people, as there will be a tidal wave and mountain eruptions."

The Provincial Government purposes to establish in every county a Teachers' Institute, which will meet for a few days in September of each year. All teachers will be asked to attend these institutes, which will be conducted on professional lines by men from the staffs of the new Normal Schools. Third-class teachers' certificates are to be abandoned, and teachers holding these qualifications are to be given opportunity to secure advanced certificates by an examination divided into four annual parts.

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling, more governing strength. Without that the Heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing Hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds; it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help.

If you would have strong Hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves — re-establish them as needed, with

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

MORTON & HAIGHT.

Spring Brook Medical, Surgical and X Ray Institute,

SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M.,
Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

Wellman's Corners

The W. M. S. Auxiliary held a very successful social on the lawn of Messrs. E. and George Maybee on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst. The lawn was beautifully decorated, and the large double house was opened in hearty welcome to the guests. There was a large gathering, and the ladies found a ready sale for their good things. All enjoyed themselves, and the Society will be $37.50 the richer, as that was the net proceeds.

Mr. Charles Totton has passed his examinations with honors and taken his B. A. degree at Toronto University. Mr. Totton was formerly a student of Stirling High School, so you as well as ourselves, have a right to be proud of our talented young citizen.

Mrs. T. Brennan, who has been very ill, is able to be about again.

Mrs. Jas. Parks and Mrs. Geo. Watson, jr., both of whom have been very ill, are recovering.

Mr. W. Anderson has met with a serious misfortune in losing his faithful grey mare, she having died from the rupture of a blood vessel.

Mr. James Scott occupied the pulpit here on Sunday evening, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Balfour, being absent at conference. Mr. Scott preached an able sermon from the text "For God commanded me to make haste."

Cure yourself at home for 3 cents a day.

If you have Kidney or Bladder Trouble, the greatest physician in the world can do no more than cure you. And you might have to pay him $400 or $500 for a single examination.

Bu-Ju will cure you of every trace of Bladder Irritation and Kidney Disease for 3c. a day.

Bu-Ju
The Gentle Kidney Pill

No physician will promise to cure you, and they all send in their bills, whether they cure or not.

TORONTO, ONT., June 4, 1904.

Having caught a severe chill in my back, and my Kidneys appearing to be affected thereby, I was induced, through seeing your advertisements in one of the daily papers, to try a box of your **Bu-Ju** Pills, and am pleased to tell you that after taking only two boxes of them the trouble entirely disappeared, and I have not been troubled since. ALFRED CARTER.

Bu-Ju is guaranteed to make the Kidneys well and strong. If you honestly think, after a fair trial, that **Bu-Ju** has not helped you, return the box and we will refund your money.

50c. a large box. At druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

THE CLAFLIN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONT.

AN OLD STAGE LINE.

It Ran From Kansas to California in Thirty-five Days.

"Atchison to California in thirty-five days; fare, only $200 in gold."

This was the heading of an old handbill, yellow with age, which a traveler laid upon the counter in a railway ticket office the other day. It was an advertisement of a line of stagecoaches that ran from Atchison, Kan., to San Francisco during the gold excitement of years ago.

"People seldom stop to think what their poor ancestors had to put up with in the old days," the man said. He was comparing the old time table with a modern railway time table, which told of the luxuries one could have by traveling on that road, no dust, no jarring and all other disagreeable features eliminated.

The old time table was a double sheet of paper, torn and yellow with age. It was issued by the Atchison and California stagecoach line in 1857. The inducements it held forth were in strange contrast with those of the modern railroad advertisement. The stagecoach line advertised that it had recently refurnished the entire "road" with absolutely new wagonettes, and it told what kind of coaches they were, how the springs were made and of what strength they were. It even said that the coaches were painted in the "best manner possible." The horses that drew the coaches were described, too, as the best.

An inducement that was held out on the time table to prospective passengers was a stop over privilege.

"Passengers who had paid their entire fare from Atchison or other points to their destination," the paper said, "may register with our agents. A stop over privilege is then given for any place on the road."

The time of the stop over was unlimited. The time table provided that a passenger might resume the journey whenever there was an empty seat in the stagecoach.

"We make quicker time to California than any other stagecoach line and at a cheaper rate," the pamphlet stated. It went on to say that for $200 a person could ride all the way from Atchison, Kan., to the gold fields of California.

"The distance is 1,913 miles," was stated on the time table, "the longest distance ever attempted by a stagecoach line. Atchison to California in thirty-five days."

A boast was made that there were twelve telegraph stations on the road to California and that eating places had been established along the road where good meals could be had at the nominal price of $3. Every passenger was allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage, consisting of wearing apparel and other necessary baggage. All over that amount must be paid for at a rate of 50 cents a pound.

It was advertised that the risk on the return trip was very great on account of the amount of gold dust and nuggets being brought back from California. The company employed only the bravest men, fully armed all the time. But it declined to carry gold dust unless paid for at the rate of $3 a pound. The company refused to be held responsible for the loss of the gold dust by robbers, Indians or other means.

The pamphlet also advertised a fast freight line between Atchison and Denver. The round trip was made in the short space of twenty days. To ship by this method all merchandise had to be wrapped in waterproof packages. A package weighing ten pounds could be sent by that route for $5. All over that weight was sent at the reduced rate of $2 for five pounds.

In its advertisement for passengers to California the pamphlet, as stated before, allowed every passenger twenty-five pounds of baggage. However, it advised that as many persons wished to take more baggage than the weight limit it would be safer to send it to California by sea.

"And to think that we can get on a train tonight and be in Denver tomorrow," the railroad man said as he compared the time tables.

Mistook Scripture For Science.

They were passing one of the Fifth avenue churches when the bulletin board caught her eye. "The Rev. Dr. —— will speak this evening on Deuteronomy." She stopped short and carefully read it a second time. "Well," she snapped, "I wish these preachers would stick to the Bible and let science alone. I don't believe Dr. —— knows any more about Deuteronomy or astronomy or any other onomy than I do."

Used to It.

After asking a great many questions of a lady a barrister felt that some apology was necessary, so he remarked, "I really hope I don't annoy you with all these questions?"

"Not at all," answered the lady quietly. "I'm used to it. I have a six-year-old son."

A Nice Distinction.

I wonder if any of these purists could solve for me a problem which has long been worrying me. To what particular altitude must an individual attain before his murder is described as assassination? This is a matter that ought to be cleared up.—London Tatler.

The Opposite.

"Did he go to the dogs when you refused him?"

"No, quite the opposite."

"Quite the opposite?"

"Yes. He went and got himself engaged to Kittie Cutely, the little cat!"

It is the quiet people who are dangerous.—La Fontaine.

PHOTOGRAPHING STARS.

When Done With Ordinary Camera They Show as Lines, Not Specks.

It is an easy matter merely to photograph stars. The trouble is to picture them as points and not as streaks, for as the earth rotates it carries the photographic apparatus with it, and the light from the star makes a line, while the astronomer wants a point.

He must therefore devise a machine that will counteract the movement of the earth and so keep the light steadily in the same place on the plate. Elaborate clockwork must turn the lens backward to keep it on the star and at the same rate as that at which the earth moves forward.

An astronomer at the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., is quoted in St. Nicholas as saying that "many of the most important results of astronomy have been derived from the use of an ordinary camera. On a clear night point one of these toward the north pole, and it will be found after an exposure of one or two hours that the stars which lie near the pole have drawn arcs of circles upon the plate. This is due to the fact that the earth is rotating upon its axis at such a rate as to cause every star in the sky to appear to travel through a complete circle once in twenty-four hours.

The mere act of photographing is not much more difficult than a short exposure out of the window of a moving car. Any one can try it.

Let the exposure be for at least five minutes if the camera is pointed overhead and for at least one hour if directed toward the pole star. The camera may be left out all night if pointed at the pole, but must be taken in just before daylight. The longer the exposure the longer the star "scratches." Develop the plate as long as possible.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE.

How the Green Mold and the Flavor Are Produced.

A cheese expert has the following to say about Roquefort cheese:

"To make Roquefort cheese we must have the proper raw material—sheep's milk. Of course we have sheep in America, but show me a Yankee farmer who would go to the trouble of milking sheep! It is even too much for him to milk cows, and it is the standard lamentation of all our farmers that the boys, even if they stay on the farm, do not want to do any milking. Before they do such kind of work they would rather go to a business school or a college where they study agriculture, chemistry, etc.

"How is Roquefort cheese cured? The mold in the cheese is produced by moldy breadcrumbs which are ground to a green dust and mixed in the cheese curd. The country around Roquefort is very rocky. The limestone rocks are full of crevices and caves, which draw in the warm air in summer, give it out in winter, and vice versa.

"These caves have been provided by nature and improved by cellars that have been built in such a way that these natural currents of warm and cold air pass through them, where Roquefort cheese is cured. This is the way that Roquefort cheese is ripened and gets its peculiar flavor and character. It is all very well for the scientists to study the chemical process which the cheese is undergoing, but to produce this process in an artificial way is another question. Nature is the best chemist.

"The manufacture of Roquefort cheese has been tried in America, but the manufacturers did not make much of a success. Nobody manufactures Roquefort in America at present. We know of one manufacturer who tried to make Roquefort cheese of goats' milk. He boasted especially that he would use only the milk of 'imported' goats. Just think of the idea! Imported goats grazing on American pastures were expected to give better flavored milk than domestic goats. It is the climate, the special soil, atmospheric influences, etc., which produce the fine fragrant grass. The milk of the cows or goats or sheep is naturally the product of the grass they are eating, the water they are drinking, and neither this nor the climate nor the country can be imported to America—only the product which the climate or country produces. That is why neither the American Camembert nor Roquefort ever has the flavor or fragrance of the imported article in spite of all the imported goats or imported cattle or even of imported microbes."

BOOMERANG INVENTIONS.

Cllsthenes introduced the custom of ostracism and was the first to be banished thereby.

Matthew Hopkins, the witch finder, was himself tried by his own tests and put to death as a wizard.

Ludovico Sforza, who invented the iron shroud, was the first to suffer death by this horrible torture.

Perillos, who invented the brazen bull for Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, was the first person baked to death in the horrible monster.

The Regent Morton of Scotland, who invented the maiden, a sort of guillotine, was the first to be beheaded thereby. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The bishop of Verdun, who invented the iron cages, too small to allow the person confined in them to stand upright or lie at full length, was the first to be shut up in one.

The perriere was an instrument for throwing stones of 2,000 pounds in weight, and the inventor fell a victim to his own invention by the accidental discharge of a perriere against a wall.

STAGE FRIGHT.

The Way Henry Miller Rendered a Well Studied Line.

In Toronto, almost my first appearance on the stage, I was cast for the Earl of Shrewsbury in "Amy Robsart." The title sounded imposing, and I felt quite important, although I had but a single line to speak. In answer to Queen Elizabeth's command, "I charge thee, my Lord of Shrewsbury, arrest that man," I was called upon to reply, "Whom does your grace mean?"

My perturbation over that line was probably more serious than anything in my subsequent career. What emphasis to give, what intonation to use, what manner to assume, gave me greater concern than I felt later over an interpretation of Hamlet. I repeated the line a thousand times, stressing first one word and then another, using this inflection and that, and getting into it every grade and shade of meaning. With what result? So far as I could learn afterward, I did not speak it at all on the opening night. The leader of the orchestra was the first person I broached on the subject.

"How did I speak my line?" I asked him after the play, longing for the encouragement none had vouchsafed to volunteer.

"I didn't hear you say anything at all," was his disheartening rejoinder. And neither did any one else whom I could discover.—Henry Miller in Bohemian.

MISTAKEN OCCUPATIONS.

Do Not Continue In a Pursuit For Which You Are Not Fitted.

There is, in these alert days of competition, of quick opening and closing of places where bread may be earned and a path in which to go forward secured, no time for doing anything that one can't or that is of no moment when accomplished. Know for a certainty that never half the harm has come from a firm and dignified refusal to enter upon or to continue in a pursuit not fitted to one as from engaging in such pursuits. What loss the world would have sustained had Handel consented to become a lawyer, Turner to remain a barber, Claude Lorraine a pastry cook, Schiller a surgeon, Pascal a teacher of dead languages, as was intended by relatives. But, great as would have been the loss to the world, the loss to these men themselves would have been far greater.

Doubtless thousands of crimes which have ruined an incalculable number of lives could be traced to mistaken occupations. Joy and delight in one's work mean progress, and progress and its result and satisfaction mean a nobler life than stagnation and partial or entire failure could fashion. Doing the thing one can is working for morality and toward perfection on all the planes of life, physical, mental, spiritual.—Lida A. Churchill in the Delineator.

"Flirting" With Brook Trout.

If the farmer boy is more successful in his catch than the city fisherman it is because he realizes the advantage of keeping out of sight. Of course the supposition is that other conditions are equal. Familiarity with a stream often has much to do with the size of the string. Trout especially love to hide under wooden bridges, water soaked logs, branches, etc. They seem to realize that safety is found in such places. When the current will not take the worm to these spots one must resort to "flirting." This is done by holding the hook in the left hand and bending the pole until the tension is sufficient to throw the worm over the spot. Considerable practice is necessary to make the bait land exactly where it is wanted, but "flirting" is an art well worth acquiring.—Circle.

Valorous.

An old time lord mayor of London whose sporting experience was limited rode forth one day to join the city hunt in the fields about Marylebone. Placed by his escort under a tree, his lordship heard the hounds give tongue in the distance, and the sounds grew louder and louder till one of the city scouts shouted out, "The hare comes this way, my lord." The lord mayor rose to the occasion, and, drawing his sword, he exclaimed heroically: "Let him come! I thank my God I fear him not!"—Household Words.

A Display of Tact.

"Pa, what's tact?"

"I'll tell you. If Mr. Dullwich, our minister, should some day announce that he would resign unless we raised his salary he would not show tact, but if he hinted that he intended to remain here and preach to us all his life unless we gave him a raise he would exhibit tact in the highest degree. I hope you understand."

A Straight Tip.

Geek (who has already wearied the guests with many songs)—Now I will sing you one more song and then go home. Lady—Pardon me, but do you attach much importance to the order of your programme?—Fliegende Blatter.

Cruel.

Maud (before the laughing hyena's cage)—How provoking! Here we've been twenty minutes, and the hyena hasn't laughed once. Ella—Strange, and he's been eying your new hat too.

Reasonable.

His Lordship—Whatever could you have been thinking of to steal the sheep? The Prisoner—I dunno, my lord; I must ha' been woolgatherin'.

Knew Him.

Beggar—Kind lady! I was not always like this. Lady—No, yesterday you had the other arm tied up.—Szutok.

HARDWARE!

Just placed in stock:

200 Barrels Belleville Portland Cement.

400 Gallons Elephant and Sherwin Williams Paints.

A car of Asbestic Plaster.

A car of Wire Nails.

300 Screen Doors and Windows, all newest patterns.

My Store and Warerooms are filled with Hardware.

Prices right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

OUR TAILORING

insures satisfaction as to the Style, Fit and Fabric of any garment you may order. Each coat, suit and overcoat is fashioned with care and skill.

OUR PRICES

speak for themselves. You will find it hard to duplicate our offerings.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE

(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for **$2.00**

The Subscription price of the Magazine alone is $2 per year.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

THE Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE; $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 40.

PLENTY OF PEOPLE

Have yet to buy suits. They have lost nothing by waiting, as the choice is still large enough to meet the ideals of the BEST DRESSERS.

◆ ◆ ◆

To be WARD clad is to be

SWELL CLAD

Call and choose the cloth. The price is right; the Fit, Finish and Workmanship is right.

◆ ◆ ◆

OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Is overflowing with new and up-to-the-minute patterns and styles in the special

WARD BRAND CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children

◆ ◆ ◆

Rain Coats - and - Topper Overcoats

Buckley & Son's London.

TWO GEMS

Ward's for Hats . . .

Any kind of a Hat—

The Hat you want,

The Hat we want to sell,

The Best Brands in the Hat kingdom,

You will find here.

We burn our old styles and sell up-to-date Hats, Caps, Etc., at

FRED T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, Etc.

BIG BARGAINS IN

Rainproof Coats, Skirts and Curtains

CARPETS, ...	from 35 cts. up	
OILCLOTH, ...	" 15	"
SCRIM	" 8	"
ART MUSLINS	" 8	"

Big Bargains in Crockery

A fine assortment in Bedroom Sets and Dinner Sets.

Cheap Groceries :-:

3 cakes 5c. Toilet Soap for 10 cts.

Best Creamery Butter always on hand. 25 cts. per lb.

Highest price for all kinds of produce.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Mutual Life Co.

OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc. - - -	$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets - - -	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them - -	$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received - - - - -	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts - -	$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

County Council

County Council met at Belleville on Tuesday of last week.

The Warden addressed the Council, calling their attention to various matters that would come before them during the session.

A number of communications, petitions, and accounts were read and referred to their various committees.

A report was read announcing the grant to the Stirling High School of $601.25, Madoc $678.81, and Deseronto $759.37 for the year 1907. The report on motion of Mr. Vermilyea was received and filed.

Mr. Palmer, county engineer, at Foxboro, wrote asking for an increase of salary to $2.50 per day, as he thought the risk he ran and the work he did was worth it. On motion of Mr. Cornell it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Cross, secretary of the Madoc High School, wrote stating that the resignation of Mr. James Moore as a trustee had been accepted.

Mr. H. R. Bedford, of Deseronto, wrote asking an increase of salary as police magistrate of Tyendinaga from $100 to $400 per year. It was referred to the Ways and Means committee.

An application was read from Hiram Eckhart and wife asking for the position of keeper of the House of Refuge, and offering to take the job for $200 per year, and also provide matron work for $200.

David P. Corey of Belleville also wrote asking for the position of superintendent of the House of Refuge.

James J. Rowe was the third applicant for the position. He said he and Mrs. Rowe were fully capable of doing the work as the writer was a practical farmer, his father being the late John Rowe of Sidney.

Mr. Vermilyea thought the applications should be first of all referred to the committee on the House of Refuge and recommendations be made by that committee to the council. He moved to that effect and the motion carried.

Several of the members expressed their surprise at their being so few applicants.

Dr. Harper and Mr. Aylsworth, of the committee to look into the claim for damages brought by Thos. W. Christie of the township of Madoc, read their report. They stated that they had compromised for the sum of $50 and obtained his release. Mr. Christie sustained damages to his horse and rig.

Mr. Aylesworth read the report of the Bridges committee, in which was given a list of the repairs that were necessary to the different bridges. There are 180 bridges in the county, of which 23 are steel.

The report was received and referred to the committee of the whole on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Vermilyea thought that Fairfield's bridge was not in a safe condition for heavy traffic. He thought it could be repaired at a small cost so that it would be perfectly safe. The bridge was used a great deal by Thurlow people.

Mr. Bleecker agreed with Mr. Vermilyea.

The House of Refuge committee's report stated that they had installed a stand pipe for fire purposes. It was almost completed, the cost being $185 The work was done by John Lewis & Co. This was not in the original plans, but the committee thought it advisable to do the work.

A large barn had also been erected.

All the old dead trees had been replaced by good ones.

A large amount of necessary machinery for the farm had also been purchased.

The report stated that over and above the original amount provided it was found necessary to have $11,000 more to complete the work, and the committee asked that the amount be provided at this session.

The report was received and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Council went into committee of the whole on Ways and Means, Mr. Dracup in the chair.

An account from Foster Brothers, of Moira, for $30 for work done on the roads in 1901 caused some discussion.

The account was ordered to be paid.

An account for $187.92, the county's share of the granolithic walk in front of the county building, was ordered to be paid.

A communication was read from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, asking for the usual grant of $25.

On motion of Mr. Vermilyea the Council decided to take no action.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS

The executive committee reported having settled with Edward Shearey for damages received on a county road near Shannonville for $17.

The committee appointed to deal with the Scrimshaw accident, which occurred on a boundary bridge, reported having settled for $372.

The reports were received and adopted

By-laws to appoint a High School trustee for Madoc, and to fix the amount of the Warden's salary, were read a first time and referred to committee.

The communication from Mr. Bedford of Deseronto asking for an increase in salary, was discussed and laid over.

A deputation consisting of the senior and junior county judges and several lawyers of Belleville, addressed the Council asking increased accommodation for the judges and the judicial officials of the county.

The matter of the grant from the Ontario Government for good roads was brought up.

Clerk Aylesworth explained that in January he had been told by Mr. Wood that this county had borrowed $240,000 from the Ontario Municipal Loan Co. for the purpose of installing good roads and later $60,000 more was borrowed, which totalled $300,000 spent by the county on good roads, and that all but $40,000 had been paid back, so that in all justice this county should get $100,000 at least in addition to the regular grant, but it looked as though we would not get it.

Mr. Hanley felt that they should follow the matter up and get in touch with other municipalities and see if they cannot get the grants justly due them. This county was the pioneer in good roads building, having spent over one million dollars in that direction. He thought between now and the fall session other places should be urged to join the demand.

Mr. Vandervoort said the committee got very little satisfaction from Hon. Mr. Reaume, but he was not discouraged.

A deputation composed of a number of the road foremen asked for an increase of wages for laborers. At present they were getting $1.50 per day and they lose all the wet days. Teams were getting $2.75 per day. They thought laborers should get $1.75 per day, and foremen $2 a day.

A motion was passed granting the laborers $1.75 per day, and engineers and foremen $2 per day.

The committee's report on the House of Refuge was that the amount of $11,000 would be required to provide and furnish the building and also building the necessary barns, sheds, etc.

The report was unanimously adopted.

A bill was received from Magistrate George Jarman for $76.13 for mileage and rent for his office.

After some discussion the matter was laid over.

The Salvation Army asked for a grant in aid of their work. On motion no action was taken.

A communication was read from the Free National Sanitarium at Muskoka asking the council to endow a cot, and if they could not do that then give what they could.

It was stated that several applications had been made from this county to admit patients, but the word always came back that the institution was full. Not one patient had been admitted from this county. On motion no action was taken.

A grant of $10 was made to each of the Women's Institutes in the county.

A motion was passed authorizing the clerk to prepare plans and submit them to the executive committee, of which he shall be a member, and that the said committee be given power to complete the needed buildings as recommended in the committee's report re the courthouse.

A motion in regard to the equalization of the assessment caused some discussion, and the matter was laid over.

Mr. Wm. Hanley was heard in reference to the practice of certain parties who went through the country soliciting orders and then delivering the goods. He thought something should be done to stop the practice if it was illegal.

Mr. Mather said the county was simply over-run with hawkers and peddlers of one kind and another, and thought the county constables were negligent in their duty in not prosecuting them. Not one license had been granted for the county this year. He thought the time was ripe for some action to be taken.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

Communications were read from Dr. Mather, Dr. Caverley, and Dr. McColl applying for the position of physician for the House of Refuge when in readi-

(Continued on fourth page)

Tetter Cured

A lady customer of ours had suffered with tetter for two or three years. It got so bad on her hands that she could not attend to her household duties. One box of Chamberlain's Salve cured her. Chamberlain's medicines give splendid satisfaction in this community.—M. H. Rodney & Co., Almond, Ala. Chamberlain's medicines are for sale by J. S. Morton.

Colic and Diarrhoea

Pains in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea are quickly relieved by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Current Accounts and Savings Deposits received at all Branches at best rates consistent with conservative banking.

Interest paid 4 times a year on Savings Deposits. 33

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

Hot Weather Wearables at Saving Prices.

A Silk Chance

200 yds. Fancy English Liberty Silks, Black and Navy, Solid and broken checks, 21 inches wide, good quality, very new and stylish, on sale at . . 50c. yd.

Wash Skirts Away Down

Natural linen shade, Cluny insertion trim, regular value $2.00, on special sale at.....$1.25 each.

The Newest Dress Skirts

Silk Lustre, full pleated, stitched over hips, colors, Cream, Brown, Navy, Black, at.....$6.00

Thoughts on Men's Toggery

It's the Hot Time Quickstep that's now giving marching music. Get in line with our saving prices on your wearing wants, and into our wearables if you want to stand inspection.

The Suit Question

New Suits, all sizes, in light and dark color effects.

Special $15.00 Suits on sale at $12.00

" 12.50 " " " 10.00

Straw and Linen Hats

Full assortment of all sizes, at.....25c. to $2.00

Watson's Underwear

Spring needle elastic knit, at 50c., 75c., $1.00 to $2.00 per Suit.

Negligence in Shirts

Don't be negligent about your Shirt wants. See our immense assortment of "Crescent" brand goods at once, and make your selection. Negligee Shirts in an endless variety of check patterns at..... .....50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 each.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Save Your Eyesight

While there is yet Time.

M. MENDEL,

Eyesight Specialist and Scientific Optician, Peterboro, Ont. Has given sight to thousands that were suffering from almost total blindness. People who are afflicted with weak eyes, headache, pains in the head, eyes crossed or diverged, double or indistinct vision, loss of muscular power, or any error of refraction of the eyes, will do well to consult him, have their eyes examined and secure an exact correction.

CONSULTATION FREE! Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Glasses fitted to any sight, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Will be at Moon's Hotel, Stirling, on SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. Come right to the parlor rooms, up-stairs.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with premium picture.	1.70
" with picture and book..	1.85
The Weekly Sun.....	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily).....	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)....	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.25

We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative

CHINESE LAUNDRY

LEE YONG wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best style, and guarantees all work to be finished equal to the best city laundries. Give me a trial and you will be convinced.

LEE YONG,
Front Street, Stirling.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at lowest cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

GAINED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

The Doctors of Mount Clemens Institute Prove the Value of These Pills in the Case of Mr. S. Harris, Government Inspector of Elevators at Hamilton, Ont.

From the Star, Dundas, Ont.

We are much pleased to see Mr. S. Harris, the well-known Government inspector of elevators of Hamilton, in Dundas the other day, greatly improved in health and appearance since the last time we met him. As is known to many of the Star readers, Mr. Harris has recovered from a long and severe illness, and is now quite able to attend his usual duties. From this long illness many predicted Mr. Harris would never recover, and the fact that he is once more able to go around very nearly as spry as he did before he was attacked, is little less than marvellous to them.

In reply to our reporter, Mr. Harris related the early stages of the attack and subsequent sufferings which he experienced, and while he did not court publicity, decided that in the public interest he would relate the circumstances of this wonderful cure. About fourteen months ago Mr. Harris woke up one morning with a stiff neck; try as he would, and after applying all the remedies externally that he could hear or think of, he was unable to get rid of it. The stiffness moved to the spine and shoulders, then to his hips, until it made almost a cripple of him, and it was with extreme difficulty that he could get out of bed at all. As for walking it was out of the question with him. The attack became so bad that he was unable to put on either his coat, vest or hat. From time to time he called in various medical men, none of whom were able to give him much relief. It was almost impossible for him to raise his feet from the floor, and all pronounced his a severe case of muscular rheumatism, giving him little encouragement as to his ultimate recovery. However, one medical gentleman finally recommended the baths, and as a last resort Mr. Harris decided to follow his advice, and went to Mount Clemens, Mich. As is customary with all patients, Mr. Harris had to undergo a thorough examination in order to determine if the system can stand this rigorous treatment. After several examinations had been made as to Mr. Harris' condition, the physicians there finally decided that he was not suffering from muscular rheumatism at all, but that his ailment was of the nerves, and told him that the baths would do him little or no good; that he required altogether different treatment. Mr. Harris placed himself in the hands of one of the physicians there, and what seemed quite strange to him, they did nothing for him but administer medicine in the shape of pills. Shortly after he commenced this treatment he began to improve perceptibly, and his appetite greatly improved. He began to walk around slowly at first, but soon was able to get around more than he could for a year previous. He was able to put on his coat and vest, and began to feel like his former self. His improvement was so rapid and perceptible not only to himself, but to others, that he was plied with all sorts of questions as to his wonderful recovery. The medical attendant was questioned as to the nature of the medicine which was being administered. Much to the surprise of Mr. Harris and other patients there, he was told that it was a well known Canadian remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was advised to continue their use for a time on his return home. Mr. Harris is loud in his praise of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and consented to make his case public in the hope that he might benefit others similarly afflicted. Mr. Harris has long been a resident of Hamilton, being a well-known builder of elevators, as well as Government inspector of the same, so that his prominence and well known integrity is evidence that he is sincere in the statements he made.

HOW MARBLES ARE MADE.

Most of the stone marbles used by boys are made in Germany. The refuse only of the marble and agate quarries is employed, and this is treated in such a way that there is practically no waste. Men and boys are employed to break the refuse stone into small cubes, and with their hammers they acquire a marvellous dexterity. The little cubes are then thrown into a mill consisting of a grooved bedstone and a revolving runner. Water is fed to the mill and the runner is rapidly revolved while the friction does the rest. In half an hour the mill is stopped and a bushel or so of perfectly rounded marbles are taken out. The whole process costs the merest trifle.

India's revenue is now $245,000,000, and exceeds expenditure by nearly $10,000,000.

MAGISTRATE CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Magistrate Perry, of Goldfields, has been cured by Zam-Buk of a skin disease, which had defied doctors for five years. He says:—

"Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. It cured me of a skin disease of five years' standing, which no doctor had been able to do any good for. Zam-Buk certainly does even more than you claim for it, and for my own part, I would not be without it in my house.

"Yours truly,

"ROGER F. PERRY,

"Justice of the Peace."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin sores, sore feet, insect bites, sunburn, blisters, heat-rashes, eczema, ulcers, etc. It also cures piles, varicose ulcers, bad leg. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box or mailed post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes $2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

SUMMER WEATHER, 1816

A FALL OF SNOW IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC IN JUNE.

Harvest Was Fairly Plentiful Drought Came in October Then Severe Frost.

Owing to the backward and unusually cold spring we have experienced this year, a good deal has been heard about previous cold springs or summers, while the year 1816 has been quoted as a year in which "there was no summer at all."

That particular year does appear to have been somewhat abnormal in its climatic conditions, but still, as a whole, there was a fairly good season.

SNOW IN JUNE.

A Quebec newspaper, the Gazette, of June 6, 1816, has the following:

"From 11 o'clock till half-past 12, this day, the sixth of June, there has been an uninterrupted fall of snow in this city." August 22nd, 1816, the same paper said:—"The weather since the beginning of this month has been uncommonly favorable for the fruits of the earth of every description. On Thursday a great deal of rain fell, which threatened some hurt; but yesterday the sky became clear, with a pleasant breeze, which has removed the bad effects of the rain. Contrary to expectation, the wheat harvest will in some districts be very abundant, and in others at least a middling crop. In this vicinity the reaping will be general next week. In the Eastern Townships a great deal of wheat is already cut and secured, the grain of astonishing weight. The occasional rains have been beneficial for the pasture lands. Upon the whole, the farmer was never more agreeably disappointed. We are happy to learn the same may be said of Upper Canada. There, as well as here, hay is, however, far short of an ordinary crop. The quality of flour at St. John's is great. Price sixty shillings."

DROUGHT, THEN FROST.

On October 10th, 1816, the same paper says:—"Since the first week there has been a continued drought to the end of the month; the weather has generally been very hazy, attended with cold winds; on the 11th a severe frost was experienced; the 19th and twentieth were extremely warm; the 26th, 27th and 28th, the frost was so severe as to complete the destruction of the potato crop, which escaped that of the 11th. The effect of such unseasonable weather has been particularly felt by all the standing crops, which are in a backward state, requiring warmth and rain to bring them to maturity. The wheat in the north and west part of the district, which remained at the date of our last report, has been housed and is very fine. There still remains out through the district a quantity of oats, a great portion of which cannot ripen and must be cut for forage. The early peas have been got in; the quantity is great, but the samples will not be generally good, there being nearly one-third that were not perfectly ripe. . . . The Indian corn was destroyed by the frost of the 11th; it is doubtful whether seed may be obtained for another year. . . . The potatoes cannot be rated at more than half a crop. The meadows have made little progress since they were mowed; the country has seldom witnessed so great a want of green food for feeding of stock as has been experienced this summer."

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

Mrs. V. Cheoret, of St. Benoit, Que., writes as follows: "It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I write to tell you what Baby's Own Tablets have done for my baby. When I began giving him the Tablets he was so thin and wasted that he looked like a skeleton. His digestion was poor; he was constipated and cried day and night. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they did him a great deal of good. His food digested better; his bowels worked regularly; his sleep was natural; he stopped crying and began to grow fat. I got another box and am happy to say before they were all used he was in perfect health and is now a plump, rugged child. I always keep a box of Tablets in the house and would advise other mothers to do the same." The above is a fair sample of hundreds of letters that come from all parts of Canada praising Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets cure all the minor ills of babies and young children, and are absolutely safe, as they do not contain one particle of opiate or narcotic. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

New York is rapidly catching London in point of population. She now boasts of 3,437,000 people, while the latest figures give London, 4,336,541.

It Will Prolong Life.—De Soto, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

NOT STILL, NOR SMALL.

"When you do something you know is wrong doesn't a still, small voice keep reminding you of it eternally?"

"A still, small voice! I guess you never met my wife, did you?"

Mrs. B.—"I suppose you find your daughter very much improved by her two years' stay at college?" Mrs. Proud-Mother—"La, yes. Mary Elizabeth is a carnivorous reader now, and she frequently impoverishes music. But she ain't a bit stuck up—she's unanimous to everybody, an' she never keeps a caller waitin' for her to dress; she just runs in nom de plume, an' you know that makes one feel so comfortable."

Austria-Hungary has no fewer than fifteen distinct races within her borders. In Austria itself are over 11,000,000 Germans, and it is their hostility to Hungary that makes the situation so dangerous.

Nurses' & Mothers' Treasure
—most reliable medicine for baby. Used over 50 years. First compounded by Dr. P. E. Picault in 1855.
Makes Baby Strong
Restores the little organs to perfect health. Gives sound sleep, without resort to opium or other injurious drugs.
At druggists', 25c. 6 bottles $1.25.
National Drug & Chemical Co. Ltd., Montreal

Look into this roofing question

Get book on "Roofing Right" and see how little risk you take when you roof any building with
"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES
Sold under a plain GUARANTEE that keeps your roof good for 25 years. With decent care, an Oshawa-Shingled roof will last a CENTURY.

Easy To Put On
With a hammer and a snips (tinners' shears) anybody can put Oshawa Shingles on perfectly. Locked on all four sides—see the side lock? It drains the shingles so that water can't seep under. Top lock (see below) makes whole roof practically one piece and sheds water quick. Made in one grade only—28-guage semi-toughened steel, double-galvanized (saves painting).

Wind-water-and-fire-PROOF. Keep buildings safe from Lightning. Cost only $4.50 a square (10 ft. x 10 ft.)

Send for booklet and learn how little a RIGHT roof costs. Address
The PEDLAR PEOPLE Of Oshawa

Montreal	Ottawa
321-3 Craig St. W.	423 Sussex St.
Toronto	London
11 Colborne St.	69 Dundas St.
Winnipeg	Vancouver
1 76-82 Lombard St.	615 Pender St.

His Lordship—"Whatever could you have been thinking of to steal the sheep?" The Prisoner—"I dunno, my lord; I must ha' been wool-gatherin'."

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Germans eat more bread than any other European nation. The German consumption is 11¼ pound per head a week, or more than one-third greater than ours.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences as many have testified who have tried it.

Boy Passenger (to porter)—"I say, how much longer are we going to wait at this station? I've been here an hour already." Porter—"That's nothing, my son. I've been here fifteen years."

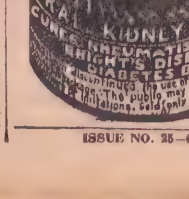
A MACHINE FOR WOMEN
Should be the best obtainable. The Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines are acknowledged the lightest running, most durable and convenient of any. Look for the Red S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. **Write us at Manning Chambers, Toronto, for set of Bird Cards free.**

AWFUL.

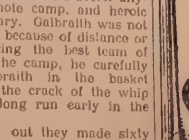
Mrs. Talkative: "Mrs. Chatter is a dreadful gossip."

Mrs. Eager: "Is she?"

Mrs. Talkative: "Yes, indeed. Why you can't tell her anything scandalous about anybody that she doesn't know already."



Underwear made-to-order, for you couldn't possibly excel in fit nor equal in value
PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear
Can't shrink nor stretch nor bind nor bulge; outlasts other kinds; and is sold with a guarantee that insures you against any possible fault.
Trade-marked like this in red as sure sign of value. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children.



WESTERN BUSINESS — IF YOU want a western business write us; large lists; hotels, livery stables, stores, and others. The Minton Mansell Co., business brokers, Saskatoon.

ROBSON
The Cream of the
KOOTENAY
If you are interested in Fruit Lands write for our booklet. Its FREE.
McDERMID & McHARDY, Nelson, B.C.

WANTED.
FIFTY SMART GIRLS
for our spinning, winding and weaving rooms. Good wages, steady employment and pleasant surroundings. Fares paid. Apply, giving full particulars, to
TORONTO CARPET MFG. CO., Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes
Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Capa Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA
Summer Excursions, $35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian", 5,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, 9th 16th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

MIGHT HELP SOME.

"Bodkin says he has discovered a new asthma cure."

"He ought to experiment with it on some of those wheezy old jokes of his."

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

"You certainly look better; you must have followed my advice and had a change." "Yes, doctor, so I have." "Where did you go?" "I went to another physician."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

A record sponge, 10 feet in circumference and 2 feet thick, was found a few years ago by some sponge-fishers off the Bahama Islands.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

"What kind of a looking man is that chap Gabbleton? I don't believe I have met him." "Well, if you see two men in a corner, and one of them looks bored to death, the other one is Gabbleton!"

Many Thanks are due from the proprietors of Weaver's Cerate to friends who have written to tell of the Cerate's good word in curing scrofulous humors, scald head and other skin diseases.

Farmer (engaging new hand): "All right, you can go and attend to the animals. I hope you'll suit me." New Hand: "That's all right, sir; I've had a lot to do with pigs."

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicines say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

PERILOUS ARCTIC JOURNEY.

Settler's Long Dog Sled Drive to Save His Wife's Life.

Down from the north comes another of the fine stories of love and endurance that lend to the silent northern places such warm human interest, says the Winnipeg correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch. The story is of one James P. Galbraith, who brought his sick wife into Dawson by dog team from the Duncan district—a distance of 175 miles. Mrs. Galbraith became seriously ill some weeks ago. There was not a doctor anywhere in the remote camp, and heroic steps were necessary. Galbraith was not a man to hesitate because of distance or obstacles. Securing the best team of trained dogs in the camp, he carefully placed Mrs. Galbraith in the basket sleigh, and with the crack of the whip was off on the long run early in the morning.

The first day out they made sixty miles. It was a fairly good trail, but nothing comfortable or enjoyable for a woman suffering the pangs of illness. The dogs did nobly and trotted along almost every step of the way. The streams were beginning to run water. At clear creek the water was a foot and a half deep and 200 feet wide. There was no way to make the crossing but to swim the dogs. The intrepid musher wrapped his wife carefully in canvas and made the binding so that she was virtually in a large canvas bag. Then the dogs were given the lash and headed toward the opposite shore. Galbraith waded behind, but the dogs had to swim and draw the sleigh.

The old faithfuls did their work splendidly and came out panting on the shore almost exhausted, but soon had their breath and were again hot footing it down the trail. Galbraith bounding along behind lifting his 195 pounds and drying his wet extremities by vigor of his exertion and his brisk circulation. Between McQuesten and Highel, the new Government trail cut last fall, was the course of travel. Had it not been built there would have been no means of getting to Dawson and a death perhaps would have to be recorded because of the enforced isolation of this particular season.

Through the heart of a deep forest this new trail passes, winding among the foothills and above the gulches and creeks, and it was while passing through this remote wilderness that deep baying of a band of wolves was heard by Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith. The dogs were not allowed to tarry then and they scarcely needed the warning of the anxious driver and feeble sufferer. The second day out sixty miles more was made, and that brought the travellers to Dominion Creek. From there it was a good road, and Dawson was reached.

There is 5 per cent. of water in sugar, 13 per cent. in rice, and no less than 91 per cent. in cabbage.

A Great Combination, "Ferrozin" the best tonic is. It should be taken by all invalids, by all who are run down or out of sorts. It builds up, gives new life.

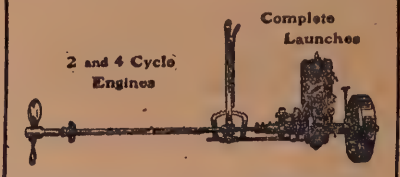
Saves A Lot of Bother
The starch that needn't be cooked...that won't stick...that gives a brilliant gloss with almost no iron-effort...isn't that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name... your dealer sells it.
201
Celluloid Starch

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR
A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity.
STRONG & WHITE
AT YOUR GROCERS
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US.
WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY," A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR.
THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO. TORONTO JUNCTION ONT.

WILSON'S FLY PADS
One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.
— SOLD BY —
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

YOUR OVERCOATS
and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MADE IN CANADA



HAMILTON MOTOR WORKS, Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

COMFORTABLE WHEELS
AT COMFORTABLE PRICES.
NONE SO GOOD FOR COMFORT AND WEAR.

TO THE FORE IN THE GREAT BICYCLE REVIVAL
As Good as Ever. As Popular as Ever.
The Cleveland, Massey "Silver Ribbon", Perfect, Brantford, Imperial, Rambler and Blue Flyer
With Cushion Frame and Coaster Brake, "MADE TO SERVE AND SATISFY."
On all sides you hear: "Is the bicycle coming back?" The answer is all around you. It's Here.
More wheels sold already this season than the last two seasons together.
Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,
"MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST BICYCLES."
Toronto Junction, - Canada,
Branches:—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

4% ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS 4%
MONEY TO LOAN SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT
BALANCES ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS WHEN KEPT WITH US DRAW INTEREST AT FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM, COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY, AND ARE AT ALL TIMES SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ACCOUNTS OF EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED
4% **UNION TRUST CO** 4%
HEAD OFFICE
174-176 BAY ST TORONTO

MUTINY OF RED HUSSARS

Serious Disaffection in the Czar's Favorite Regiment.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: What technically was a mutiny, closely resembling the mutiny of the Preobraiensky Regiment just before the dissolution of the Duma last year, has occurred in the ranks of the Life Hussars, better known as the "Red Hussars," at Tsarskoe-Selo.

The existence of serious disaffection came to light when Colonel Molostvoff, commanding the regiment, ordered the punishment of several soldiers, but the other soldiers refused to inflict it. They also refused to shout the usual salutation to the commander on parade.

The upshot of the affair was the arrest on Monday at Tsarskoe-Selo of the commander of the "Red Hussars," General Petrovo Solovo, aide-de-camp to and personal friend of the Czar. The General was conveyed to St. Petersburg and placed under domiciliary arrest in the Winter Palace.

The fourth squadron of the regiment has been deprived of the privilege of carrying the regimental colors. All the officers have been arrested, and the regiment will probably be transferred to Metviet, where the Japanese prisoners lived, and where the Preobrajensky Regiment was sent last year by way of punishment. A series of courts-martial will follow in due course.

From personal investigations it is concluded that the mutiny was not caused by direct political agitation, but was the result of the loosening of all the bonds of discipline due to the present long-drawn crisis. The soldiers are vaguely dissatisfied, but they don't know exactly what they want. Hence anarchy is more probable than a swift, clean-cut military revolution. The singular fact about these mutinies is that they occur in the regiments most closely connected with the Czar. The Hussars are even dearer to him than was the Preobranjensky Regiment, for the Czar served in the sixth squadron, and at the last regimental fete spoke most feelingly of how proud he felt at being entitled to wear the uniform of the famous regiment.

NAVAL MUTINY THREATENS.

A despatch to a London news agency from Sebastopol says that Vice-Admiral Wiren, who recently was appointed successor of Admiral Skrydloff, in command of the Black Sea fleet, has sifted out and arrested the disaffected seamen at that port and placed 600 of them on board a cruiser, under a strong guard of the Pragski Regiment. Additional arrests are being made, and it probably will be necessary to fit out another penal cruiser. The seamen of the fleet are exasperated, because no charges have been preferred against the arrested men, and it is said that a mutinous outbreak is likely to occur.

DUMA DISSOLVED BY EMPEROR.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Emperor Nicholas affixed his signature on Sunday morning to an Imperial ukase abolishing the Duma, and ordering that the election of members to its successor, which is to meet October 14, must be held under the new election law, which provides against the "submergence of the educated classes by the uneducated masses." This act constitutes a virtual coup d'etat, and overrides the specific provisions of the fundamental laws of the realm, solemnly proclaimed by his Majesty on the eve of the convocation of the first Duma, which declared that the electoral law could never be changed without the consent of Parliament itself.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Toronto Street Railway earnings for May were $279,773.12.

Plans are being prepared for a new wing to the Provincial Parliament buildings.

Hamilton Board of Education has increased teachers' and caretakers' salaries.

Ex-Judge Henderson of Vancouver has been appointed Commissioner of the Yukon.

The I. C. R. will hereafter be known as the "I. R. C." Intercolonial Railway, Canada.

The Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway has begun erecting its bridge across Rainy River.

Eighteen restaurant keepers at Winnipeg were fined $1 and costs each for selling on Sunday.

Dr. R. W. Bell, Provincial Health Inspector, reports many cases of smallpox in Leeds and Grenville counties.

The Montreal Street Railway Company will give the poor of the city free rides in special cars during the hot months.

It is said that an offer well up in the millions has been made the Government for the mineralized portion of the Gilbes limit.

The United States schooner Fannie E. Prescott has been seized by the cruiser Canada for fishing within three miles of the Nova Scotia coast.

The earnings of the London and Port Stanley Railway for 1906 total $143,736.06, and London receives ten per cent. on all receipts above $80,000.

Mrs. William Allbright, "prophetess," has warned the Mayor of Vancouver to "come out and bring the people; as there will be a tidal wave and mountain eruptions."

A hobo fitted himself quarters in a small steam yacht shipped on the C. P. R. from Montreal to Seattle and rode across the continent unnoticed.

Dr. Falconer formally accepted the Presidency of the University of Toronto at a meeting of the Board of Governors on Friday.

It is proposed to store some 60,000 tons of coal in Saskatchewan during this summer to prevent another famine next winter.

The O'Boyle Brothers' Construction Co., of North Bay, have been awarded the contract for the Temiskaming Railway stores building at that place.

The Frontenac Grand Jury was refused permission to inspect the Kingston penitentiary, and asks that the case be laid before the Minister of Justice.

The bodies of Samuel Rankin and Mrs. Patterson, both old residents of Stratford, were found in the water on Thursday. Both had committed suicide at different places and times.

A number of hay dealers of Montreal have entered suit in the Exchequer Court to collect $340,000 for hay shipped by them to South Africa during the war and not taken by the Government.

Three Lehigh Valley freight cars plunged through the steel arch bridge at Niagara and dropped 200 feet into the river below on Saturday. A couple of tramps are believed to have gone down in the wreck.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The retirement of Lord Dundonald from the British Army has been announced.

Crop reports from Europe indicate that the wheat yield will be greater than at first expected.

In an ancient Egyptian almanac in the British Museum, which is quite 3,000 years old, the fortunate days are marked in black ink, the unfortunate in red.

The first reading of the amendment to the British North America act rendered necessary by the agreement to increase Provincial subsidies was passed in the British House of Commons on Thursday.

UNITED STATES.

The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company are threatening to strike.

The longshoremen at New York have decided to return to work on the best terms obtainable.

Japanese in the United States blame the German Emperor for the race troubles in San Francisco.

A big white cat is the loving foster mother of four Dalmatin puppies in a New York fire station.

John M. Parker, who says he is from Toronto, has confessed to the Philadelphia police that he is a burglar.

At Winstead, Conn., three cows ate heartily of grass on which had been emptied some paris green. They died.

Two women were killed and three other persons were seriously hurt in an automobile accident in Indianapolis, Ind.

The United States Government has offered Britain the same trade concessions as were given Germany by the recent agreement.

With five children desperately ill with scarlet fever and one dead, Herbert Whitney a Christian Scientist living near Concord N.H., has refused to allow them to be attended by a physician.

Trying to part two men who were fighting, Father John A. Clark, rector of the Catholic church at Collinsville, Conn., was set upon by both and his skull fractured by their blows.

Carrie Nation, after haranguing a crowd in front of a down-town saloon in Washington, was arrested for being disorderly.

Official statements from the Iowa crop service place the Iowa crops from 17 to 18 per cent. behind their condition a year ago at this time.

Because his mother had spanked him, Calit McCoy, aged eleven years, shot and instantly killed her at their farm, nine miles north of Bassett, Neb.

At the trial of Wm. D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, on Saturday a dozen witnesses gave testimony tending to confirm several details of the story of Harry Orchard.

Inquiry has been made by the United States of the British Government as to whether there is any objection to the stationing of another training ship on the great lakes.

President Roosevelt, speaking to the National Editorial Association at Jamestown, urged the necessity of changes in the system of taxation and in the utilizing of natural resources.

GENERAL.

The Kaiser is to meet the Czar during a summer trip in Scandinavia.

The President of Nicaragua has denied that his State has declared war on Guatemala.

Walter Volz, a well-known Swiss traveller, has been burned to death by natives in Liberia.

Twenty-eight passengers were drowned by the foundering of a French steamer off the Barbados.

CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Comparative Helplessness Was a Great Shock to His Friends.

A despatch from Birmingham, England, says: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain arrived here on Thursday from London. The health of Mr. Chamberlain is improving, but his comparative helplessness was a great shock to his friends who assembled at the railroad station to meet him. All hats were raised in respectful silence as his carriage drove away.

MR. GREENWAY'S SALE.

Famous Breeding Farm at Crystal City, Man., Will Soon be a Memory.

A despatch from Crystal City, Manitoba, says: "Prairie Home," which for nearly twenty years has been with breeders of Shorthorns and Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire swine, and with many hundreds of people with only a sensational interest in pure-bred stock a name to conjure with, is no longer a breeder's farm. Hon. Thomas Greenway, whose name has for these years been associated with the great farm as owner and selecter of some of the greatest prize-winners, not only in the Province, but on the continent, on Thursday held his fifth annual sale. This sale marked the dispersion of the "Prairie Home" herd. Henceforth "Prairie Home" exists only in a name that is a memory, or is being perpetuated in some of the superb animals that have passed out from the gates of the farm that has been the glory of Crystal City and district for so long. "Prairie Home" has been the Mecca for thousands who wished to view the stock that has won the highest honors at Winnipeg, Toronto and Buffalo. The splendid barns are still here, and these with the broad acres and residue of the stock, will forthwith be disposed of.

FIRES IN TEMAGAMI.

Large Quantities of Timber Have Been Destroyed.

A despatch from Cobalt says: Prospectors returning from the Temagami forest reserve report serious bush fires, causing the loss of tents, canoes and camp buildings. Jack Munro is said to have lost two camps in the MacMahon syndicate. The men saved the canoes. There are also big forest fires near Haileybury, which got uncomfortably close to two magazines or powder storage houses, but they are now out of danger.

The townships of Smythe and James, in the new silver region, on the Montreal River, are burned out. Camps, blankets, etc., in some cases have been consumed.

There is no word yet of any fatalities. Much valuable timber is destroyed, but the results will facilitate prospecting.

WHEAT IS COMING UP FINELY.

Acreage Round North Battleford Double That of Last Year.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Saturday's crop report states that on the main line sections of the Canadian Northern wheat is coming up finely, and everywhere it is reported that grain is all sown, and the weather is good. The acreage will be five to ten per cent. greater than last year. Rain is needed at Roblin. A heavy harvest is anticipated at Munster and grain is up eight inches at Humboldt. Around North Battleford the acreage is reported to be double that of other years. A large quantity of barley and oats is being sown everywhere. Farmers at Morinville think the crop better than could be reasonably expected.

GREAT JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe Was Robbed.

A despatch from London says: The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, while entraining at King's Cross Station in London for Scotland on Monday, left her jewel case on the seat of the car while she went on the platform to buy a newspaper. The case was stolen in her absence. She did not discover her loss until she reached Doncaster, thus giving the thief a good start. The contents of the case have not been made known, but it is stated they were valued at many thousands of pounds.

FIRST TIME IN 172 YEARS.

Saloons in Missouri Town Shut Tight on Sunday.

A despatch from Ste. Genevieve, Mo., says: The saloons on Sunday closed their doors, and for the first time in 172 years the town was "dry." The action was taken on the advice of the prosecuting attorney. Ste. Genevieve was founded in 1735, and since its founding drinking places have never been closed.

FIERCE STORM IN NEEPAWA.

Hail Cut Off Growing Crops and Damaged Buildings.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Neepawa district was visited on Thursday by the fiercest storm ever seen there. It lasted only half an hour, but three inches of rain fell, and the hail cut off growing crops. Many buildings were damaged.

FATAL STREET CAR CRASH.

One Killed, Twelve Injured, in Collision Near Vancouver.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: In a collision between two suburban cars a mile and a half from the city at 6 o'clock on Wednesday, J. McCall, of New Westminster, was killed, and four Japanese, three Chinamen, and five white men severely injured. Some may die. The motormen overran their orders. Both cars were demolished, and thrown down a sixty-foot embankment.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Seven Men Have Narrow Escape at Cobalt.

A despatch from Cobalt says: On Friday at the Cobalt Central seven men were overcome by gas in both drifts. Doctor Schmidt happened to be at the University mine and was not called. Some of the men were unconscious two hours. They would have fared worse, but for heroic work by foreman William Kendall, who kept his head even though twice overcome himself. The doctor had to administer two hypodermic injections to some of the men.

LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, June 18. —Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 white winter, 90c to 91c; No. 2 red or No. 2 mixed, 90c to 90½c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports, No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 northern, 93½c; No. 2 northern, 91½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44½c to 45c, outside; No. 2 mixed, 43½c to 44c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 62½c to 63c Toronto basis lake and rail, 63c to 63½c all rail Toronto basis.

Barley—No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, 54c; No. 3, 53c.

Peas—No. 2, 81c.

Buckwheat—60c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent patents, $3.60 bid, $3.80 asked; Manitoba first patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.15 to $4.26 bakers', $4.75.

Bran—$19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is easy and unchanged. Creamery, prints ..... 20c to 22c
Dairy, prints ..... 17c to 19c

Cheese—13c to 13½c for large and 13½c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—Quotations are 17½c to 18c per dozen, in case lots.

Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb; combs, $1.50 to $2.50 per dozen.

Beans—$1.50 to $1.55 for hand-picked, and $1.35 to $1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Delawares, $1.25 to $1.30, in car lots on track here. Ontario, $1.10.

Baled Hay—Quotations are firm at $14 to $15 for No. 1 timothy and $13 to $13.50 for No. 2, in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Firm at $7 to $7.25 per ton, in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—$9.75 for light-weights and $9.25 for heavies, farmers' lots.

Pork—Short cut, $23 to $23.50 per barrel; mess, $21 to $21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady at these prices: Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 18.—Hay market is steady. Prices are quoted from $16 to $17 for No. 1, $15.50 to $16 for No. 2 and $14.50 to $15 for clover mixed.

Oats—Market is easy again to-day. Manitoba No. 2, 49½c to 50c; Ontario, No. 2, 49½c to 50c; No. 3, 48c to 48½c No. 4, 47c to 47½c.

Corn—Prices are unchanged at 63c to 66c; market dull.

Butter—Townships was quoted at 20½c to 20¾c, Quebecs at 20½c to 20¾c, and dairy at 18c to 18¾c. The English market for cheese was weaker in tone to-day. The cable for colored declined 6d to 1s, but the local market was unchanged at 11¾c to 12c for Ontario, 11¾c for townships and 11½c to 11¾c for Quebecs.

Eggs—Small lots are quoted at 18c to 18½c, and wholesale lots at 17½c.

Provisions—Barrels of short cut mess, $22 to $22.50; half-barrels do, $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat backs, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; half-barrels do, $10.75 to $11.50; dry salted long clear bacon, 10½c to 11½c; barrels plate beef, $14 to $16; half-barrels do, $7.50 to $8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, $10; half barrels do, $5.50; compound lard, 10¼c to 10¾c; pure lard, 12¼c to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 14c to 16c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15½c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; alive, $7.25 to $7.40.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June 18.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 northern, 99¾c winter, easier; No. 2 white, $1.02. Corn—Easier; No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; No. 2 white, 58¾c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 48¾c; No. 2 mixed, 45¾c. Barley—Nothing done. Rye—Firm; No. 1, c.i.f., 82¾c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, June 18.—Wheat—Spot closed weak; No. 2 red, 95¾c elevator No. 2 red, 96¾c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.05¾ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1 f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 18.—Rising prices were again the feature at the Western Cattle Market to-day, with heavy offerings of cattle, it would seem that values would at least remain steady, but the demand was considerably greater than on Tuesday, hence sales were made rapidly and at good figures, indeed. Hogs were steady. The offerings were 110 loads, containing 1,756 cattle, 650 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, and 515 calves.

Exporters' cattle were strong in price, and the supply was not too plentiful. Good exporters', $5.50 to $6; medium and light, $5.30 to $5.50 per cwt.

In butchers' cattle competition among dealers was brisk, especially for the better classes of cattle; $5.65 to $5.90 was paid; good to choice butchers' cattle sold at $5.40 to $5.60; fair at $5 to $5.40, and good cows and mixed lots at $3 to $4.75 per cwt.

Light stockers were in increasing demand at $3.50 to $4 per cwt. For feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, $4.75 to $5, and even more, was paid.

Sheep and lambs were steady. Grain-fed lambs sold at $6 to $6.50 per cwt; spring lambs at $3 to $5 each; export ewes at $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt; unshorn and shorn, $4.75 to $5; bucks, $4 to $4.50 per cwt.

Hogs were unchanged at $6.90 for selects, and $6.65 for lights and fats.

The French Government has offered to remit their land taxes for five years to the revolting wine growers.

The better classes of Tokio take no stock in the alarmist cries over the San Francisco troubles.

JAMAICA AGAIN SHAKEN

Violent Earthquake Throws Down Newly Erected Walls.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: A violent earthquake occurred at 1.20 a.m. here on Thursday. It was the first in six weeks and came from the southeast. It was especially severe at Port Royal, destroying the walls of the temporary buildings under construction.

The violent shaking caused a panic among the troops there, and in the dash for the open forty men of the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Engineers were injured. Eleven of them were seriously hurt and fifteen are in the hospital.

The panic was intensified by a curious turbulence of the sea near the coast. Fifteen, three extra fine steers, weighing 1,200 pounds each, were injured at Uppack camp in a similar dash to the open. No casualties are reported among civilians.

A despatch from Santiago, Chile, says: A severe earthquake was experienced on Thursday at Valvivia. Several buildings and the railroad bridges there were destroyed and five persons were killed. Valvivia is on the seacoast, about 500 miles south of Valparaiso. It has a population of 10,000.

27 HOUSES DESTROYED.

Conflagration at St. Raymond—Whole Village Was Threatened.

A despatch from Quebec says: The Parish of St. Raymond, County of Port Neuf, about thirty miles from this city, was on Wednesday afternoon visited by a conflagration which, for a time, threatened to wipe out the village. A fire started at one end of the village about 3 p.m., when three houses were destroyed and 21 horses, while this fire was still burning another fire started about half a mile further west, on the main street of the village. A detachment of the Quebec fire brigade was sent by special train to St. Raymond and succeeded in controlling the fire, but not before 21 private residences were completely destroyed. For a time great fear was anticipated for the safety of the church, as the second house from the Presbytery fell a prey to the flames. The Quebec and local fire departments remained at work all night

STRIKERS FIRED IN THE AIR.

They Intimidated Men Working at Port Arthur.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: The Canadian Northern Railway brought one hundred and sixty men from Winnipeg on Wednesday morning to replace in part the longshoremen now out on strike. After working about two hours forty of them went out with the strikers. The remainder, together with a few others, are now working the vessels at these wharves. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a number of the strikers went over to Canadian Pacific Railway shed No. 5, where the steamer Corunna was unloading, and threatened to shoot any man who continued to work on her. After a few shots were fired in the air the men quit. They turned up next morning, however, and work is proceeding as fast as possible. At the Canadian Pacific Railway sheds they are so congested with freight that until they can get men to load the cars out the discharging of vessels will be very slow. None but Greeks and Italians are there at the present time.

BLOW IN FIGHT PROVED FATAL.

Quarrel Started in Stratford Hotel Settled by Arranged Battle.

A despatch from Stratford says: A man named Noah Hill was killed here on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock. While under the influence of liquor, Hill, who is an Englishman, picked a quarrel with another fellow-countryman named Lockier at one of the city hotels. This was too public and they adjourned to have it out with their fists in the vicinity of the skating rink. Two companions were also present, named Chapman and Morris, and it will rest with these two eye-witnesses to tell just how the killing occurred. It appears that in the course of the fight Lockier struck Hill a blow on the neck or jaw, which felled the latter to the ground. Hill fell in such a way that his neck was broken and he expired instantly. Lockier was arrested and will have to answer to a charge of manslaughter. Both Englishmen are married, each having a family of four small children.

A COLD-BLOODED CRIME.

A Buffalo Man Shoots His Wife and Telephones for Police.

A despatch from Buffalo says: Frank E Jackson walked up to the door of his house on Sunday and rapped. His wife opened the door and Jackson stepped inside. Then he shot the woman three times, and she fell dead at his feet. Locking the door to the room in which the murder occurred, so that his little children could not come upon their mother's body, Jackson went to a neighbor's house and telephoned to the police that there was trouble at his house. Then he walked out to meet the officers, who were hurried over, and gave himself up. Jackson told them: "It was either myself or her; one or the other had to go." The police say the man had been quarreling with his wife for some time. As Jackson was walking to the telephone from which he reported the killing to the police he passed his wife's father. He bowed and continued on his way as if nothing had happened.

THREE SLIGHTLY INJURED.

Excursion Train From St. Thomas to Detroit Broke Down Near Merlin.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: A Pere Marquette excursion train, which was run by the Salvation Army, left St. Thomas early on Saturday morning for Detroit. About 400 passengers were on the train. At Glenwood, two miles west of Merlin, the tender truck of the engine broke, and the baggage car and two passenger coaches were derailed. The passengers had a narrow escape. Only three men, whose homes are in London, Dutton, and West Lorne, were injured slightly. The other passengers on the coaches escaped with a shaking-up.

POLICEMAN KILLS A MAN.

Arrested the Wrong Man First, and a Free Fight Occurred.

A despatch from Dalhousie, N. B., says: A shooting affray took place on Thursday morning in St. Maure, when Peter Fontaine was shot dead by Policeman Sealy, from the town of Dalhousie. Sealy and Constable Gallop left Dalhousie early on Thursday morning with warrants for the arrest of Andrew Fontaine and Peter Fontaine, charged with assault. On arriving at the home of Andrew Fontaine they placed him under arrest, and George Sealy left alone to go to the next house, where Peter Fontaine made his home. On Sealy's arrival there he met George Jalbert, with whom Peter Fontaine lived. He arrested Jalbert, by mistake for Peter Fontaine. Jalbert, not having committed any offence, was surprised to find himself in the hands of the law, and, not knowing who Sealy was, and seeing he had a revolver in his hand, he says he mistook him for a burglar, and made a fight, as he was very much afraid. Meanwhile he called on his wife and Peter Fontaine for help. Fontaine came downstairs undressed, and, seeing a stranger with a revolver, a general row occurred. The policeman noticing his mistake, let Jalbert go and made an attempt to arrest Fontaine. Jalbert, having received a severe blow, made for the woods. Meantime Gallop came on the scene and took part in the scuffle, which resulted in Fontaine receiving several shots, one ball lodging in his liver and another just above the heart, death ensuing in a few minutes. Sealy surrendered himself to the County Sheriff.

MONTREAL'S FIRE LOSSES.

Nearly Three Million Dollars in the Past Six Months.

A despatch from Montreal says: There was received at the City Hall on Wednesday a striking document from the Fire Underwriters' Association, saying that on account of great fire losses by insurance companies these companies had decided to curtail the amount of insurance that would be given to the public. This step was necessary in order to give a better safeguard to the companies. The document also calls upon the city to at once take steps to have all wires in the city placed in underground conduits. Special experts have proven to the underwriters that many fires are due to the danger of overhead wires, etc. The report, which also touches upon other important matters, says that the Underwriters' Association, after much research, have reason to believe that some of the recent disastrous fires in the city are due to defective wiring. The report also states that during the past six months fire insurance losses in the city have been close upon three million dollars. This means seven dollars per capita of population. Such losses, it is claimed, besides being enormous in the extreme, are unnecessary.

DRAWN UNDER TRAIN.

Mr. George Wright, of Gordon Lake, Loses His Foot.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: Mr. George Wright, a merchant of Gordon Lake, was returning from the Soo on Thursday by the afternoon train, and in attempting to alight at Desbarats while the train was in motion was drawn under the wheels, his left foot being ground to a pulp. He was brought back to the Soo and his foot was amputated at the General Hospital.

J. Pasuth, an Italian, was killed on the Algoma Central Railway through the collision of a handcar on which Pasuth was riding, and No. 3 engine. The car and engine met in a rock cut. The noise of the approaching engine was not heard until too late.

RAN PAST THE SIGNALS.

Engineer James Fanning Killed at Sand Point.

A despatch from Carleton Place says: Two miles from Sand Point at about 10.30 on Friday morning a locomotive drawing a freight train was derailed and fell over into the ditch, crushing Engineer James Fanning to death. Fanning was aged 46 years, a resident of this town and a native of Beckwith township. He leaves a widow. The fireman, Robert Nolan, escaped serious injury. The accident occurred at Stewart's Bay, two and a half miles west of Sand Point. The sectionmen were changing a rail, and the freight train ran past the flags that were put out as danger signals on the curved track. The engine ran over the end of the rail and upturned.

Louis Vollet, a French fisherman, was picked up off the Newfoundland banks, after being two weeks adrift in a dory.

Letters patent establishing the Orange River Colony on exactly the same basis as the Transvaal have been issued.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907.

Red Clover Seed Crop for 1907

On account of partial failure in Canada and the United States of the 1906 crop of red clover seed, large quantities were imported from Europe for the past season's trade. The supply was depleted early in May and the retail prices have been unusually high in consequence.

No red clover seed is being carried over for next season's trade. The red clover crop, not only in Canada, but in the United States and in Europe, is now reported to have suffered severely from prolonged cold weather during March, April and May; and on account of probable reduction in yield of hay and other fodder crops, but particularly because most fields of red clover are killed out in places, it is anticipated that the areas left for red clover seed will be considerably below the average for Canada, and that the supply of good clean No. 1 seed will again be short for the season of 1908.

In view of the present conditions of the trade in red clover seeds and of the red clover crop, I desire to advise farmers in Ontario that it will be well for them to consider the expediency of utilizing as far as possible those fields or portions of fields of red clover that can be made clean by weeding, and of saving them for the purpose of seed.

Experience has shown that the largest yields and best quality of red clover seed are obtained from the second crop —the first crop being pastured off until about June 20th, when all roughage and weed growth should be trimmed with a mower having the cutter-bar tilted well up. With this method the ravages of the clover seed midge are largely avoided. If the first crop be cut for hay, the cut should be taken as early as possible.

In taking the second cut of red clover for seed, it is well to remember that each of the weeds—ribgrass, catchfly, curled dock and others—produce from 10,000 to 50,000 seeds, or about one hundred times as many seeds as are produced by a red clover plant. Further, that the spread in prices now paid in favour of good, clean No. 1 seed will continue to range from 50 cents to $2.50 per bushel, and may amount to from $1 to even $10 per acre, and in any case is more than double the cost of the labour required to pull and remove such weeds from the seed crop before it is cut. Before marketing, farmers are invited to send a small sample of their grass or clover seeds with their name and address enclosed, which sample should be accuratively representative of the bulk lot, addressed to the Seed Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, and within three or four days they will receive in return a statement showing its percentage of purity and the kinds and proportion of noxious weed seeds, if any, that are contained in it. With such information they will better know its value when compared with the current quotations for seeds of the various grades of quality.

T. G. RAYNOR,
Seed Inspector for Ontario.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—Believing that a good many of your readers are interested in and are anxious to know about crop conditions in Western Canada, I beg leave to use a small space in your paper to give my impressions of the crop outlook along the C. P. R. main line from Winnipeg to Regina, and along the C. N.R. from there to Warman and Battleford.

On June 7th and 8th the wheat was all above the ground, and stood from two to four inches high. This was practically the same as it was last spring when I came over the same road a week earlier. On June 8th the wheat was not more than a week later than at that time last spring. Since then there have been general rains and warm weather, which together have worked wonders. The fact that the grain came up so evenly is a very decided advantage, as the wheat this fall is likely to be a good even sample and grade well. Further, anyone who has followed the movements of the grain exchange and knows the crop conditions in other wheat countries, knows that western farmer is bound to get a high price for his grain this fall.

Considering everything, the outlook for a good year is as bright as it has ever been. The spring, although very backward, is now past and everything looks very promising. There is still the danger of drought and frosts, the same as in other years, but there is no special reason to dread these this year any more than in other years.

Speculation is held back only by the fact that money is very tight. Could some of the presidents of banks and loan companies in the east take a trip through this country now they would change their policy of retrenchment, and be willing to give credit as in other years, and in this way help many a struggling farmer and merchant to tide over the moneyless season until another crop could be marketed. Tight money has checked speculation, and a late spring has reduced the acreage and will give some old land a much needed rest. Both these circumstances may be blessings in disguise. Your correspondent will be greatly disappointed if the West does not find this year the most successful that has been.

I have confined my remarks to present conditions, but I must say that I believe that the reports of suffering in the winter and storms in the spring were greatly exaggerated.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES R. TOTTON.

Saskatoon, Sask., June 12, 1907.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

County Council

(Continued from first page)

ness. The letters were laid on the table.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh wrote stating that his allowance of $30 per year for postage and stationery was not sufficient to cover his expenses, and he asked that the amount be increased. It was referred to the Ways and Means committee.

The Council went into committee of the whole on equalization. The assessment of the various municipalities of the county was placed before the committee. That of the towns and villages is as follows:

Deseronto	$1,113,913.00
Stirling	245,415.00
Madoc	372,886.00
Tweed	540,805.00
Marmora	302,191.00
Bancroft	103,275 00

After some discussion the following motion was carried, only Mr. Vermilyea and Mr. Farley obeciting:

Moved by Mr. Cornell, seconded by Mr. Hanley that the assessments of the local municipalities of the county of Hastings be equalized this year by adding thirty per cent. to the sum each municipality was equalized at last year.

Mr. Cornell, chairman of the Gravel Roads and Bridges committee, read his report, after stating that he and the superintendent had gone over the county roads and bridges since the last session. The report showed what had been done and what was contemplated.

The estimates proposed by the committee asked for an expenditure of $18,085, of which amount $2,625 was to be expended in Sidney, and $2,100 in Rawdon. There was nothing in the estimates for any of the villages.

At the request of a petition from ratepayers of Huntingdon a motion was passed changing the road leading from the Madoc gravel to Crookston eastward, and towards Fuller, from a county to a township road.

Dr. Harper moved that the executive committee, with the clerk, meet and decide what shall be paid by the county to the High Schools of Stirling, Madoc, and Deseronto. Carried.

The council then went into committee of the whole on equalization.

The following equalization as prepared by the committee was fixed as follows:

Sidney	2,814,500
Thurlow	2,567,500
Tyendinaga	1,968,000
Rawdon	1,625 000
Huntingdon	1,027,000
Hungerford	1,008,000
Marmora and Lake	589,500
Madoc township	1,137,500
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	221,000
Tudor and Cashel	65,000
Wollaston	45,000
Limerick	39,000
Faraday	58,500
Dungannon	52,000
Mayo	89,000
Monteagle and Herschel	91,000
Carlow	65,000
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	78,000
Deseronto	650,000
Stirling	182,000
Madoc	266,500
Tweed	227,500
Marmora	143,000
Bancroft	117,000
Total	$15,314,000

A committee composed of the Clerk and Messrs. Aylesworth, Vermilyea, Harper, Aanley and Mather, were appointed to strike the estimates.

FRIDAY'S SESSIONS

The morning session was mostly taken up by a discussion of the report of the roads and bridges committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Mackintosh, school inspector for North Hastings, and Mr. Johnson, inspector for South Hastings, addressed the Council.

On motion of Dr. Harper, Mr. James Whytock, Jr., was appointed High Sahool trustee for Madoc in place of W. J. Moore, retired.

Mr. Vermilyea's by-law to reduce the Warden's salary from $400 to $300 did not find much favor, only three voting for it.

Mr. Mather told of the obstacles the Stirling High School had to contend with. He spoke of the advantages the Campbellford school had. They could go to school there free, while in their own school a fee was charged. Then the county from which the pupil came had to pay the fee.

The Clerk, Mr. Aylesworth, gave a lengthy explanation of the rules and regulations in regard to the situation, which was very interesting.

A by-law introduced by Mr. Mather to repeal the by-law imposing fees on pupils attending High Schools in the county was then passed.

Mr. Mackintosh's request for an increased amount for postage and stationery was considered, and the sum of $60 was granted.

Mr. Bleecker, superintendent of county roads, was granted an increase of $150 in salary.

A grant of $100 was made to a poor school section in Faraday.

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS

Mr. Walter Alford wrote to the Council informing them that he expected to have the House of Refuge completed about June 30th, 1907.

The report on estimates was presented and on motion adopted.

A number of by-laws received their final readings and were passed.

The Council then adjourned until the first Tuesday in December.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or the Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart, or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailments, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me to-day for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by J. S. Morton.

A GHOST STORY.

The Crowd of Phantoms That Dazed Three Young Women.

An experience wherein phantoms presented themselves to view in prodigious numbers simultaneously is related by a young lady whose name, at her request, is withheld, the narrative being indorsed by her sister, who was with her at the time. She writes:

"One autumn night my sister and myself, with our maid, were returning from evening service in the village church. There was a thick fog. The moon was full, but it made a sort of steam in the fog instead of shining brightly. Suddenly I saw a man at my sister's side, who had come there without making a sound. I pulled her sleeve, whispering, 'Let the man pass.' As I spoke the man disappeared.

"In another moment we were all bewildered at the sight around us. It was as if we were in a crowded street, innumerable figures surrounding us. Men, women and children were moving briskly about, some singly, others in groups, but all without a sound. Some seemed to rise out of the grass on either side of us and to come out on the other side. The women were dressed in bygone fashion, with high bonnets and shawls and large flounces on their dresses.

"There was one very tall man who took great strides, though perfectly motionless. We approached our own gate, where we should turn in, and then we had a long driveway to walk up before we could reach the house. I think that by the time we had reached the gate all the figures had disappeared except this one tall man. He had quite a different look from any of the others—more horrible altogether. As we entered our gate, to our intense relief, he passed by along the road and vanished. Of course we were all very frightened. The maid and my sister were crying aloud."

In a case like this, where the same spectral phenomena are witnessed by several persons, the value of the testimony obviously is multiplied a hundredfold, for, while one individual may be a victim of a hallucination, such an illusion can hardly be shared by many. What, then, is to be said in answer to such evidence, furnished by deponents of unimpeachable character and reputation for truthfulness? To suppose that they are combining in the manufacture of a lie is scarcely reasonable. —Joseph M. Rogers in Lippincott's.

The Invention of Armor.

The idea of the invention of armor for the protection of the body from weapons came from the ancients, who, noticing the natural armor of various kinds of animals, particularly the armadillo, imitated it. In early times before metal was used in armor making the warriors used rough hides of several thicknesses, and the first armor ever worn was made from slices taken from the hoofs of horses and fastened together with pegs. Fish scales and the scales of large snakes were also gathered and fastened together until they formed a thick layer and were used as armor. The armor of the middle ages was a continuation of the ancient kind, made in the form of scales of iron or steel. Certain kinds of mail used in early times in England were copied from the shells of crabs and lobsters.

First Thought In Danger.

"Talking of the foolish things one thinks about even when in the midst of danger," remarked one of a group the other night, "I had promised my wife never to travel at night, and it is something I have always avoided, but necessity compelled it a few weeks ago, and as luck would have it there was an accident and the cars were derailed. As the one in which I had my berth was rolling down an embankment and I was in the midst of blankets, pillows, grips, etc., the terrible thought flashed across my mind: 'What shall I tell Molly? Here I am traveling at night!'"

Burial of Sir John Moore.

The city of Corunna, where Sir John Moore was killed, is a seaport at the entrance to the estuary of the Mero river, 315 miles northwest of Madrid. The famous poem by Charles Wolfe is a misrepresentation of the scene of the burial, for Moore was not buried at night with "our lanterns dimly burning," but in the early morning of a rainy day, and the assemblage of English officers round the grave was dispersed by heavy artillery fire from the French batteries, the gunners mistaking the purpose of the gathering.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Forest fires are raging in Algoma and Georgian Bay districts.

John Pymer of Prince Edward County is dead, at the age of 108 years.

The village of St. Phillippe, Quebec, was about half destroyed by fire.

Five men were blown to atoms by an explosion in a powder factory at Sennemahoning, in Pennsylvania.

The United States Government proposes to relieve China of part of the Boxer indemnity, amounting to $12,000,000.

A disaster is reported from Saguenay county, Quebec, where a canoe carrying seven men was swept over the fall at Hamilton Cove, and every man in her drowned. Several of them were fathers of large families.

Spun Glass Wigs

The enormous feminine demand for artificial coils and toupees is leading to a famine in human hair. Formerly Swiss, German and Hungarian girls supplied the world of fashionable women with luxuriant tresses of all tints.

But the Governments of many countries are now making it illegal for a girl to sell her hair or for an agent to buy it. The supply in consequence is running short, and the prices of real hair are trebling.

A series of successful experiments point to spun glass as the most effective substitute for human hair. Wigs made from spun glass are wonderfully light and fine and the texture soft and beautiful.

It is easy to produce any shade desired, while curls and waves can be manufactured at will to suit the fashion of the moment. The imitation is so realistic and true to life that it is impossible to detect the difference between it and hair grown on the head.

Do Not Neglect the Children

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Interior Decorating

We do all kinds of Painting, Graining, Hardwood Finishing, Paper Hanging, Etc., and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every instance. We have the newest and most artistic Wall Paper from leading foreign and Canadian manufacturers, and will be pleased to show you these goods and give an estimate for decorating one room or your whole house.

S. A. MURPHY.

Berger's English
PARIS GREEN
"BUG DEATH"
Kills the Bugs and increases the yield of potatoes.
Anglo Saxon Louse Killer
For lice on Poultry.
"KILL 'EM QUICK"
Fly Poison.
BRIGG'S FLY MATS
INSECT POWDER
All the above seasonable goods for sale by
J. S. MORTON
Successor to Morton & Haight
Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

12th JULY
At FRANKFORD
1907
48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND
In attendance. Come and see their fancy street drill parade. Acknowledged by all one of the best on the continent.
See large posters for the days' programme.
Proceeds in aid of Sick, Funeral, Widows and Orphans Fund.
Single fare rates on all railways.
Tickets good from 11th to 13th.
W. F. ELLIOTT, Sec'y of Com. W. H. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!
The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

It cannot be too clearly stated, for the statement is beyond any qualification or contradiction, that never since the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened in 1902, has a single applicant been refused admission, because of his or her poverty.

More, perhaps, than any other charity in Canada the
MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES
is dependent upon the contributions of the Canadian public for its maintenance.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Private philanthropy has erected the buildings, providing accommodation to-day for 75 patients, and which the trustees are prepared to extend, if circumstances warrant it, to 100 beds.

These beds are for those in any part of Canada, without means, who are suffering from this terrible disease in the incipient stage.

There is no large endowment, as in some public institutions, the interest of which will go a long way to pay the running expenses.

The monthly bills, covering cost of administration, salaries of medical men, nursing, clerical and domestic staff, besides the heavy expenditure for maintenance of each patient, are dependent for payment almost entirely on the contributions that come to the treasurer from kind friends throughout the Dominion.

Could Not Pay—Has Young Wife and Child.

DR. G. F. CAMPBELL, GRAND VALLEY, ONT.:—I have a patient, 26 years of age, with tuberculosis. His circumstances are not such that he could pay, as he has a young wife and child to support. Could you make room for him at the Sanitarium? I think he might improve. Let me know what you would advise.

Destitute.

J. AUSTIN, KINMOUNT, ONT.:—We have a man, unmarried and destitute, afflicted with lung trouble, whom we wish to send to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Please let me know what we have to do to gain admission for him.

Where Will Your Money Do More Good?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and any other information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 28 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

No. 6

A HINT TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE NEWS-ARGUS has just received a fine lot of Envelopes and paper for office stationery.

TO THE LADIES—

Also, Wedding Invitations and Calling Cards printed in the latest style.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians. Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. G. THRASHER, R. S.

Notice to the Public

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.

Miss Maggie Tulloch, of Toronto, is home for the holidays.

Mrs. Chas. Mosher left on Tuesday to visit relatives at Carnduff, Sask.

Mrs. F. A. Girdwood and little son, of Perth, are guests of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Sprague.

Mrs. Jos. Frappy and daughter are spending the week with friends in Campbellford and Norwood.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Heard left on Monday morning to visit the Jamestown Exhibition. On the return trip they will visit his sister, Mrs. Alf. Chard, at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

The July Woman's Home Companion

A novel by Anthony Hope is an event in literature. The three most popular writers of fiction in English are Hall Caine, Marion Crawford and Anthony Hope, and many, many thousands of readers who recall "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Dolly Dialogues" believe that Hope is not the least of the triumvir. Anthony Hope's latest story, "Helena's Path," begins serially in the WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for July. It is most interesting, and thoroughly wholesome, and embodies all the delightful romance of the Zenda stories. The July WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION is unusually strong in fiction, there being in addition to the Anthony Hope serial short stories by Owen Oliver, Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, Jean Webster and Robert C. V. Meyers, also a two-part story by Herbert D. Ward. Dr. E. E. Hale writes of the pleasures of outdoor life in his monthly editorial page, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman describes the domestic progress of women. Other special articles are contributed by Samuel Armstrong Hamilton, "When the Garden Looks Shabby," and A. G. Richardson, who gives plans and instructions for building a suburban cottage for $1700. Grace Margaret Gould, the foremost writer of fashion topics in this country, contributes several pages which undoubtedly will prove of deep interest to the feminine readers. In addition there are departments conducted by the National Child Labor Committee, Margaret E. Sangster, Sam Loyd, Anna Steese Richardson, Evelyn Parsons, Dan Beard and "Aunt Janet" Porter.

Every Man His Own Doctor

The average man cannot afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must from necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, which can only be had when suitable medicines are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for constipation, biliousness and stomach troubles.

Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of the skin.

One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but $1.25. For sale by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly announcements. Keep posted.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 23rd

10.30 A.M.—Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Stevens.
11.30 A.M.—Class Meeting.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.00 P.M.—Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Stevens.

Week Evening Meetings:

MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League. Rev. D. Balfour will give a short address.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY,—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:—

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...3.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.49 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The new cement steps at the West Huntingdon Presbyterian church are now completed, and add much to the attractiveness of the church.

Daisy B. Roy, a member of St. Andrew's Sunday School, has been awarded the General Assembly's Red Seal for the memorizing of 200 verses of Scripture.

Cool clothes for hot weather at Ward's.

The Rev. W. H. Stevens will take charge of the services in the Methodist Church on Sunday next. The pastor is to conduct Sunday School anniversary services in Wesley Church, Trenton, on that day.

Cards telling of the annual Lawn Social at West Huntingdon Presbyterian Church have just been issued from the NEWS-ARGUS press. The date is Friday, June 28th, and many good things are promised.

Straw hats, Crash hats at Fred Ward's.

The quarterly communion service is to be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday, June 30th. It is being held two weeks earlier than usual on account of the pastor leaving for England on July 1st.

The volunteers left for their two weeks at camp on Monday. No. 2 Company did not appear to have a full complement of men. Soldiering seems to have lost its charms, or is there a scarcity of young men?

Just what I want—that suit I saw at Ward's for $7.00.

The weather suddenly changed last week, and for some days we have had genuine summer temperatures, and a wonderful change has taken place in the appearance of all growing crops. Some are now fearing too much heat and a drouth.

At the Stirling Cheese Board on Tuesday 1020 boxes of cheese were offered. The sales were: Morton 375, Cook 230, and Gunn, Langlois & Co. 225, all at 11½c. The balance was not sold on the board. The board will meet again on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock p.m.

FOUND—On Sunday last, on the Marmora gravel road, a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and balling at this office.

The concert given by the Albert College students in the Methodist Church last Friday evening was not as largely attended as it should have been. The object was to raise funds to assist the students in mission work in the Western provinces during the summer. About twenty dollars was realized.

We are requested to state that the evening service in the Presbyterian Church will commence at 7.30 instead of 7, during the summer months, beginning next Sunday. As a number in the Methodist Church have expressed a desire for a change to the same hour during the summer, no doubt a change will be made at once.

The ladies of St. John's Church, Stirling, intend holding their annual Garden Party on Col. Halliwell's grounds on the evening of July 3rd. This event is always looked forward to, and this year the ladies expect to make the evening more attractive than before. The Frankford Band has been engaged for the evening. Admission 10c. See bills later.

Stirling Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 239, has decided to hold their decoration service this year on Sunday afternoon, July 7th, at 8 o'clock. This is being done by a number of the surrounding lodges, and is found to be most satisfactory, as spectators are more likely to enter into the spirit of the service, and not make it an occasion for amusement while the service is being conducted.

There have been reports in circulation that the fourth form in the Stirling High School would be discontinued after the close of the present term. As such reports would have a tendency to injure the school, we are authorized to state that there is no foundation for them. Principal Kennedy assures us that the fourth form will be continued as heretofore. No pupil should be deterred from attending the school on account of these reports.

The many friends of Dr. J. A. Faulkner, of Foxboro, regret to learn of his serious illness of pneumonia, and hope for a speedy recovery.

People wishing to consult the eye specialist M. Mendel, should remember the date he will be in Stirling. It is June 29.

The Court of Revision met on Monday evening to consider the changes proposed in the assessment. In two cases a slight reduction was made, but in all the others the changes were sustained. There is not the slightest doubt that the assessment is not properly equalized, though the Council have made an attempt to do so. To fix a fair and equitable assessment it would be necessary to have the work done by an independent commission. This would no doubt entail some expense, but in the end it would probably be money well spent.

People with trouble of their eyes will do well to consult M. Mendel, the eye specialist, who will be at Moon's hotel on Saturday, the 29th of June.

Reports show that the past winter has been rather hard on strawberry plantations, and it is expected that the general crop will be rather below medium. Mr. Frappy, of River Valley, has about four acres that give promise of an abundant yield. With no prolonged drought or leaf blight the pickings should mount to the thousands, and it is likely 40 or 50 pickers will be required to handle the crop. Mr. Frappy ships mostly to Peterboro, but to supply the local demand orders may be left at Mr. G. W. Anderson's store.

About seventy-five Sunday School teachers and other church workers met in conference yesterday in St. Andrew's Church. Most of the addresses were followed by discussion, and one feels hopeful for the future when he witnesses men and women of the highest ability wrestling with the problems of how to best help the boys and girls through our Sunday Schools. Representatives were present from Napanee, Newburgh, Belleville, Toronto, Deseronto, Craigmont, Fort Stewart, as well as from Burnbrae and other local points. A few visitors from other denominations were a welcome addition to the audience.

As M. Mendel, the eye specialist, makes his call at Stirling every month there is no doubt but that people who need him will take the opportunity to see him, as he guarantees satisfaction in every way. He will be at Moon's hotel on June 29th.

The Presbyterian manse and adjoining lots were offered for sale by Mr. Wm. Rodgers on Saturday afternoon. A large number of prospective purchasers were present. One offer of $1300 was received in writing previous to the sale, so that Mr. C. J. Boldrick's bid of $1000 was set aside, and bidding commenced at the former figure. Mr. Geo. Whitty's bid of $1400 did not reach the reserve price, and the property was retained, but finally the deal was closed by Mr. Whitty's $1500 bid. Four lots as well as the lot the manse stands on, were sold with the building. There are few more attractive locations in the village, and the purchaser received many congratulations.

The 49th at Camp

The following compose the staff:
Lieut.-Col. J. R. Orr, Madoc.
Surgeon-Major, Dr. Alger, Stirling.
Paymaster, Major T. H. McKee, Stirling.
Quartermaster, A. Nugent, Frankford.
Musketry Inspector, Capt. C. M. Wallbridge.
Staff Sergeants—Sergeant Major Thos. Hill, Council House; Bandmaster, J. M. Denmark; Bugle-Major, Fred McKee, Stirling; Paymaster-Sergeant, E. B. Morton, Stirling; Hospital Sergeant Anderson; Orderly-room Sergeant, J. E. Dempsey, Belleville.
Sergeant A. Moon, of Stirling, has charge of the catering arrangements for the officers' mess, and Sergt. J. Hill will look after the Sergeants' mess.

Obituary

MRS. HIRAM DAFOE.

On June 9th, 1907, there departed from this life Maggie, the beloved wife of Hiram Dafoe.

Born in Rawdon on July 18th, 1871, her short life of scarce thirty-six years has been such that every house in the community has felt that in her death they have lost a personal friend, and that one who throughout her whole life was typical of true, pure womanhood, had passed to the great beyond,

Her parents, William and Margaret McMaster, had six children. Of these, only three, William, Charles, and Mrs. Ernest Brown, are all that are left of one of the most respected and honorable families who have made Rawdon their life long home.

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Rowe in the Baptist Church on Tuesday, June 11th, and then all that was mortal of her who had won such a warm place in the affections of all who knew her, was interred in the cemetery at Stirling. Of the vast throng who attended the funeral there was perhaps not one who did not realize that one of the most happy and contented homes in Rawdon had been broken; none who did not realize that the grim reaper, Death, does not hearken to the pleadings of mortal men, else his hand would surely have been stayed in response to the earnest wish of a devoted husband, and the sympathy of all goes out to him who has lost that which is purest and best in men's lives.

HAROLD.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy, healing, antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Prohibition in the South

The movement for legal prohibition of the liquor traffic is making remarkable headway in the Southern States. According to The Christian Advocate (Nashville), one-half of the counties south of Mason and Dixon's line are now under prohibition. Liquor has been voted out in over 90 per cent. of the territory of Mississippi, and all attempts to re-establish the traffic have been successfully resisted. All but five of the 77 counties of Mississippi are "dry," while in the other five counties high license prevails. The fee for licenses in these few counties ranges from $1,000 to $1,500. In Jackson, the capital of the State, not a saloon exists. In Arkansas 59 of the 75 counties have declared for prohibition, while in many of the remaining counties local option prevails. In Virginia 74 out of 101 counties have voted out liquor. Ninety-six of Kentucky's 117 counties have declared for prohibition. In Georgia 85 per cent. of the territory is under prohibition, while the saloon flourishes in very few of the larger towns and cities. In only eight or nine of the large cities of Tennessee is the sale of liquor permitted, and the whole State is likely to go under prohibition. Texas has 224 counties, and 147 of these are "dry." Altogether the successes of the prohibitionists in the South are phenomenal, and it is almost inconceivable that in such a State as Kentucky the open bar and public drinking have been generally abolished.

Births.

HALLIWELL—In Stirling on June 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Halliwell a son.

GRAND ORANGE DEMONSTRATION!

The Loyal Orange Lodges of Central and South Hastings purpose holding a Grand Demonstration on the Agricultural Society's Grounds

STIRLING

—ON—

The 12th of JULY

under the auspices of Stirling L. O. L. No. 110, to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne.

Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and entertainment of the Brethern and the public.

A number of prominent speakers will be present and give addresses.

An exceptionally attractive musical program has been arranged, and will include besides the bands of lodges, the I. O. O. F. Silver Band, of Belleville, the newly organized Band of Frankford, the Victoria Band of Hungerford, and the Downey Fife and Drum Band (12 instruments).

Meals will be served on the grounds and at the Hotels at 50 cts. for adults, and 30c. for children. Tickets issued by L.O.L. No. 110 will be good either for the grounds or any Hotel.

Neighboring lodges and the public generally are cordially invited to join in making this a record breaking celebration.

Parade will be formed on the Fair Ground at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Proceeds in aid of Stirling L. O. L. No. 110.

W. H. RODGERS, Secretary.
THOS. MONTGOMERY, W. M.

Wood Fibre Ready-Mixed Plaster

The Imperial Plaster Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have made arrangements with
J. BOLDRICK & SON
for the handling of their Wood Fibre Plaster and White Rock Hydrated Lime. This plaster has been used on the leading buildings of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal and other cities and towns throughout Canada, besides numerous private houses both in town and in the country.

Wood Fibre Plaster is a ready-mixed plaster, put up in one hundred pound sacks and requires only the addition of water to make it ready for the wall. It has superceded all other plasters wherever introduced, as its superiority and convenience are strong points in its favor. It overcomes the necessity of hauling sand, procuring lime and running it off, hunting about for plasterers' hair and the labor of mixing.

White Rock Lime is a ready-slaked lime which will keep its strength for an indefinite time. It is used in white coat finishing, whitewashing, making lime water and all other uses for which lime can be used. It too, is put up in the convenient form, 100 pounds to the sack.

To show the superiority of the above goods it is worthy to note that the King Edward Hotel, Traders Bank, Continental Life Insurance Building, Alexandra Theatre, Convocation Hall of Toronto University and many other important buildings are plastered exclusively with this plaster. Prospective builders would do well to call on J. BOLDRICK & SON for fuller particulars.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Martha Simpson, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, Spinster, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, section 38, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Martha Simpson, who died on or about the 15th day of May, A. D. 1906, are required on or before the 29th day of June, A.D. 1907, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Jane Livingston, of the township of Rawdon, Administratrix, of the estate of the said deceased, at Belleview Post Office, or her Solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling Post office, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavits.

And further notice is given that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only for the claims of which she shall have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons indebted to said deceased must pay the amount of their indebtedness to said Administratrix or her Solicitor hereunder.

Dated at Stirling, this 5th day of June, 1907.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

Embroideries and Insertions

We have just received a shipment of new Embroideries in Swiss and Hamburg that should have been here for early spring trade. We bought them to sell at 12½, 15 and 20 cents. We have marked them down to clear at 10, 12 and 15 cents. This is a snap and should not be missed by the skillful buyers.

Ladies' White Skirts

Just arrived, and bought from the manufacturers, thus saving the middle man's profits. **Prices from 65c. to $2.25.**

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses

Very fine Muslin, trimmed with fine valenciennes lace and insertion, **from 50c. to $2.25.**

Children's Hats

The kind that gives satisfaction. Regular 25c. Hats—our price **20c.** each and up to **$1.25.**
Linen Hats in white, brown and blue.

Men's Hats

Stiff Hats at - - - **$1.50, $2.00, $2.50**
Soft Hats from - - - **75c. to $1.75**
Linen Hats, in different styles and shapes, at **50c. each**

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS

Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

KEEP COOL

HOW?

By wearing our Summer Footwear. We have a splendid assortment in Men's, Women's, and Children's. Have you heard about our Prices? Good news always travels.

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLE

We keep our stock clean by carving the prices when we want to see goods move quickly. Prices like these show what we mean by "carving":
Ladies' Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, regular prices $3.50, $375, and $4.00, for $2.00.
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.75 and $2.00, for 75c. and $1.00.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 8, 9, and 10, 50c. up.
Men's Fine Dongola Bals., Blutcher cut, $1.50 to $1.75.

White Canvas Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.
Football and Outing Shoes.

☞ Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of land, with good buildings and well watered, three miles north-east of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school, half mile from cheese factory. Apply to MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Judicial Sale

In the High Court of Justice

Pursuant to a judgment made in an action of Simpson v. Livingstone, on the 20th day of May, A.D. 1907, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of the Local Master at Belleville, on the premises, in the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of July,

1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following farm property:

The East Half of the South half of Lot No. 11, in the 9th concession of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, containing 50 acres, more or less.

The Property is situate within a mile of Spring Brook P. O.

The Property will be sold subject to a reserve bid, fixed by the Master.

TERMS OF SALE:—The purchaser shall pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money at the time of sale, and balance within one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

At the said time and place there will also be sold:

11 Cows, 1 two-year-old Heifer, 1 Bull and some Household Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of J. E. HALLIWELL, Esq., and G. G. THRASHER, Esq., Stirling.

Dated, 4th June, 1907.

J. E. HALLIWELL, S. S. LAZIER,
Plaintiff's Solicitor, Master.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion

VROWSKY

Record 2.18¼. Reg. 3150.

The fastest Trotting Stallion betwee Toronto and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200 pounds.

STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY

Three of the highest qualifications obtainable. Sire of five with records from 2.25 to 2.17. Sire of many High Class Knee Actors.

Vrowsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all Canada.

Will be at the Kirby House, Stirling every Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.

PHIL. ELMHIRST, FRED. PEAKE,
In charge. Proprietor.

Lax-ets 5 ¢ Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

Farm for Sale

or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES

JUST ARRIVED

Now is the time to secure your Buggy, as I have just opened up a carload of McLaughlin Carriages, consisting of

Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats

And a good assortment of

Rubber tired Buggies

This is, without a doubt, the finest assortment of Carriages that has ever been shown in Stirling. A call solicited.

Also some Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Harness, etc., at rock bottom prices.

A full line of Massey-Harris Farm implements always on hand. Three Massey-Harris Binders at a bargain.

N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.

P.S.—One one-horse Wagon, one two-horse Delivery Wagon, nearly new, and one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestics

I have been appointed by the Dominion Government to place immigrants from the United Kingdom in position as farm laborers or domestic servants in this vicinity. Any person requiring such help should notify me by letter, stating fully the kind of help required, when wanted, and wages offered. The number arriving may not be sufficient to supply all requests, but every effort will be made to provide each applicant with help required.

T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Letterheads, Noteheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued).

They have by this time left the town behind them, and have turned through a stone-pillared gate down an ilex and ficus-sheltered drive, along which the indigene, whipping up his horses to an avenue canter, lands them at the arched door of a snowy Moorish house, whose whitewash shows dazzling through the interstices of a Bougainvillia fire blazing all over its front.

Two minutes later Jim is standing by Sybilla's couch. She is holding both his hands in hers, and there is something in her face which tells him that she means that he shall kiss her.

"When I think—when I think of our last meeting!" she says hysterically.

"Yes," he says, gasping; "yes, of course. What a beautiful villa you have here!"

The observation is a true one, though, for the moment, he has not the least idea whether it is beautiful or not, as he turns his tormented eyes round upon the delicious little court, with its charming combination of slender twisted marble colums, of mellow-tinted tiles, of low plashing fountain. Originally it has been open, roofless to the eye and the breath and the rains of heaven; but its Northern purchaser has covered it in with glass, and set low divans and luxuriantly cushioned bamboo chairs about its soft-tumbling water.

Sybilla has let fall her hands, and the expression of the wish for a sisterly embrace has disappeared out of her face. For a few moments she remains absolutely silent. He looks round anxiously for Cecilia, but she has gone to take off her bonnet, and Mr. Wilson has not yet come in. Under pretence of examining the tiles, he walks towards the lovely little colonnade of horseshoe arches that form the court, and his uneasy look rests, scarcely seeing them, upon the vertical lines of lovely old faience that intersect the whitewash with softest blues and greens and yellows.

When will Cecilia return? Behind him he presently hears the invalid's voice, steadied and coldened:

"It is very beautiful; and, of course, it is everything for weary eyes to have such, pleasant objects to rest upon. I believe"—with a little laugh—"that we sick people really take in most of our nourishment through the eyes. Was not it wonderful enterprising of us to come here? I suppose your first thought when you heard the news was, 'How mad of Sybilla to attempt it!'"

It is needless to say how innocent of the mental ejaculation attributed to him Jim has been, and the consciousness of it makes him inquire with guilty haste:

"But you were none the worse? you got over it all right?"

"I was really wonderful," replies she; "we sick people"—with a little air of playfulness—"do give you well ones these surprises sometimes; but I must not take the credit to myself; it is really every bit due to Dr. Crump, my new doctor, who is a perfect marvel of intuition. I always tell him that he never need ask; he divines how one is; he says he is a mere bundle of nerves himself; that is, I suppose, why one can talk to him upon subjects that are sealed books with one's nearest and dearest."

Her voice has a suspicious tremble in it which frightens Jim anew.

He looks again apprehensively for help towards the two tiers of curving column and rounding arch, which rise in cool grace above each other, and sees, with relief, the figure of Cecilia leaning over the balustrade that runs along the upper tier, and looking down upon him. At the same moment Mr. Wilson enters, and shortly afterwards they all go to luncheon. It is not a very pleasant repast, although the cool dining-room, with its beautiful old pierced stucco ceiling and its hanging brass lamps, contributes its part handsomely towards what should be their enjoyment. There is no overt family quarrel, but just enough of covert recrimination and subacid sparring to make an outsider feel thoroughly uncomfortable, and to prove how inharmonious a whole th esoured little family now forms.

"We quarrel more than we used to do, do not we?" says Cecilia, when Jim, a little later, takes leave, and she walks, under her red sunshade, up the flexed drive with him to the pillared gate; "and to-day we were better than usual, because you were by. Oh, I wish you were always by!"

He cannot echo the wish. He had thought that he had already held his dead Amelia at her true value; but never, until to-day, has he realized through what a long purgatory of obscure heroisms she had passed to her reward.

"I do hope you will not drop us altogether. Of course, now that the link that bound us to you is broken"—her voice quivers, but he feels neither the fear nor the rage that a like phenomenon in Sybilla has produced in him—"there is nothing to hold you any longer; but I do trust you will not quite throw us over."

"My dear old girl, why should I?" I hope that you and I shall always be the best of friends, and that before long I shall see you settled in a home of your own."

"You mean that I shall marry? Well, to be sure"—with a recurrence to that business-like tone which had always amused him formerly in her discussion of her affairs of the heart—"I ought to have a better chance now than ever, as I shall have a larger fortune; but"—with a lapse into depression—"this is not a good place for men—I mean Englishmen. There are troops of delightful-looking Frenchmen, Chasseurs d'Afique, and Zouaves; but, then, we do not know any of them—not one. Well, perhaps,"—philosophically—"it is for the best; one always hears that Frenchmen make very bad husbands."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Notre Dame d'Afrique—Our Lady of Africa—is an ugly lady, homely and black; and the church that is dedicated to her is ugly too—new and mock-Moorish; but, like many another ugly lady, being very nobly placed, she has a great and solemn air. It is Our Lady of Africa who first gives us our greeting as we steam in from seawards: it is to Our Lady of Africa that the fisher people climb to vespers, and to the touching office that follows, when priests and acolytes pass out of the church to the little plateau outside, where, sheer against the sky, stands a small Latin cross, with a plain, and, as it seems, coffin-shaped stone beneath it, on which one reads the inscription:

"A le memoire de tout ceux, qui ont peri dans le mer, et one ete ensevelis dans ses flots."

"All those who have perished in the sea, and been buried in her waves!"

What a gigantic company to be covered with one little epitaph!

Notre Dame d'Afique stands grandly on the cliff-tops, overlooking the sea, whose cruel deeds she is so agonizedly prayed to averi, whose cruelty she is sometimes powerful to assuage, witness the frequent volive tablets with which the church walls are covered:

"Merci, oh ma mere."
"J'ai prie, et j'ai ete exauce."
"Reconnaissance a Marie."

"Reconnaisance a Notre Dame d'Afique."

She does not look very lovable, this coal-black Marie, who stands in her stiff brocade, with her ebon hands stretched straight out above the high altar; but how tenderly these poor fisherwives must have felt towards her when she brought them back their Pierre or their Jean, from the truculent deeps of the ocean!

Burgoyne has been told, both by the guide-book and by his table-d'hote neighbor, that he ought to see Notre Dame d'Afique; nor is he loth to pay further obeissance to that high lady who already yesterday beckoned to him across the blue floor of her waters. He does not tell Cecilia of his intention, as he knows that she would offer to accompany him; but on leaving her he takes his way through the gay French town, along its Arab-named streets, Baba Zoun and Bab-el-Cued, towards the village of St. Eugene, and breasts the winding road that, with many an elbow and bend, hesding a deep gorge that runs up from the sea to the church-foot, leads him within her portals. The congregation is sparse—a few peasants, a blue and red Zouave, and several inevitable English. Now and again a woman, clad in humble black that tells of prayers in vain, goes up with her thin candle, and, lighting it, sticks it in its sconce among the others that burn before the altar. For awhile Burgoyne finds it pleasant after his climb to sit and watch her, and speculate pityingly with what hope of still possible good to herself she is setting her slender taper alight—now that her treasure has all too obviously gone down beneath the waves, to sit and speculate, and smell the heady incense, and listen to the murmur of chanted supplication; but presently, growing weary of the uncomprehended service, he slips outside to the little plateau, with its view straight out—no importunate landobject intervening—towards the sea, across which a little steamer is casting her way; and on the horizon two tiny shining sails are lying.

Here, on this bold headland, it seems as if one were one's self in mid-ocean; and one has to lean far over the low wall in order to realize that there is some solid earth between us and it; that two full cities of the dead—a Jewish and a Christian—lie below. For read by the light of that plain inscription upon which his eyes are resting, what is even the azure Mediterranean but a grave? For the matter of that, what is all life but a grave?

"First our pleasures die, and then
Our hopes, and then our fears, and when
These are dead, the debt is due:
Dust claims dust, and we die too."

He turns away, and, muttering these words half absently between his lips, begins to make the circuit of the church; and in doing so comes suddenly upon three persons who are apparently similarly employed. The party consists of a man and two ladies. Being a little ahead of him they are, for the first moment or two, not aware of his presence, an ignorance by which he, rather to his own discomfiture, profits to overhear a scrap of their conversation certainly not intended for his ears.

"I suppose that you were wool-gathering, as usual?" Mr. Le Marchant is saying, with an accent of cold severity to his daughter; "but should have thought that even you might have remembered to bring a wrap of some kind for your mother!"

Jim starts, partly at having happened so unexpectedly upon the people before him, partly in shocked astonishment at the harshness both of voice and words.

In the old days Elizabeth had been the apple of her father's eye, to oppose whose lightest fancy was a capital offence, for whom no words could be too sugared, no looks too doting. Yet now she answers, with the sweetest goodhumor, and without the slightest sign of surprise or irritation, or any indication that the occurrence is not a habitual one:

"I cannot think how I could have been so stupid; it was inexcusable of me."

"I quite agree with you," replies the father, entirely unmollified; "I am sure you have been told often enough how liable to chills insufficient clothing makes people in this beastly climate at sundown."

"But it is not near sundown," breaks in Mrs. Le Marchant, throwing herself anxiously, and with a dexterity which shows how frequently she is called upon to do so, between the two others; "look what a great piece of blue sky the sun has yet to travel."

"You shall have my jacket," cries Elizabeth impetuously, but still with the same perfect sweetness; "it will be absurdly short for you, but, at least, it will keep you warm." So saying, she, with the speed of lightning, whips off the garment alluded to, and proceeds to guide her mother's arms into its inconveniently tight sleeves, laughing the while with her odd childish lightheartedness, and crying, "You dear thing, you do look too ridiculous!"

The mother laughs too, and aids her daughter's efforts; nor does it seem to occur to any of the three that the fatal Southern chill may possibly strike the delicate little frame of Elizabeth, now exposed, so lightly clad in her tweed gown, to its insidious influence.

"I wish you had a looking-glass to see yourself in," cries she, rippling into fresh mirth; "does not she look funny, father?" appealing to him with as little resentment for his past surliness as would be shown by a good dog (I cannot put it more strongly), and yet, as it seems to Jim, with a certain nervous deprecation.

The next moment one of them—he does not know which—has caught sight of himself, and the moment after he is shaking hands with all three. It is clear that the fact of his presence in Algiers has been notified to Mr. Le Marchant, for there is no surprise in his coldly civil greeting. He makes it as short as possible, and almost at once turns to continue his circuit of the church, his wife at his side, and his daughter meekly following. Doubtless they do not wish for his (Jim's) company; but yet as he was originally, and without any reference to them, going in their direction, it would seem natural that he should walk along with them.

He is hesitating as to whether or no to adopt this course, when he is decided by a very slight movement of Elizabeth's head. She does not actually look over her shoulder at him, and yet it seems to him as if, were her gesture completed, it would amount to that; but it is arrested by some impulse before it is more than sketched. Such as it is, it suffices to take him to her side; and it seems to him that there is a sort of satisfaction mingled with the undoubted apprehension in her face, as she realizes that it is so. Her eyes, as she turns them upon him, have a hungry question in them, which her lips seem afraid to put. Apparently she cannot get nearer to it than this—very tremblingly and hurriedly uttered, with a timid glance at her father's back, as if she were delivering herself of some compromising secret instead of the mere platitude which she so indistinctly vents:

"A—a—great many things have happened since—since we last met!"

Her eye travels for a moment to his hat, from which, unlike Cecilia's rainbow raiment, the crape band has not yet been removed; and he understands that she is comprehending his trouble as well as her own in the phrase.

"A great many!" he answers baldly.

He has not the cruelty to wish to keep her on tenter-hooks, and he knows perfectly what is the question that is written in the wistful blue of her look, and whom it concerns; but it would be impertinence in him to take for granted that knowledge, and answer that curiosity which, however intense and apparent, has not yet become the current coin of speech. Probably she sees that he is unable or unwilling to help her, for she makes another tremulous effort.

"I hope that—that—all your friends are well."

"All my friends!" repeats he, half sadly; "there are not such a numerous band; I have not many friends left still alive."

His thoughts have reverted to his own loss, for, at the moment, Amelia is very present to him; but the words are no sooner out of his mouth than he sees how false is the impression produced by his reply—sees it written in the sudden dead-whiteness of her cheek and the terror in her eye.

"Do you mean"—she stammers—"that anybody—any of your friends—is lately dead?"

"Oh no! no!" he cries, reassuringly; "you are making a mistake; nobody is dead—nobody, that is,"—with a sigh—that you do not already know of. All our friends—all our common friends—are, as far as I know——"

"Elizabeth!" breaks in Mr. Le Marchant's voice, in severe appellation; he has only just become aware that his daughter is not unaccompanied, and the discovery apparently does not please him.

Without a second's delay, despite her twenty-seven years, she has sprung forward to obey the summons; and Jim has the sense to make no further effort to rejoin her. By the time that their circuit is finished, and they have again reached the front of the church, vespers are ended, and there is a movement outwards among the worshippers. They stream—not very numerous—out on the little terrace. The priests follow, tonsured, but—which looks strange—with beards and whiskers. The acolytes, in their red chesubles, carry a black and white pall, and lay it over the memorial stone below the cross. On either hand stand a band of decently clad youths—sons of drowned seamen—playing on brass instruments. It is a poor little music, doubtful in tune; but surely no rolling organ, no papal choir, could touch the heart so much as this simple ceremonial. The little Latin cross standing sheer out against the sea; the black pall thrown over the stone that commemorates the sea's innumerable dead; the red-clad acolytes, standing with eyes cast down, holding aloft their high tapers, whose flickering flame the seawind soon puffs out; and the sons of the drowned sailors, making their homely music to the accompaniment of the salt breeze. The little service is brief, and those who have taken part in it are soon dispersing. As they do so, Jim once more finds himself for a moment close to Elizabeth.

(To be continued).

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

"Your digestion is badly out of order, madam," said the doctor. "You will have to diet."

"What is the most fashionable color, doctor?" asked Mrs. Nurich in a bored manner.

ON THE FARM.

SHEEP NOTES.

A cross of Southdown rams on Cotswold ewes produces a good type of mutton sheep. They are well woolled and have comparatively close fleeces.

The Cotswold is a heavy wool-producer and will improve the wool-producing facilities of the Merinos when crossed on them.

Good grade mutton lambs go to market at seventy to 100 pounds when from five to six months old and bring top prices.

Grade Southdown lambs are valuable for this purpose.

Kentucky blue grass seed sown on bare places in the pasture before a rain, should take root and keep the pasture good. It should be cured.

An acre or two of rape will be found valuable for pasture during the summer when a small flock is kept.

Grain should be given the ewes in pasture if an extra growth is wanted on the lambs.

Have you a lamb creep? Better fix one so that you can feed the lambs some grain and not have the old sheep steal it all away from them. It pays.

Dock the lambs before the flies get numerous. About the best time is when they are a couple of weeks old.

Go round the fences and see that there are no holes for the sheep and lambs to crawl through. Once the habit is formed it will stick like a burdock burr.

Drinking surface water and feeding too long on one pasture are two causes of stomach worms. Isn't the way clear then to a cure? Give the sheep good pure water and change their pasture often.

A good way to get into sheep cheaply is to take a small flock on share, of a neighbor who has more than he can well pasture. They will soon double up and bring you a good flock, without paying out much, if any money.

POOR RESULTS.

When manure stands in piles over the field the soil directly beneath the piles will be excessively rich—it will cause corn to run to stalks and grain to straw. In other words, the soil will be over-fed. Surrounding soil, however, will be under-fed. The plant food which goes into the soil directly beneath the pile goes away down, so deep in fact, that a large part of it never becomes available for plant growth.

When a crop is grown on a field which has been fertilized in this manner, the growth is uneven. Where the piles have been standing all winter the crop will be thick and heavy, between the piles it will be thin and scattered.

This practice at best is a poor one. No doubt it is better for a farmer to apply the manure in this manner than not to apply it at all, but it is worth applying in the right way.

The correct way is to haul the fresh manure to the field and scatter it in a finely pulverized condition over the entire surface. This can be done at any time of the year. The first rain will wash every particle of plant food into the soil. Then, when plowing time comes, if this manure on the surface is turned under, the final step has been taken to return to the soil every dollar's worth of plant food which the manure contains.

WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE A SPREADER.

It is the easiest way to spread manure.

It is the fastest way of spreading manure.

It increases the value of manure 100 per cent.

It makes the most disagreeable job on the farm pleasant.

It returns plant food to the soil.

It improves the texture of the soil; allowing it to hold moisture, and thus forces a heavy growth of crops.

It stops the expense of commercial fertilizers.

It can be used every day of the year—something which cannot be said of many other farm machines.

It spreads so evenly that the manure does not interfere when working the ground with other machines.

It permits spreading after seeding or planting, or it can be used to top dress the meadow or pasture without choking down the grass or grain.

It is capable of spreading so thin, that the manure will not interfere with the pasturing of stock.

It never throws out large chunks, because the teeth are so arranged on the beater bats that all matter which passes over them is torn apart.

It can be operated by a boy just as well as a man.

It saves and makes money.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A colt overworked at three years old will be unsound by the time he is six or seven. If he is sound at eight or nine he will remain so.

A lazy hen is worthless. The hens that work are the ones that are a profit to their owner. Give them something to do and a place to work in. Then if they persist in idleness, shorten their rations and make them work.

A slow milker is never tolerated in the dairy districts. The sooner a cow is milked, and all the organs connected with feeding, digestion and secretion are left in their natural condition, the better it is for the cow.

A farmer says when not working his horses very much he can keep them in excellent condition on well-cured pea hay. This man does a lot of work with his stock and claims to feed but a small amount of grain, yet his stock is always in good condition. Others, who feed a large amount of grain, do not do so much work with them, yet have a lot of trouble with debilitated horses.

It is claimed that separated skim-milk is no better than water for calves. The facts are that the separator removes no part from the milk, aside from fat and filth. The remaining casein weighs nearly as much in all cases and is much more nourishing, while the sugar, ash, albumen and other ingredients make an excellent food for growth, and, when combined with green grass or mill feeds, for fattening. Experiments prove separator milk to be worth for feeding twenty to forty-nine cents per hundredweight.

AMERICAN CHIVALRY AS MIRANDY SEES IT.

"Ike leaves me to tote de baby an' the market basket, an' ev'y now an' den he looks over his shoulder to say dat e' I can't waddle along any faster I better stay at home."

INVASION OF ENGLAND

COULD IT BE SUCCESSFULLY DONE BY GERMANY?

German Officers Who Say London Could be Taken in Thirty-six Hours.

Is a German invasion of England possible? This is the question that some of the French newspapers are discussing. The discussion was started by the recent publication in Germany over the signature of officers of rank and credit of a statement that thirty-six hours after the Kaiser expressed his desire to settle with England London would fall into the hands of an imperial army.

The affirmative case is based on the assumption that Germany would not wait for a declaration of war, but would take England by surprise, making a dash at some unguarded spot on the English coast somewhat as Admiral Togo began his operations at Port Arthur. The dash would be made from Wilhelmshafen or the mouth of the Ems. A few hours sail at a time judiciously chosen would suffice to land an army before the British ships could ally to stop it.

Paul Fontin, formerly secretary to Admiral Aube and an expert writer on strategic questions, is one of those who in the abstract, consider an invasion of England possible. The defective English army system, he thinks, subjects the country to

CONSTANT DANGER OF INVASION.

There is nothing, he believes, to prevent the landing of hostile troops at several points on the English coast simultaneously.

But M. Fontin thinks that at present France is the only Power that could carry out this enterprise with any prospect of success. Germany is for the present totally debarred from undertaking it alone by the "absolute and irremediable impotency" of her fleet. She has gone altogether on a wrong tack, he thinks, in building battleships and cruisers, in which she cannot hope to rival England in years, if ever.

"If, however, Germany had a hundred submarines," he says, "and she could secure them at the cost of two battleships, England would be on the verge of ruin. The submarine will make the blockade of the future effective, and England cannot possibly stand a three-months blockade."

M. Laubeuf, Engineer-in-Chief of the French navy, who is credited with the creation of the efficient submarine service of France, said in answer to a question:

"If you had asked me five years ago whether England could be successfully invaded by Germany I would have said 'Yes.' But now that England has submarines I do not hesitate to declare that it is impossible. German threats are absolutely vain. England is well guarded to-day."

Edouard Lockroy, who was formerly Minister of Marine, considers the German proposition a wild dream.

"Invade England!" said he. "Easy to say, but hard to do. The German navy is certainly not of the build to do it. As for surprise, the distance between German ports and the English coast is too great to make such a thing possible. Long before the invading ships could arrive the Channel fleet

WOULD BE AFTER THEM.

"The invasion of England, it will be admitted, could not be undertaken with less than 100,000 men. It would take 150 ships to transport them, along with the munitions of war. Where would Germany get the ships—of a sudden, to take England by surprise?

"And what would 100,000 men be doing on English soil without a regular system of supplies? Modern war is a war of provisions. The surprise over, the English fleet could certainly cut off all aid from the Continent.

"The army of invasion would be an army of prisoners. As for the rising of the 150,000 German waiters in London to assist their companions—well, if Germany counts on the mobilization of the cafe help to conquer England she is certainly trading in chimeras."

Admiral Bienaime adds just a word to the controversy.

"To invade England," said he, "the invader should be sure of the command of the sea. I don't see how, in view of the present naval strength of England, Germany could figure on such command, even in a fog."

UGANDA OF TO-DAY.

Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Building of the Railway.

The progress of civilization in the Uganda Protectorate was the subject of a paper read before the London Society of Arts recently by Mr. George Wilson, C.B., the Deputy Commissioner of the Protectorate.

The lecturer dwelt on the value of the Uganda Railway, contrasting the trip today with the former weary and hazardous caravan journey of two months. Mombassa, he said, is now a place of modern hotels. Trains run twice a week to the lake, so that you can pass through 584 miles of the most beautiful scenery in forty-eight hours. At the lake you meet the weekly steamers, and in another eighteen hours you are in Uganda. Formerly the carriage of goods cost from $1,500 to $2,000 a ton, and took about three months! now it is done under four days at rates ranging from $15 to $75 a ton.

The natural products of Uganda are bananas, timber, rubber, coffee, and cotton. The field for the production of this last, said Mr. Wilson, seems to be almost unlimited, and although the industry on commercial lines is altogether new to the country, it will reach several thousands of tons next year. He pointed out the expert opinion that botanically speaking no country was known to be so free from insect pests.

British enterprise, so backward hitherto, was at last moving to this field, and large business undertakings are in progress.

In conclusion Mr. Wilson said that the country was not ripe for absolute self-government. "Natives under a wise restraint can be like good and clever children; in their wild impulses, and with passions aflame, they can be very devils incarnate. Only a few years ago the chiefs would slit off a nose, cut off lips, lop off a limb merely for the accidental spilling of beer, or the appearance of hair in their food." He added that under British control since 1899, excepting in the case of dispersing a band of mutineers, only one punitive expedition has taken active measures, and that was to demand retribution for wanton murder by an outlying tribe.

Sir Frederick Lugard, who presided, gave a brief account of the perilous days of 1890, before they succeeded in getting a treaty, of the disappointment when the Chartered Company ordered him to evacuate the country as their funds no longer permitted them to hold it. "I didn't know what to do," he said, adding, with a twinkle in his eye, "I didn't carry out my order, but I came to England and started the campaign for Uganda.

"The railway to-day is not only paying a dividend, but is paying the interest on the capital."

"I have," said the lawyer, as he entered his condemned client's cell, "good news at last." "A reprieve?" eagerly exclaimed the prisoner. "No, not a reprieve; but your uncle has left you $2,500, and now you can meet your fate with the satisfying feeling that the noble efforts of your lawyer on your behalf will not go unrewarded."

Consumption is less deadly than it used to be.

Certain relief and usually complete recovery will result from the following treatment:

Hope, rest, fresh air, and—*Scott's Emulsion.*

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND $1.00.

How He Scored

CHAPTER I.

I am absolutely convinced that Bill Scupps and I were neck to neck in the running with Geraldine before Fate played me the fiendish trick that literally drove her into his arms.

Geraldine was beautiful—not on your key, chiselled-statuary lines, but in the way to make a mans blood tingle in his veins, to make him catch his breath as in the down-stroke on a souls black.

Her small oval face flushed like a meteor—her eyes could shower sparks. She was as elusive as a will-o'-the-wisp. Her figure was lithe as a willow.

I was over head and ears in love with her. So was Bill. Bill was a horse-dealer on a big scale. His horses, if you weren't particular to a hundred, ran into fours figures. This, of course, spoke to money.

I am, on the other hand, a hack (innocent of attempting a pun)—a literary one. In the matter of money, therefore, a great gulf yawns between us. But there are other attributes in men supposed to weigh with women—personal appearance, for instance. With all modesty, I believe that the balance in these rests in my favor. About this time I got promotion on the newspaper staff on which I worked. The desperate thought had been possessing me like a mania of late that Scupps might "nip in" before me with Geraldine. So, while I was dressing one morning, I resolved I would propose to Geraldine that very day. The resolve went to my head like champagne. It made me positively giddy.

Geraldine was so well off in her own right that, I told myself, my comparative impecuniousness would not stand in my way as it might have done with another girl. Neither, for the same reason, could Scupps's equine regiment weigh down the other scale.

Scupps had a detestable way of making her presents, and "by Jove!"—to use his favorite expletive—they were presents worth getting.

On the day on which I made up my mind to propose to Geraldine, two things happened. First, the morning post brought me a little pink-scented missive from the lady in question asking me to come to dinner that evening. She and Miss Serle, a watch-dog she kept on the premises, were to be alone. She wanted to ask my advice about something. The blood pulsed in my veins. Clearly, Fate meant to be propitious.

The second momentous incident was that in the afternoon, as I was dashing along Oxford Street on my way to snatch a bite of lunch, I met my divinity coming out of Peter Robinson's. She smiled on me.

"I hope you are coming to-night," she said, with a little peremptory air, as if the invitation had been a command—as indeed it was.

"Need you ask?" I replied, strolling by her side as she moved along the pavement. "As if any other engagement would have stood against that!"

She laughed lightly. Then broke off. "Look," she cried. "What a perfect duck of a dog, that teeny-weeny thing in the man's arms."

I looked in the direction in which her parasol pointed.

A couple of yards ahead of us, standing in the gutter, was a man of that shady type who affects a closely-buttoned greasy black coat, and a cravat in place of a collar. By a string he held a dog of the Dandie Dinmont species, and in his arms nestled the minutest creature I had ever seen in the shape of a dog, something hardly bigger than a good-sized squirrel.

The pavement at the lunch-hour was comparatively deserted.

We paused in front of the man. The little creature, with silky brown hair, almost drowned by a scarlet bow designed to set off its charms, had shrunk against the man's body, and cowered there. The alert, unsleeping eyes, half-covered by a fringe of shaggy tangle, looked out on us with a shrinking timidity.

Among my love's endearing qualities was a very passion for animals. A French poodle and a couple of Persian kittens were among her drawing-room ornaments.

I watched her, started to jealousy, as her delicate suede-covered fingers brushed the man's greasy coat as she leaned nearer to pat the shrinking animal and murmur cooing endearments.

Suddenly she remembered her companion.

"I have to meet Miss Serle," she broke off. "Au revoir, then!" she added lightly, and left me with a wave of her parasol.

I watched her disappear into a shop, recollecting vaguely that I was en route for lunch. In the middle of my chop I had an inspiration. What had I been thinking of before? I dashed into Regent Street. The dog-fancier still stood where we had left him. I approached him, trying to veil the eagerness in my eyes. What would he take for the little creature in his arms? The sum he named was stiff, but there was an independence of manner about him that alarmed me. I agreed.

I hailed a hansom, and, holding the shrinking, resisting creature, I drove to Geraldine's address. I scribbled a few lines on my card, and triumphantly handed my gift to the servant.

I felt I had scored. There was a grace and delicacy about my offering. I told myself, which compared favorably with the mere vulgarity of diamonds. Throughout the afternoon I continued to plume myself.

CHAPTER II.

In the evening, I presented myself at Cadogan Gardens. No one was in the drawing-room when I entered, but presently Geraldine trailed in in a gown of ethereal, filmy white. She came forward, both hands outstretched.

"How good you are," she exclaimed, "I am perfectly enchanted with your present. It is the sweetest little dog. You couldn't have given me anything I'd have liked better."

Her dewy eyes shone gratefully. Her lips were parted. She had all the freshness and charm of an ingenue. There was nothing blase, used-up, about her. I was being handsomely paid, I felt, as I looked down upon her, and continued to hold her hands.

She was close to me. It was intoxicating. The touch of her fingers set my pulses galloping.

Suddenly she threw an inquiring glance round the room.

"Where is he?" she asked. "I left him here. He was seated at first, but I gave him some cream, and he went to sleep on a cushion."

She knelt on the floor in front of a blue silk heap resembling a gigantic bun, and lied with a cord round its middle. The impression of a small body still remained upon it.

"He must be hiding somewhere," she said, puckering her brows. Together we peered beneath chairs and sofa, but without success.

"Extraordinary!" she exclaimed. "Simmins must have left the door open. Ring, please, will you?"

I moved to the bell. As I reached it the door was thrown open, and Simmins announced:

"Mr. Scupps!"

A chill sense of blank fell on my heart. I looked up. Bill was in evening dress, partially concealed by a light overcoat. His face held eagerness and resolution. In spite of his strong resemblance to a groom, there was a consciousness of conquest in his manner that struck me like a blow. I thought he hesitated slightly, as if checkmated at sight of me. Then he advanced eagerly to Geraldine.

"I came on the chance of your being disengaged," he began. "I have got a box for Weldon's play, you know, the one that is having such a run, 'The Ways of Women.' You wanted to see it. If Tremayne is all——"

He looked from one to the other of us.

My brows were black. Geraldine replied:

"Mr. Tremayne is dining with us. At the moment he and I are engaged in a hunt for a little dog he has given me. I'd like you to see it. Send away your hansom and stay to dinner," she added. "We'll see about the play later."

He left the room, and almost immediately returned, divested of his outer coat.

"Where's the new acquisition?" he asked, walking over to the bow-window where Geraldine stood.

I had removed myself, with what I meant to be an air of haughty apartness, to the hearthrug.

"I'd like you to see it," she said again. "You are a judge of dogs. It's such a tiny thing! You can't think how neat it looks in my arms—hardly bigger than a squirrel! I do hope it won't ever grow!"

She was interrupted suddenly by a curious sound that seemed to proceed from the roof of the bow window—a grating, crackling sound. This was followed by a loud report, and something dropped, apparently also from the ceiling, at her feet. Geraldine started nervously, and stared down at the something. It had the creepy, weird appearance of an unlined muff or a rabbit skin.

Bill's eyes had flashed upwards, and were fastened on the rose-colored window hangings overhead.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed slowly. "What's that you've got in the curtains? Why, my dear girl, your pet lap-dog is uncommonly like a rat!"

Geraldine had riveted her scared eyes to his face, while he was speaking, as if afraid to lift them higher. At the dread monosyllable she gave a little scream, and took a hurried step towards him, even clutched his arm.

"Oh, Bill," she cried, shuddering, "I'm terrified of rats!" And she shrank into his arms.

To do Scupps justice, he then made most of his opportunities. For a moment I could hardly see the gleaming white of Geraldine's draperies for his enveloping arms. He bent his head above hers. My reeling brain became aware that he was murmuring soft words of assurance, and—yes,—of tenderness!

"He's shed his skin—the little brute," I heard him say, indicating the brown, curled-up heap on the floor, whose bursting had produced the alarming report.

I could hear Geraldine murmur:

"And to think that I should have fondled a rat, Bill!"

And her voice trailed into another shudder.

"The swindler!" continued Bill, reverting to the dog-fancier. "The notion of sewing up a rat and passing it off as a lady's lap-dog!"

I thought he glanced for a moment in my direction. There was something in his eyes, an offensive twinkle, as if the fact of my being taken in by the white dog-fancier was not without humor.

On Miss Serle's entrance Geraldine had the grace to come out of Scupp's arms, but she refused to lift her eyes to the curtain, where the rat's nimble feet had carried it, and from which eminence a pair of gleaming specks, like pin-points, pierced the gloom of the room.

When we went into dinner, Simmins entered into possession of the drawing room with such weapons of war as brooms and pokers. Throughout the evening Geraldine kept Bill by her side, as if, at least, he had rescued her from fire or drowning.

The next day she announced to me that she had promised to be "Mrs. William Scupps."

That wretched rat did it!

Geraldine associated me with her scare and recalled from me. She took it into her head that I was somehow involved in the ghastly trick that had been played on her, and it was to Bill she turned.

I have looked out more than once for the villainous dog-fancier, with his woollen cravat and his greasy coat, but Regent Street knows him no more.—London Answers.

The average length of reigns of monarchs is 19 years. Louis XIV., who came to the throne at 5, ruled for 72 years.

The name "California" is said to be derived from the Spanish words "Calicute Fernalia," meaning hot furnace.

Playing History in the Nursery.

MABEL knows, oh, so many things that you would think she's just wasting her time going to school. But then, Mabel is ten and studies hist'ry and joggerfy and others. 'Tisn't as if she was six, like me, or only four, like Billy. Maybe I'll know lots, too, when I'm ten.

You ought to see all the nice games Mabel can make up, all right out of her own head. She thinks 'em as quick as you can wink. The nicest one we've played yet was last Saturday, when mother was called away to see Aunt Catharine, who was sick, and there wasn't anybody home 'cept cook, Fido and the parrot. That is, it was fun till—there, I 'most told already!

Mother always says I begin at the wrong end of my stories. I guess it's like eating your dessert first—'cause you don't want anything else after that's gone. Only wish people did eat that way, then mebbe it'd be all dessert.

On this 'ticular Saturday, it rained "cats and dogs"—that's what Jimmy Flinn calls it, anyway—as soon as mother'd gone. That's why we had to play a house game.

We'd never played hist'ry before—guess 'cause Mabel hadn't invented it. I mean the game, of course, for hist'ry itself was 'vented years and years ago. She'd only learned American hist'ry all through, but we all wanted to be kings or queens or something big, so Mabel tried to 'member what she'd read about Croosades or some such things. She said Billy and I could be knights. She didn't think there were any "knightesses," so Gertie and Mildred said they'd be knights, too. Any one'd know that wasn't right, so I told 'em they'd better be nurses and "follow the heroes to war," as Mabel says.

SUCCORING THE WOUNDED.

Helmets, like Mabel talks about, ain't easy to make, but we got some gilt paper and made dandy crowns. 'Course when the nurses saw how fine we looked, they had to have 'em, too. Then we got lots of old cloth and things up in the garret that made good suits.

I'm most certain Mabel got the battles mixed, 'cause we chased the enermy from where the snow and ice was to the hot desert. Fido was the ennermy, and we chased him from the 'frigerator in the pantry, where the snow and ice was supposed to be, to the kitchen, where it was hot and so like a desert. Likewise Mabel s'plained it that way. But in the "desert" we was the ones who got chased and Fido got away, too.

"Loyal knights!" Mabel began (Mabel's great on speeches); "the enemy has been victorious. What are you going to do about it?"

"Muvver says can't go in titchen when Nor' doesn't want us," chimed in Billy.

Then Mabel yelled awful fierce and mighty: "Cowards! will you not rescue the fair maid in yonder castle?"

This sounded like the fairy tales mother reads to us, and not at all like Croosades, but I said I'd do any rescooing there was to do. There wasn't any "fair maid" in the kitchen, so I asked Mabel if I couldn't rescoo some cookies I'd seen a-bakin'. She thought awhile and then guessed they'd do all right. Somehow Nora didn't think the cookies ought to be rescooed, and she sent me away, saying she'd tell mother 'bout our "misbehavin's and carryin's-on," though I was sure she wouldn't.

We caught the other ennermy soon again. Instead of punishin' him, we thought it'd be nicer to have a crowning. Fido stayed in the chair until Mabel put a crown on his head, but then he took it in his mouth and ran off to the barn to chase rats, and I don't think kings ever chased rats. King Fido didn't sound right, either.

As the nurses wanted something to do, Billy and I had to have a fight ourselves, as we didn't have any more ennermy. 'Course I couldn't lick a little fellow like him, so I pretended to be hurt.

"Bring the soothing lotion!" Mabel ordered.

I didn't know where that was, but I told Gertie and Mildred where I knew there was some jam.

They got the jam, and I saw when they come in that they'd been eating some of it, too. I was most afraid they hadn't left any of the "medicine" for me. Generl'y I don't let other people get that kind of medicine for me; I go after it myself. I noticed they didn't seem to want any more of it, for they passed it to Mabel and sat down on the floor real quiet.

I took only a little of the jam, and then I began to feel awful bad inside. I could see that Gertie and Mildred weren't feeling very good, neither. Gertie looked pale and was hanging her head. Mildred was flat on her back, and, though she was s'posed to be praying for the "recov'ry of the good knight," she looked as though she might be prayin' for her own recov'ry, judging how white her face was. Billy and Mabel hadn't eaten any yet, and so didn't know what was the matter.

Mother came home and found us dreadful sick. The jam was bad, was not fit to eat, she told us, and we were bad, too.

Hist'ry is all right to play, but I'm not going to take jam for medicine after this.

SWINGING IN THE ORCHARD

WAR FUND OF GERMANY

WHY IT IS STORED IN AN OLD CASTLE AT SPANDAU.

Immense Sum in Gold Coins Kept in Strong Boxes—History of the Julius Thurm.

"So much water has flowed beneath the bridges," as the German proverb has it, since plucky France paid over her millions to the victor within her gates and in so surprisingly short a time rid herself of the occupying enemy from Outre-Rhin, that but very feeble interest—at all events in this country—still survives as to that great war indemnity, indeed, the average Englishman who may find himself at Spandau and to whom among the few remaining objects of curiosity in that little garrison town the old Julius Thurm is pointed out as being the stronghold of the "Reichskriegschatz" may almost be excused if he had come to regard the story of that strongly guarded fund as some hoary German legend of origin as remote as that of Barbarossa and the Kyffhäuser, and even where the actual fact of its presence within four walls is remembered, writes Stracey Chambers in the Pall Mall Gazette, the true significance of this immense mass of dormant capital seems to strike few—so at least it has seemed to us

Spandau, as many of our readers will be aware, ceased to be a fortress on January 27, 1903; a few words, nevertheless, as to its existence as such may not be wholly without interest. The building was begun in 1349 and the fortifications further strengthened in 1626, being finally completed as late as 1880. All, however, that now remains is the old citadel and the Julius Thurm.

MARKGRAF ALBRECHT THE BEAR

was probably the first to fortify this marshy spot against the encroaching Wends about 1160, although the chronicles make no earlier mention of the tower than the date we first stated, the next allusion being a record of its having been granted as a place of residence by Markgraf Ludwig the Roman to his Groom of the Chamber, Fritzel by name (by persuasion a Jew!), the duties of this Semite Tudor being most likely those of a watchman.

The Julius Thurm is the last remnant of the original old castle—how it came by its name is utterly unknown—but the slopes used in its construction, coarse pond both in shape and kind with those forming the city walls, and are presumably of the same date, so that 1320 might be a safe one to affix to the "Julius," it having already acquired some local significance by 1400, for there was a common expression in the mouth of the people then, as well as later, apropos of "punishing a fellow with the Julius"—incarceration there boding ill for the delinquent.

The Thirty Years War saw Spandau occupied by Swedish troops, and Gustavus Adolphus came there in person. It stood near being blown skyhigh by a gunpowder explosion in 1691, when a tower containing 964 hundredweight was struck by lightning; and its next important event occurred when the Austrians marched on Berlin in 1757 and the Queen of Prussia with her young family took hasty refuge in this neighboring citadel. During the subsequent long Napoleonic wars the French marched on Spandau on 1806, on which memorable occasion the commandant yielded it up without firing one shot—for which tender solicitude as to the safety of his skin and garrison he was promptly

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

by the King of Prussia, a sentence which was subsequently reduced to imprisonment, the offender being finally pardoned in 1814.

So much for the "ancient history" of Spandau. Its greatest interest at the present time of day is due to the importance of the ancient Julius Thurm in its modern capacity of guardian to the German war treasure—best known as the "Reichskriegschatz." The fund was originally started by Friedrich Wilhelm I., and to it was later added the 120,000,000 marks which constitute the French war indemnity. This immense sum, consisting entirely of gold coins of the realm, is packed in 1,200 strong boxes or safes, of which each contains 80,000 marks in double crowns and 20,000 marks in crowns.

The question has, of course, been often put, not only abroad but also in Germany, whether it be wise to let 120,000,000 of money in hard cash lie idle, thereby losing some four to five millions value annually in what might otherwise be accumulative interest. The modern condition of the money market, with its highly developed credit system, has so revolutionized the banking transactions of former times that Germany is certainly the only great State which, so to speak, hoards its nestegg in a stocking. And yet, fabulous as the sum may sound, it requires but little experience to be able to foresee how few days would suffice to exhaust even such princely resources, if once dipped into to mobilize an army.

In '70 the daily expenses of Prussia amounted to 6,000,000 marks, and during these intervening thirty-seven years not only has there been a marked advance in the cost of all commodities but also the immense increase of

GERMANY'S NAVAL DEFENCES

is a special feature to be reckoned with in any future event of mobilization. Yet before condemning lightly this talent lying idle in the Prussian napkin it would be as well to recall and ponder well the significance of Prince Bismarck's words on this subject.

Speaking in the seventh sitting of the Reichstag's second session, the Chancellor said: "I only wish to point out one fact: had we not had a State fund we could not possibly have been in a position to win the advantage of those few days which were enough to secure the whole of the Rhineland frontier, the Bavarian as well as the Prussian, against French invasion." Here, then, the political aspect of the treasure is revealed, for there will be no two opinions concerning the importance of such prompt action, the advantage gained by the side that can bring its forces quickest to the front, for from the military point of view the advantage of even a few days is by no means to be undervalued.

In the business of everyday life the accumulation of unproductive capital is carefully avoided, all monetary transactions being carried on in such manner as to avoid in as great a degree as possible every loss of interest. Surplus capital is desirable, and in normal times also surplus credit, but a superabundance of ready money, of actual cash, is practically unknown under present economic conditions. The actual currency, in coins of the realm as well as in paper money, is becoming, comparatively speaking, less and less. The man doing business upon a small scale must needs make use of it to a certain extent in his petty transactions; larger concerns, however, habitually conduct their financial matters on the more convenient and now generally recognized plan.

This system of economizing cash, excellent as it may be in times of peace, is, however, quite impracticable

UPON THE EVE OF A WAR.

Business men of every degree then like to see their money or its equivalent: they then wish for themselves an accumulation of coin in order to be in a position to withstand panic, should such arise. In order to place an army upon a proper war footing a State must of necessity stand in immediate need of immense sums, and this by a sort of sympathetic reaction will be found to be the precise case in industrial and commercial circles, the same pulse beating through the whole social organization whose all are involved in the production and discovery of war materials, arms, clothing, fodder, horses, cattle, etc., to say nothing of the payment to the many extra thousands of hands pressed into service.

Thus the dealers, the manufacturers and the middlemen draw on the smaller banks, and these in their turn on the greater, and should these stand in peril the State bank must finally be resorted to to keep matters afloat until affairs shall have regained their equilibrium. Such, in a plain way, is the real raison d'etre of the gold in the Julius Thurm.

It is not, therefore, as mere cash in hand for prompt expenditure that the German Government persists in hoarding this amount of dead capital, the mere guarding of which must in itself figure out a tidy sum annually, but as a great national reserve of specie, a moral support we might almost say, whereof the knowledge will be sufficient to keep straight the people's backbone, as it were, in the face of a great and sudden crisis and whence speedy relief will flow in case of financial strain in the hour of national need.

84,848 JAPANESE KILLED.

Japan's Losses in the War Made Known by Ceremony in Honor of the Dead.

One of the charges brought against the Japanese by the correspondents serving in the field with the Japanese army lies during the late war with Russia was that the commanders of the Mikado's forces never allowed a correct list of the men lost by land and sea to go forth. Until recently outside nations have not known what was the loss in the land and naval engagements of the war, and now the true figures come out through a peculiar circumstance.

On May 1 there was celebrated at the Yasukuni shrine in Tokio the third and last ceremony in honor of the souls of the dead patriots of the war. Because the Emperor had decided that no man's soul shall be slighted because of public paring down of the list of casualties the ceremony which took place on May 1 was all inclusive. It took in those to whom former honors were done, those that died of their wounds after the termination of the war and, by imperative order of the Emperor, those non-combatants who lost their lives in the discharge of their duties in both branches of the service.

A total of the souls worshipped at the three ceremonies gives the complete tell of the war as far as the Japanese war and naval officers have been able to verify the records. It as follows:

	Souls Worshipped.
First ceremonial	29,550
Second ceremonial	30,877
Third ceremonial	24,421
Total	84,848

The worship in honor of the souls of the dead soldiers and sailors in Japan partakes somewhat of the nature of our Memorial Day. Shinto and Buddhist priests both conduct services of an impressive character, and usually high officers of the army and navy stand forth in turn before the multitude of worshippers and read eulogistic addresses to the spirits of the dead heroes, addressing them as if they were present and participators in the rites. At the last services Admiral Togo and the Emperor himself conducted one of the services, and the Empress and Princes Imperial lent the dignity of the imperial presence to the second.

No complete list of the casualties suffered by the Russians has ever been published. One authority has it that the Russians dead and wounded during the war amounted to 388,500, but of this number he does not specify how many were killed.

Summer Specialties

For the Kitchen

Ice Picks
Ice Tongs
Ice Shaves
Ice Cream Dishers
Glass Lemon Squeezers

Small Oil Stove Kettles
Coal Oil Stove Ovens
Asbestos Mats
Wire Screen Dish Covers
Brass Alcohol Lamps

Standard Wood Spirits, in Bottles.

A variety of small Utensils of all descriptions.

SPRINKLERS—All sizes. Japanned, Factory made. Galvanized, our own make.

HENRY WARREN & SON

'Phone 25

Hardware

WANTED!

200 LADIES—TO CALL AND BUY A PAIR OF

Fine Dongola Oxfords	from	$1.25 up
" Fancy Strap Slippers, all latest styles,	"	$1.25 "
" Lace Boots	"	$1.25 "
Fine White Canvas Shoes	"	$1.25 "
" Patent Colt Oxfords, Lace and Button	"	$2.75 "
" Children's Chocolate and Black Boots	"	.75 "

For Children's Boots, Slippers and Oxfords we can't be beaten in price and quality in Stirling.

AT ONCE

You can buy Boys' Fine Boots	at $1.25
Boys' Fine Vice Kid Boots	at $1.50
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.50
See our Men's Patent Boots	from $3.00
Men's Coarse Boots	from $1.25

Good values from one end of the Store to the other.
Shoe Repairing a specialty.
Shoe Dressing from 5 cts. up. Colors, white, tan and black.
Wide Silk Shoe Laces at 10 cts. a pair.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

A terrific burst of wind at Francis, Sask., the other day blew a C. P. R. train completely off the track. Several persons were injured, but none of them seriously.

The southern part of Manitoba has been swept by a tornado and much damage to property has rerulted, the Ogilvie flour mills being partially destroyed.

A man was arrested in Belleville recently who, with another, was accused of stealing 200 eggs from under sitting hens belonging to a Mrs. Manley, in Otonabee township. He was taken to Peterboro to stand his trial. This is certainly something new in the way of thieving.

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments, must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional. But both are important, both essential.

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional.

The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments.

The "Night Cure", as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, eases nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, bringing about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

MORTON & HAIGHT.

Spring Brook Medical, Surgical and X Ray Institute,

SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M.,
Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

DRIVING THE LOGS.

Skill and Activity of the Expert Riverman In Action.

First and foremost your true riverman can ride a log. This does not mean merely that he is able to stand upright or to jump from one to another without splashing in, though even that is no mean feat, as a trial will convince you. That is the kindergarten of it. The saw log in the water is not only his object of labor, but his means of transportation. Your true riverman on drive seldom steps on land except to eat and sleep.

A journey down stream is to him an affair of great simplicity. He pushes into the current a stick of timber, jumps lightly atop it, leans against his peavy and floats away as graceful and motionless as a Grecian statue. When his unstable craft overtakes other logs he deserts it, runs forward as far as he can, the logs bobbing and awash behind his spring, and so continues on another timber. Jack Boyd once for a bet rode for twelve miles down Grand river on a log he could carry to the stream's bank across his shoulders. Fully half the time his feet were submerged to the ankles.

Nor does quick water always cause your expert riverman to disembark. Using his peavy as a balancing pole and treading with squirrel-like quickness as his footing rolls, he will run rapids of considerable force and volume. When the tail of a drive passes through the chute of a dam there are always half a dozen or so of the rear men who out of sheer bravado will run through standing upright like circus riders and yelling like fiends.—Stewart Edward White in Outing Magazine.

What Chance Had He?

A physician tells of two young friends in his city who entered simultaneously upon their respective careers of physician and lawyer. Late one afternoon the newly made medico dashed into the room of his legal friend, exclaiming:

"Great luck, old man! Congratulate me! Got a patient at last! On my way to see him now!"

Whereupon the legal light to be clapped his friend on the back saying, "Delighted, old chap!" Then, after a slight pause, he added, with a sly grin:

"Say, let me go with you. Perhaps he hasn't made his will."

3 YEARS IN BED WITH RHEUMATISM! NOW WELL

It is simply marvelous, the effect Bu-Ju has on Rheumatism. It not merely relieves the pain but completely rids the system of the disease. Bu-Ju, THE GENTLE KIDNEY PILL, does this, because it cures the kidneys.

UXBRIDGE, ONT., Aug. 31st, 1904

"Was an invalid for 3 years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and was bed fast until about 6 months ago, when a friend left me some Bu-ju pills. I was helpless as an infant. I continued taking them, and now I am able to get out of bed, dress myself, and walk without crutches. JOHN McCOLLOUGH

50c a large box, at your druggist or by mail And money back if they fail to cure. The Claflin Chemical Co. Limited, Windsor, Ont. 50

LINKED WITH DEATH.

Articles That Brought Tragedy to Their Owners.

SOME QUEER COINCIDENCES.

The Hindoo Idol That Mme. Carnot Ordered Destroyed—A Grim Exhibit In a London Museum—A Ring That Brought Its Owners to Suicide.

Of course the psychologists have explanations for them all, but there are lots of things that happen that somehow do not respond readily to these so called explanations of "purely mental effect" or "accidental coincidences" and all that sort of thing.

When Mme. Carnot, widow of Sadi Carnot, died and her will was read, a clause in it caused considerable comment. This was to the effect that a certain small Hindoo idol carved from a hard stone which would be found among her property must be taken out and crushed until completely destroyed. Many marveled at this apparently singular request, for the idol seemed a harmless, ugly little thing, but her instructions were carried out to the letter.

The idol had been presented to Sadi Carnot years before he had ever thought of the presidency of France by a friend who had brought it from India. Later he learned that there was a legend attached to it which asserted that whosoever would retain it in his possession would rise to the fullest height of power in his chosen profession, but die of a stab wound when at the zenith of his career. Carnot traced the history of the idol and found that for 500 years the rulers who had possessed it had all died either in battle or by assassination of stab wounds. Yet he laughed at the story, called the facts adduced by his search a mere chain of coincidences and retained the idol. He died by a dagger in the hands of an assassin; hence Mme. Carnot's strange request.

In Chicago a pawnbroker has a queer looking old turnip of a watch that he will not sell and will not wear, for he knows its history. He bought it at a sale of accumulated police property, and after the sale as a warning one of the police officials related three "coincidences" in connection with it. The first Chicago man to own the watch, so far as the police knew, had been killed by a burglar, and the watch was one of the few things the thief got away with. A few weeks later the burglar, with a party of his pals, pursued by the police for another crime, took refuge in a house on the outskirts of the city and sought to hold the officers at bay. All were taken alive except the burglar, and he was shot dead. The watch was found on his body. It was around the detective bureau for a long time, and one day one of the force asked permission to take it home to show some friends, his description of its quaint, curious case having aroused their curiosity. On his way back to report that night, with the watch in his possession, he was shot dead by a crook who had a long standing grudge against him.

The pawnbroker put the watch in his showcase, but purely as an ornament, and made such investigation regarding its history as he could. He learned that it had been made in France more than a hundred years ago, and five men who had worn it had died violent deaths. Yet these were all coincidences, and the curse of the old woman from whose hands it had been snatched by a thief in Bordeaux shortly after it left its maker's hands had nothing to do with the case whatever.

In the South Kensington museum, London, there is an objeict catalogued 22,459. It is a cast of a woman's face and was found in an excavation not far from Luxor, in Egypt. The cast is that of a beautiful woman, but the face wears an expression of sinister evil. The man who found the cast died within twenty-four hours after he had touched it, and the two workers who handled it died within a few weeks. Three of the carriers who handled it on the Nile boat died within a short space of time, and the man who reshipped it at Cairo also died within less than a week after he had played his part in the work of getting it to its destination. All these were seemingly natural deaths, but it is odd that all the men whose fingers touched the cast in Egypt should have died so soon after the handling.

Then there is the ring of which Girouard, the French detective, has told us and which now is in one of the museums of Paris. It is odd in that it is flexible, slightly so, for it is formed like a twisted serpent in closely woven gold links with an opal on the top of the head, two tiny emeralds for eyes and a ruby in its mouth. Seven such rings are not apt to be in existence in any one city, yet seven times during the twenty-nine years Girouard served the Parisian police in a position which brought him to the morgue daily he found this ring on the bodies of suicides. Four times it had been claimed by relatives of the dead, and twice had it been sold. The seventh time Girouard saw to it that it went through the usual red tape channels to a place where it could no longer be worn.

The Badge.

We hold this truth to be self evident, that all men are created equal, but in order to leave no possible room for doubt about it we insist upon the dress coat at all formal affairs.

Rapid growth of the finger nails is a sign of good health.

A QUEER CUSTOM.

Curious Basket Ceremony of Siamese Ancestral Worship.

If the "basket supper" of worthy tradition is a feature of New England church sociability, the orient has a fashion of its own connected with baskets and religious ceremony. Mary Cost, in her book on Siam, tells of a custom which forms a mysterious part of Siamese ancestral worship.

The ceremony is called krachat, which means basket. When the time for observing it is at hand, the king commands the princess to make large baskets and to buy articles with which to fill them. Around the palace booths are built, covered with red and white cloth, and here the baskets are displayed. The king himself goes out to inspect them.

The baskets are filled with all sorts of things, from rice, sweetmeats, sugar, cakes and onions to articles of a more lasting nature. The baskets are woven in all sorts of curious shapes. One may be in the form of a cart hauled by two buffaloes covered with tobacco instead of hair and with many useful things in the cart. Tree baskets have all sorts of articles hanging to the branches, such as saws, knives, handkerchiefs, and so forth. Bushel baskets are pierced with doors, in and out of which run automatic dolls covered with coins. Some of the baskets are immense, being sixteen feet long.

The show lasts a week, at the end of which the priests draw lots for the spoil.

THE TELEPHONE.

What It Means When the Operator Announces "Line Busy."

It is easier for an operator to establish a connection than reply, "Line busy." Recollection of this simple fact may perhaps smooth out the asperities of a state of mind evoked by a hasty conclusion that the operator simply is shirking. Follow a call into the main exchange, for example. You ask for a certain number. The operator immediately informs you the line is busy. How does she know? Simply by a little admonitory click in the receiver when she tries to "plug in" on the line asked for. She cannot tell you who is talking on the line, how long it has been in use or how long it is likely to be "busy." All the information she possesses is a click, but it is sufficient to advise her that some one of the 150 other operators in the exchange had a prior call from or to that number. Had the line been clear the effort to complete the connection would have been no greater than that required to get the click; hence the task of informing a caller that the line is busy is just so much extra labor—in fact, it involves a double burden, as the subscriber will usually repeat the call until he is able to transact his business. Obviously, therefore, the desire of the operator is to establish the connection when it is first called for. She has no motive in doing otherwise.

Ducking the Scold In Old Times.

The last instance of curing scolds by ducking them carried out in England was in 1801 at Kingston-on-Thames. A contemporary newspaper records such an event in 1745: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head ale house at Kingston, in Surrey, was ordered by the court to be ducked for scolding and was accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the river Thames under Kingston bridge in the presence of 2,000 or 3,000 people." In Queen Elizabeth's time ducking was the universal punishment for scolds, and it appears that each town had then at least one of these penitential chairs in ordinary use. Dr. Johnson once said to Mrs. Knowles, "Madam, we have different modes of restraining evils—stocks for the men, a ducking stool for women and a pound for beasts."—Westminster Gazette.

Consolation Somewhere.

They had been husband and wife for three months only when the young wife commenced to show signs of disappointment with the bargain she had made.

"I am so unhappy," she confided to a girl friend who paid her a visit.

"Why, dear?" inquired the other.

"I am beginning to think that my husband married me for my money."

"Well," remarked the philosophical confidante, "it ought to be some consolation to know that he isn't such a big fool as he looks."—London Tatler.

Schopenhauer on Courage.

I cannot well explain why cowardice seems contemptible and personal courage a noble and sublime thing, for no lower point of view enables me to see why a finite individual who is everything to himself—nay, who is himself even the very fundamental condition of the existence of the rest of the world—should not put his own preservation above every other aim.

The Doctor's Lessons In Patience.

Among my professional acquaintances, writes a young doctor in the Saturday Evening Post, perhaps 15 per cent of all bills rendered come to nothing, or practically that, unless their value as teaching a lesson in patience be considered.

Not Lost.

Traveler (to ferryman crossing the river)—Has any one ever been lost in this stream? Boatman—No, sir. Some professor was drowned here last spring, but they found him after looking for two weeks.

The Reason Why.

"Percy," said Tete de Veau, "sends everything he shoots to the hospitals." "But, then, you know," said L'Oignon, smiling, "Percy never shoots anything but gamekeepers."—New York Press.

AN OLD PROVERB.

"A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned" Is Almost Universal.

Like most of these wise old proverbs, "a penny saved is a penny earned" is probably, in some form or other, universal. In Germany there are three forms of it—"A penny saved is a penny gained" ("Ersparter Pfennig ist so gut wie erworbene"), "A penny saved is twopence got" ("Ein esparter Pfennig ist zweimal verdient") and "Penny is penny's brother" ("Pfennig ist Pfennig's Bruder"). In Spanish, "A penny spared is a penny saved" ("Quien come y dexa, dos veces pone la mesa"). In Dutch, "A penny spared is better than a florin gained" ("Een stuiver gespaard is beter dan een gulden gewonnen"). In Danish, "A penny in time is as good as a dollar" ("En Skilling er i Tide saa god som en Daler"). In French, "Saving is getting" ("Qui epargne, gagne"). Similarly in German, "Saving is a greater art than gaining" ("Sparen ist grossere kunst als erwerben"). Danish, "Money saved is as good as money gained" ("Den Penge man sparer er saa god som den man avler"). Italian, "Money is money's brother" ("Il danaro e fratello del danaro"). But money is no gain when it "advances meacocks" ("Deniers avancent les bedlers"). English, "Penny and penny laid up will be many," and "Who will not keep a penny shall never have many"—he who is prodigal of little can never have a great deal.—London Notes and Queries.

SOME BIG BITES.

They Show the Power of the Jaws of the Crocodile.

The power of the jaws of the crocodile is terrific, says Sir Samuel Baker in his book on wild beasts.

Once, he continues, he had the metal of a large hook the thickness of ordinary telegraph wire completely bent together, the barbed point being pressed tightly against the shank and rendered useless. This compression was caused by the snap of the jaws when seizing a live duck which he had used as a bait, the hook being fastened beneath one wing. On one occasion he found a fish weighing seventy pounds bitten clean through as if divided by a knife. This, again, was the work of the snap of the jaws of a crocodile.

A Frenchman, M. Paul Bert, once made experiments on the strength of a crocodile's jaws by means of a dynamometer. He found that a crocodile weighing 120 pounds exerted a force of 308 pounds in closing his jaws. The lion has an enormous jaw power. On one occasion an African traveler pushed the butt end of his gun into a lion's mouth, and the pressure of the jaws cracked it as though it had been struck by a steam hammer.

A Tough Cure.

Faith will do wonders. A woman in Devonshire, England, recently said to a chemist:

"I've got a cruel, bad cough, surely. I've heerd that bronchial troches are good things. Hav'ee got any?"

The assistant pointed to a small box on the table and said:

"Yes; there they are."

"How much is it?" was the inquiry.

The price was paid, and the old woman took her departure. At night the assistant missed a box of glycerin soap (three cakes).

A couple of days afterward she returned to the shop and said:

"I want'ee to take back two of them things I had t'other day. I took one of 'em. It was mortal hard to chew and awful to swallow, but it cured the cough."—London Queen.

Is Friday Unlucky?

Is Friday unlucky? Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Washington, Bismarck, Fahrenheit and Spurgeon were born on Friday. Henry VIII. gave Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America, Columbus actually discovered the continent and the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock on Friday. Once more: The first newspaper ad. and the first newspaper printed by steam power (the London Times) appeared both on a Friday, while the stamp act was repealed in England on the same day of the week. With Charles Dickens Friday was an especial favorite.

The Horseshoe.

According to the old superstition, if you find a horseshoe and nail it over a door or on a door of entrance to your house or flat witches cannot enter. This belief is universal. The horseshoe as an amulet is known among Turks, Jews, gentiles, infidels, believers, heretics. The crescent emblem of the Buddhists is a horseshoe. The safeguard against witchcraft may be found in Tunis, Constantinople, Spain, Sicily. Images of crocodiles made in Cairo carry horseshoes on snout and tail. The rich and aristocratic, the poor and lowly, believe alike in the efficacy of the charm.

Seneca on Insults.

Does this injury befall me deservedly or undeservedly? If deservedly, it is not an insult, but a judicial sentence; if undeservedly, then he who does injustice ought to blush, not I. And what is this which is called an insult? Some one has made a joke about the baldness of my head, the weakness of my eyes, the thinness of my legs, the shortness of my stature. What insult is there in telling me that which every one sees?

A Bad Scheme.

Mrs. Scraggs—And why did your new girl leave? Mr. Blinks—I paid her in advance. Mrs. Scraggs—I shouldn't think she would object to that. Mr. Blinks—She didn't. It pleased her so she couldn't work.

A financial genius is a man who can have a family and money at the same time.

HARDWARE!

"Standard" Coal Oil Stoves

This is without doubt the finest oil stove on the market. Always kept in stock, one, two and three burners. Blue flame, no smoke or bad smell. Cost of coal oil for getting a meal from one to two cents.

Call and see them.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

OUR TAILORING

insures satisfaction as to the Style, Fit and Fabric of any garment you may order. Each coat, suit and overcoat is fashioned with care and skill.

OUR PRICES

speak for themselves. You will find it hard to duplicate our offerings.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE

(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for $2.00

The Subscription price of the Magazine alone is $2 per year.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts. New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $6 per year. Professional cards, limited to nine lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. $1.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1907.

Vol. XXVIII. No 41

PLENTY OF PEOPLE

Have yet to buy suits. They have lost nothing by waiting, as the choice is still large enough to meet the ideals of the BEST DRESSERS.

◆ ◆ ◆

To be WARD clad is to be

SWELL CLAD

Call and choose the cloth. The price is right; the Fit, Finish and Workmanship is right.

◆ ◆ ◆

OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

Is overflowing with new and up-to-the-minute patterns and styles in the special

WARD BRAND CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children

◆ ◆ ◆

Rain Coats - and - Topper Overcoats

Buckley & Son's London.

TWO GEMS

Ward's for Hats . . .

Any kind of a Hat—

The Hat you want,

The Hat we want to sell,

The Best Brands in the Hat kingdom,

You will find here.

We burn our old styles and sell up-to-date Hats, Caps, Etc., at

FRED T. WARD,

Headquarters for Men's Fine Ordered Clothing, Haberdashery, Etc.

You are invited to meet the expert Corsetierre of Bias Corsets, Limited, who will be pleased to fit you and demonstrate the truly wonderful effects of Bias Filling. Fitting and Consultation free. No obligation to buy.

MRS. HURST will be with us from Monday to Saturday, July 8th to July 13th.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Mutual Life Co.

OF CANADA.

37 Years' Record.

Results Speak Louder Than Words.

Total Payments for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Surrendered Policies, etc. - - - -	$ 7,476,529.26
Add present Assets - - -	10,385,539.84
Amount paid to policyholders and held for them - -	$17,862,069.10
Total Premiums received - - - - -	17,338,715.05
Excess of Assets and Payments to Policyholders over Premium receipts -	$523,354.05

S. BURROWS,

AGENTS WANTED. General Agent, Belleville.

Wellman's Corners

The ladies of the Women's Institute held their regular meeting on Thursday last at Mrs. F. Snarr's. Besides a large number of members there were seven visitors present. The President, Mrs. R. Totton, occupied the chair. Mrs. Hubbell read a good paper on "The raising and care of poultry," which was followed by a discussion that was both interesting and instructive, and in which most of the ladies took part. Mrs. Graham gave a reading from Will Carleton's poems and Mrs. W. W. Dracup and Miss Wanda Snarr contributed music. The question drawer contained but two queries, "What is the best way to cleanse feathers," and "What is the best way to keep sealers bright." Both questions received several answers. Mrs. Fred Snarr and Miss Nellie Totton presented an interesting report from the district meeting at Spring Brook. A considerable amount of business relating to the annual meeting of the Society in the Orange Hall here on Tuesday, June 25th, was transacted, and a program was arranged for the next regular meeting, which is to be held at the Mrs. W. W. Dracup's on July 18th. A vote of thanks was tendered to the hostess and entertainers, and the meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem. The collection in aid of the Sick Children's Hospital amounted to 70c., and another name was added to the membership roll.

Rev. Mr. Balfour is to preach his farewell sermon here next Sunday evening. Everyone here regrets that he is going to leave, and it comes the harder on us because we thought it was settled that he was to stay with us another year.

Mrs. W. Pounder is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Totton and little daughter, Lorena, have gone to Brandon and other places in the West, for a month's visit.

Mrs. T. Matthews, who has been in Kincardine for the last month, is much improved in health, and is expected home this week.

Mrs. Steveson, of Campbellford, has been visiting at Mr. R. Totton's.

The private telephones are in operation in this vicinity, but those who have them do not find them an unalloyed blessing as they expected they would be, as they say they can hardly get in a business message on account of the "kids" talking to each other along the line.

The Orangemen of this place voted to spend the glorious 12th in Stirling, so beware lest the prize for the best looking Lodge come to Wellman's.

The "Rifles" have a shoot every Friday, and we are told that there are great scores made.

Spring Brook.

It is so extremely hot and dry in this part of the country that even this village is dry. Well, the Women's Institute held their meeting on Monday evening, as advertised, but were much disappointed in not having an afternoon meeting, as the delegates failed to make train connections owing to a breakdown of the auto car which was to convey them from Chemong Park to Peterboro. But the evening meeting was all that could be desired. Mr. Jas. McComb was asked to take the chair, as his ability for presiding at those meetings was well known. Songs were given by Misses Lily McConnell and Molly Bateman. Miss Rife, of Hespeler, gave a very forceful address on "Science in the home." We must not think this big word, Science, is so formidable; it simply explains the why and wherefore a thing is performed in a certain way. She also spoke on "The Home in its attitude to the school," "Education for our young people," "Culture and manners."

It is too bad that we have some young people who do not know how to behave in public gatherings, but insist on talking and giggling, much to the annoyance of those who wish to listen. This not only happens in Hall meetings, but in the Church meetings as well, and not always by the thoughtless boy, but by young ladies who call themselves such, but do not act accordingly,

At the close of Miss Rife,s address Misses E. and P. Stewart, with their brother Chas., gave an instrumental selection. Miss MacIntyre, Springfield, spoke on "Domestic Science," "Dusting," "Conveniences in the home," etc. Rev. Mr. Fulcher gave an address on "Culture." Rev. Mr. Dickenson was called on, but had just retired. The meeting was dispersed by singing the national anthem.

Your correspondent made a mistake last week. It should have read Mrs. Jas. McComb, Vice-Pres. for Spring Brook, instead of Mrs. Forestell. At the district meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. Wm. Meiklejohn, re elected; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Robt. Totton, Wellman's Corners; Sec. Mrs. Jas. McComb; Directors, Mrs. F. Snarr, Wellman's Corners, Mrs. W. R. Powers, L'Amable, Mrs. J. Lane. Mrs. Powers was appointed district representative to Guelph.

Mr. Watson and daughter, of Havelock, spent last Saturday at Mr. P. Welch's.

Mr. and Miss Laing and Mrs. James Watson, of Moose Jaw, visited last week at Mr. and Mrs. Welch's.

Mr. Arthur Rupert, of Aberdeen, Wash., is visiting his parents and friends after an absence of 16 years.

Mr. Clarence Garrison, of Chicago, is visiting his grandparents and brother in this place.

Rev. A. L. Brown will preach on Sunday next his farewell sermon, on the following subjects: Do you wish you had never been born? Would you like to live your life over again? Would you like to live always? Would you like to know the future? Mr. Brown leaves here for Bloomfield.

Harold

Mrs. Snarr is still in Belleville in a very critical condition. Erysipelas is the cause of the trouble.

Mr. John Woodard is attending military camp at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and Miss Beatrice spent Sunday at Mr. Leury's.

Misses Myrtle and Mollie Bailey, accompanied by Miss Ada Holcomb of Havelock, are attending the closing exercises at Albert College.

Miss Frankie McDonald is home from Stirling.

A number from our school are writing on the examinations. Miss Osborne has labored faithfully for the good of the school, and we hope her efforts may be crowned with success.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have received word that their grandson, Sherwood Mason, is suffering from typhoid fever.

Mrs. Earl Bailey spent last week with her parents at Chapman.

The much needed rain has come, and prospects for good crops are brighter.

Misses Scott and Osborne spent Sunday at Hoard's Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bailey and Rose are spending the day in Belleville.

Mrs. John Runnalls is visiting her parents at Deloro.

Mrs. Geo. Watson, of Wellman's Corners, spent last week with her brother, Mr. Snarr.

Madoc Junction Items.

The people of this appointment are greatly pleased to have their pastor, Rev. G. E. Ross, return to them for another year.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Arthur Juby, who was quite ill for a few days last week is able to be around again.

The farmers are anxiously watching every cloud for signs of rain, as it is very much needed here.

Mrs. R. Thompson and little son spent Sunday at Mrs. Ed. Bennett's.

Mrs. E. Davis had the misfortune to fall and fracture her wrist.

Mrs. Wm. French and Master Melville spent Sunday in Stirling with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Juby.

Mrs. Alexander has returned after spending a month with her son in Picton.

Mrs. A. Seeley and Miss Annie Clarke of Stirling, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. R. Clarke.

Miss Bessie Davis, who has been attending the Holiness Movement College in Ottawa, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. Davis.

The union picnic in Clarke's grove was a grand success, everyone expressing themselves as well pleased. Mrs. Jas. Stapley received a biscuit jar, and Mr. Stapley a cup and saucer, for the largest family on the grounds.

Every Man His Own Doctor

The average man cannot afford to employ a physician for every slight ailment or injury that may occur in his family, nor can he afford to neglect them, as so slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has been known to cause the loss of a limb. Hence every man must from necessity be his own doctor for this class of ailments. Success often depends upon prompt treatment, which can only be had when suitable medicines are kept at hand. Chamberlain's Remedies have been in the market for many years and enjoy a good reputation.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an antiseptic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, swellings, lame back and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets for constipation, billiousness and stomach troubles.

Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of the skin.

One bottle of each of these five preparations costs but $1.25. For sale by J. S. Morton.

Do Not Neglect the Children

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by J. S. Morton.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

—invites the Accounts of Corporations, Fraternal Societies and Individuals. Interest allowed on Savings Deposits and credited 4 times a year.

34

STIRLING, HAVELOCK, MARMORA.

STIRLING BRANCH. W. R. HOWSON, Manager.

£ Sterling Hall

Hot Weather Wearables at Saving Prices.

A Silk Chance

200 yds. Fancy English Liberty Silks, Black and Navy, Solid and broken checks, 21 inches wide, good quality, very new and stylish, on sale at .. 50c. yd.

Wash Skirts Away Down

Natural linen shade, Cluny insertion trim, regular value $2.00, on special sale at.....$1.25 each.

The Newest Dress Skirts

Silk Lustre, full pleated, stitched over hips, colors, Cream, Brown, Navy, Black, at.....$6.00

Thoughts on Men's Toggery

It's the Hot Time Quickstep that's now giving marching music. Get in line with our saving prices on your wearing wants, and into our wearables if you want to stand inspection.

The Suit Question

New Suits, all sizes, in light and dark color effects.
Special $15.00 Suits on sale at $12.00
" 12.50 " " " 10.00

Straw and Linen Hats

Full assortment of all sizes, at.....25c. to $2.00

Watson's Underwear

Spring needle elastic knit, at 50c., 75c., $1.00 to $2.00 per Suit.

Negligence in Shirts

Don't be negligent about your Shirt wants. See our immense assortment of "Crescent" brand goods at once, and make your selection. Negligee Shirts in an endless variety of check patterns at.....
.....50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 each.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Retailer of Everything to wear for Everybody.

Save Your Eyesight

While there is yet Time.

M. MENDEL,

Eyesight Specialist and Scientifiic Optician, Peterboro, Ont.

Has given sight to thousands that were suffering from almost total blindness. People who are afflicted with weak eyes, headache, pains in the head, eyes crossed or diverged, double or indistinct vision, loss of muscular power, or any error of refraction of the eyes, will do well to consult him, have their eyes examined and secure an exact correction.

CONSULTATION FREE! Hours 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Glasses fitted to any sight, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Will be at Moon's Hotel, Stirling, on SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. Come right to the parlor rooms, up-stairs.

Clubbing List.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe	$1.80
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with promium picture.	1.70
" with picture and book..	1.85
The Weekly Sun	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Star (Daily)	2.25
The Toronto Globe (Daily)	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, weekly	$2.25

We recommend our readers to subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the best Agricultural Journal in America.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative

CHINESE LAUNDRY

LEE YONG wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best style, and guarantees all work to be finished equal to the best city laundries. Give me a trial and you will be convinced.

LEE YONG,
Front Street, Stirling.

MEAT SHOP

Under new management. The business formerly carried on by A. H. SEELEY, is now changed to

SEELEY & HATTON

We are prepared to supply the public with first-class Meats of all kinds at lowest cash prices.

SEELEY & HATTON.

RIFLE BULLET AND SABRE

The French Government Is Facing a Serious Crisis.

A despatch from Paris says: The news from Southern France during Friday night was mostly disquieting. There are those who see or profess to see an insurrection of dangerous proportions already launched, but the facts, so far as they have reached the capital, do not justify such a deplorable conclusion.

It is true that events in the Midi have taken a much worse turn than seemed at first likely after the initial measures of the Government Wednesday morning, when Ferroul, ex-Mayor of Narbonne, and others were arrested, but up to the present writing there is not sufficient reason for believing that the Government is face to face with an armed insurrection.

It is known, however, that seven deaths so far have resulted since Wednesday at Narbonne. One of the victims was a soldier, while two, father and daughter, were killed in a cafe, the iron shutters of which were down.

The rioters captured Special Commissary Dulest at Narbonne and are holding him as a hostage. All circulation on the streets is prohibited.

A despatch to the Petit Parisien from Narbonne says the town hall square was the scene of

A VERITABLE MASSACRE

at about 8 o'clock, resulting in six persons being killed and many wounded. One man who escaped told the correspondent that he was near the canal and saw a crowd driving a detective along with kicks and blows. With thirty companions he succeeded in getting the detective from the crowd. The chemists being shut, they carried him to the town hall, on the top steps of which were two officers and many soldiers. The man asked the captain to receive the wounded detective, whereupon an order was given to the soldiers and they lined up, ready to fire. The rescuers were astounded and turned to flee, when at least fifty shots were fired into the rescuers and the crowd following them.

The military authorities at Narbonne have taken the direction of everything. Troops occupy every street and square. Fresh troops are arriving there from Beziers, Toulouse and Montauban.

From 10 o'clock until midnight Montpelier was the scene of riot. Three revolver shots fired by unknown men began the disturbances, then the soldiers charged in all directions, clearing the streets around the prefecture and demolishing barricades. Nobody was killed, but many persons were wounded, including a lieutenant.

HOSTILITY TO CAVALRY.

The crowd's hostility to the cavalry began at the arrest of Ferroul, when the cavalry roughly treated the crowd accompanying the ex-Mayor's carriage. Since then the hotels have declined to receive cavalry officers for meals. The butchers are ready to serve the infantry as usual, but will not sell to the cavalry. The feeling has become so strong that the military authorities are not using the cavalry, but are leaving all the work to the foot soldiers.

Gen. Turcas upon leaving his hotel, stopped to speak with some one on the pavement. He was immediately surrounded by a crowd which threatened to throw him into a nearby canal. The General gave his word of honor that the cavalry should not go out, and he was allowed to leave.

Among the victims in front of the town hall were three men and a girl aged 20 years.

A despatch from Paris says: Like an electric shock the news ran through Paris about noon on Friday that a military mutiny had been added to the serious developments of the situation in the wine-growing districts of the south. The report that 300 men of the 17th Regiment of Infantry had in a body marched out of the barracks and joined the peasantry was received at first with incredulous amazement, and when soon after confirmed, with feelings akin to anguish.

Before going the soldiers had pillaged the armory and carried away with them 200 cartridges each. At first the mutineers declared they were going to Narboone to kill the cuirassiers who had charged the populace there, but finally they marched through the night, with drums and bugles playing at their head, to Beziers, where the majority of them had been recruited, and where they arrived at 6 on Friday morning. All the officers remained at Aude. On arrival at Beziers the mutineers endeavored to turn the regiment which had replaced the Seventeenth out of barracks, but failing in this, they apparently came to realize the gravity of the act there committed, and proposed to return to Aude on condition that no disciplinary measures were taken against them.

Clemenceau sent an immediate reply that he accepted no conditions, and that his colleagues in the Cabinet fully approved of his action.

MOTOR ENGINES FOR ROCKIES.

Canadian Pacific is Considering Their Installation.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says the company is considering the introduction of electric engines in the Rocky Mountains.

In an interview here on Wednesday, he said: "We have not yet definitely decided to place the electric locomotive anywhere along the line, but if we do install them soon, it will be at the points of British Columbia, where the heavy grades are. The estimates from the tests so far made, show very little difference between electric and steam, with our present volume of traffic. The electric locomotive is slightly more expensive, but, of course, with an increase in traffic the difference would be in favor of the electric locomotive. I think we have a sufficient water supply to generate all the power that we would need in the event of inaugurating the electric system."

TEN YEARS FOR ARSON.

Sentence Imposed Upon Gordon Charles by Magistrate.

A despatch from Toronto says: Because he set fire to the property of his former employer, Gordon Charles, an Englishman, was on Friday sentenced to ten years in Kingston Penitentiary by Magistrate Denison. When asked why he had committed the arson the prisoner said he desired to "get even." He pleaded guilty. Charles had been convicted last November for stealing from Thomas McMahon, a restaurant keeper at 84 King street west. For this offence he received six months. Last Tuesday he admitted he deliberately set fire to the premises of the man for whom he formerly worked, and from whom he had stolen. He followed this up with a letter to McMahon, telling that he had caused the fire.

HAVOC BY FOREST FIRES.

Telegraphic Communication Is Entirely Cut Off.

A despatch from Fort William, Ont., says: From all over the district reports of the great destruction of properly by the bush fires which are raging in every section are pouring in and the losses are now reaching astonishing proportions. The fire is now not more than twenty miles from this city and the homes of two settlers, Robins and Playfair, residing at Slate River close to town were on Tuesday totally destroyed, the owners getting out with barely their clothes on their backs. They are in great want, and the local relief society are now supplying them with clothes.

Practically all telegraphic communication has been cut off by reason of the burning of telegraph poles. Greer Bros., the contractors of this place, lost 20,000 ties by fire which swept out one of their camps last week.

A BRUTE AT HAILEYBURY.

Killed Three Cows With an Axe in a Dairy.

A despatch from Cobalt says: On Saturday night a Haileybury dairyman lost three cows. Some ruffian hit all three cows with the blade of an axe. Two were found ead, and the third dying on Sunday morning. The police will ferret out the guilty man, and prosecution will follow.

The County Council of Dufferin is asking for an investigation of the administration of criminal justice in the county.

A four-year-old Guelph boy fell out of an upper window, on Saturday, picked himself up and walked into the house, unhurt.

The Reid Wrecking Company of Sarnia will undertake to raise the dredge Sir Wilfrid, sunk in the vicinity of Port Hope.

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, June 25.—Call board quotations are:

Wheat—Ontario — No. 2 white, 90c asked, outside.

Wheat—Manitoba — No. 1 northern, 92½c bid track lake ports, 93c asked.

Peas—No. 2, 81c asked, outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c asked, outside, 44c bid.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 60c bid, Toronto.

Prices are:—

Wheat—Ontario— Unchanged; No. 2 white winter, 88c to 90c; No. 2 red or No. 2 mixed, 88c to 90c.

Wheat—Manitoba — Lake ports, No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 1 northern, 93c; No. 2 northern, 90½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44c to 45c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 yellow American, 61c to 61½c.

Barley—No. 2, 53½c to 54½c; No. 2 extra, 51½c to 53½c.

Peas—No. 2, 79c to 80½c.

Rye—70c to 71c.

Buckwheat—60c.

Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, offered at $3.55; Manitoba first patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.15 to $4.20; bakers, $4.75.

Bran—$19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market is easy; receipts are large, and the demand strong.

Creamery, prints .... 20c to 21c

do solids .... 19c to 00c

Dairy, prints .... 17c to 18c

do solids .... 17c to 17½c

Cheese—12¾c for large and 13c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—17c to 18c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—$1.50 to $1.55 for hand-picked and $1.35 to $1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Delawares, $1.30 to $1.35, in car lots on track here. Ontario, $1.10 to $1.15.

Baled Hay—$14 to $15 for No. 1 timothy and $12.50 to $13.50 for secondary grades.

Baled Straw—Firm at $7 to $7.25 per ton, in car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—$9.50 for light-weights and $8 for heavies, farmers' lots.

Pork—Short cut, 22.75 to $23 per barrel; mess, $21 to $21.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11¾c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 15½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 10½c to 11c; rolls, 11½c; out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Steady at these prices: Tierces, 12¼c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12¾c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, June 25—The situation in the live hog market is virtually unchanged and the ruling price for select lots weighed off cars is from $7.25 to $7.40 per hundred pounds.

In the butter market the official quotations were:—Townships, 21c; Quebec 20¾c to 20¾c; Ontario, 20c; dairy, Ontario, 18c to 18¾c.

Cheese showed the following prices: —Ontario, 12c; townships, 11¾c to 11¾c; Quebec, 11¾c to 11¾c.

Prices of eggs were 17c for wholesale lot and 18c for small lots.

Beans remain about the same, with only a fair demand. Three-pound pickers are at $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel in car lots, and $1.50 in a jobbing way.

Maple syrup is quoted at 6¾c per pound tins, and 5¾c per pound in wood. Maple sugar, 7¾c to 8c.

White clover comb honey 12c to 15c per pound; white extracted, 11½c to 12c; buckwheat, 8½c to 9c.

Potash remains scarce, and prices are without change. First sorts, $6.15 to $6.35; seconds, $5.50 and pearls at $7 per 100 pounds.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, June ,25.—Flour—Dull but firm. Wheat—Spring, stronger; No. 1 northern, $1.02; Winter, unsettled; No. 2 white, 99c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow 57¾c; No. 2 white, 57¾c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 40¾c; No. 2 mixed, 46¾c. Barley—Unsettled; quoted 78c to 83c. Rye—No. 2 offered 89c. Canal freights—Unchanged.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, June 25.—Wheat — Spot firm; No. 2 red, 97¾c; No. 2 red, $1.00¼ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 northern, Duluth, $1.07¾ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, $1.02¾ f.o.b. afloat.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 25.—The exporters' cattle brought forward were of pretty fair quality, being stall fed. Prices in this class were well maintained, sales keeping up at $5.75 to $6.25 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle were quoted as follows:—Choice animals, $5.40 to $5.50; ordinary butchers' cattle, fair to good, $4.60 to $4.90; common cows and mixed lots, $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Light stockers were also slow of sale, and prices were easy at $3.50 to $4 per cwt.

Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., sold at $4.75 to $5 per cwt.

Good grain-fed lambs were quoted at $6 to $6.50 per cwt.; spring lambs, $3 to $5 each; export ewes, unshorn, $5.-25 to $5.50; shorn, $4.75 to $5; bucks, $4 to $4.50.

Hogs were unchanged. Quotations for selects were $6.90, and for lights and fats $6.65 per cwt.

FACTORY AND MILL BURNED.

Dalhousie, N.B., Loses Heavily by Two Conflagrations.

A despatch from Dalhousie, N.B., says: The Town of Dalhousie was plunged into despair on Tuesday night when the Bigouche Woodworking factory was destroyed by fire; families whose livelihood depended on the factory have commenced to move elsewhere. On Wednesday night the mill owned by the Dalhousie Lumber Company, Limited, one of the largest in Canada, caught fire, and in an hour was completely destroyed. The loss is heavy, and over a hundred men are out of employment. The mill is valued at $60,000.

BERRIES WILL BE LIGHT CROP.

Winter Hard on Plants and Many of Them Frost Killed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: According to reports which have reached the fruit division the small fruit crop of Canada will be light and the crop of larger fruit heavy this year. The Winter was hard on the berry plants, many of them being frost-killed. The canners appreciated this early in the Spring. In the Autumn they had been contracting for berries at four cents a quart. This Spring, alarmed by the prospect of a shortage, the canners contracted for all the berry acreage they could get at the rate of five and a half to six cents a quart. The result will be the Canadian housewife's supply of berries for preserving will be reduced and the prices increased.

BIT BY TRAIN; ONLY BRUISED.

Little Daughter of St. Thomas Man Has a Miraculous Escape.

A despatch from St. Thomas says: Kathleen, the six-year-old daughter of George Duffy, M.C.R. master mechanic, had a miraculous escape from death on Monday. The child was playing on the crossing when an express train came along, caught the child on the cowcatcher and threw her on the soft ground beside the track. The train was stopped, and when the trainmen picked the child up it was found she had only sustained a badly bruised shoulder and side.

ALCOHOL FROM PEAT.

Trade Agent in Manchester Corroborates Report of Discovery.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The problem of producing alcohol so cheaply as to ensure its use as a fuel in place of naptha or gasoline is said to have been worked out by an English scientist. The discovery that alcohol can be manufactured from peat was announced recently in the press, and the Department of Trade and Commerce has received from its agent in Manchester, Mr. P. B. MacNamara, corroboration of the reported achievement. Mr. MacNamara writes that the peat alcohol can be produced for six cents a gallon; that it is reported to be more efficient in every way than petrol; that it is safer to handle and less liable to heat the engine.

RAINS IN MANITOBA.

Crop Prospects as a Result Have Greatly Improved.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Reports received from Canadian Northern Railway agents at all the road's stations in Manitoba and as far West as North Battleford show that copious rains have been falling since Saturday morning. There have also been local rains west of there, but not so heavy. As a result the crop prospects have greatly improved, and all classes of grain and roots are looking brighter than ever, as the weather for the past few days could not possibly have been better for their growth.

MANY CHILDREN DEAD.

Infant Mortality in Montreal Assumes Alarming Proportions.

A despatch from Montreal says: According to a report completed at the City Hall on Monday, it was made plain that the heated term is again making heavy demands upon infant life. It is estimated that the deaths last week among children will foot over 70, while from statistics already received for the current week the number of deaths will be fully one hundred. When it is explained that the total death rate of the city, among all classes, both old and young, should not be over 125, it will be seen what a serious thing is the death of 100 children in one week.

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK.

Passenger Train Crashed Head on Into Freight Near Rochester.

A despatch from Rochester, N.Y., says: Five persons were killed and a score more or less seriously injured at 11 o'clock on Sunday night on the Auburn branch of the New York Central Railroad, one mile east of Pittsford, when passenger train No. 230, which leaves Rochester at 10.35, crashed head on into a freight train. The collision took place on a sharp curve at a point known as Mitchell's Farm. The smoking car was telescoped and four of the fifteen passengers instantly killed. The fifth victim was Emmet Lyons, son of Engineer Lyons, of the freight, who was in the cab with his father.

ONLY TWO SURVIVORS.

Steamer Wrecked and Passengers and Crew Lost.

A despatch from Santiago, Chili, says: The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamer Santiago, a vessel of 1,366 tons, trading between Panama and the south coast of South America, has been wrecked in a heavy squall, fifty miles north of Corral. One passenger and one officer are known to have been saved. The remainder of the passengers and crew are reported to have perished.

DOUBLE FATALITY AT TORONTO.

Pouring Coal Oil on Fire Leads to Fatal Results.

A despatch from Toronto says: Mrs. Florence Mills, 32 years old, wife of Frederick Mills, a stone mason, and their seventeen months old baby Eva are dead at the General Hospital from burns received on Friday morning in a fire which followed the pouring of coal oil on the stove. The little one died about 8 o'clock and the mother three hours later. Mr. Mills is also in the hospital suffering from burns, sustained in trying to save his wife and child. The father's injuries are said to be not serious.

There will be no strike of Western Union telegraph operators.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL

Fierce Barricade Fighting Between Troops and People

A despatch from Paris says: Despatches received on Friday night from Lisbon, undated, via Madrid, state that popular hatred of the system of government by decree instituted by Senator Joao Franco after the dismissal of Parliament has had an outcome in barricade fighting between troops and the people, with much bloodshed. The Premier made a journey to Oporto in the hope of securing a popular endorsement of his policy, but at every station between Lisbon and Oporto crowds hissed and hooted the train as it passed. Oporto received the Premier with crape banners in place of flags, and with yells and insults instead of the hoped for cheers. When the dictator returned to Lisbon there occurred a furious riot outside the railway station. The cavalry charged the mob, and the infantry fired into it. Officers' commands drowned the cries of "Death to the dictator!" Revolvers were freely used by the crowd. A young officer was mortally wounded. A neighboring square was filled with killed and wounded laid out in rows.

The principal fighting took place under the windows of the Hotel D'Angleterre. Several English visitors witnessed the struggle, and said the people fought for hours with sticks and stones against the soldiers, who fired volleys. Women with aprons filled with stones supplied missiles to the men and urged them on. Republican leaders harangued the people to revolt. Barricades were formed and cafes invaded, the mob breaking up furniture for their extempore fortifications. The chief Lisbon cafe was completely destroyed. The mob fought with great fury, undismayed by the volleys of the troops. Friday was a day of mourning for the dead. All the newspapers appeared with deep black borders, and on the business offices and private houses flags flew half mast. Windows were draped in crepe. Friday night again the troops were firing on the people in the public squares. Most serious events are expected. The spirit of revolt is widespread and the censorship strict.

KING CARLOS ON WARSHIP.

A Madrid despatch to the Paris Matin says: News from Lisbon continues grave. King Carlos is reported to be aboard the cruiser Amelia. Police surround Prime Minister Franco's house. Despite disturbing events Senor Franco is resolved to continue his task, although his attitude as dictator is becoming daily more dangerous. The agitation is extending to all the provinces. Orders have been given to intercept suspected correspondence, and prefects have been authorized to suspend the publication of newspapers.

NOTED ATHLETE MEETS DEATH.

"Hod" Stuart, of Ottawa, Breaks His Neck Bathing at Belleville.

A despatch from Belleville says: Wm. Hodgson Stuart, better known as "Hod" Stuart, the famous hockey player at Ottawa, met an untimely death in this city on Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. In company with some companions he visited the wharf and decided to take a bath in the bay. After disrobing he dived off the wharf and swam to the lighthouse, a distance of about 100 yards. His companions did not venture into the water. "Hod," after sitting upon the landing of the lighthouse for a few minutes, dived off, and this was the last seen of him alive. Not rising, an alarm was raised, and parties in a rowboat went to the lighthouse and in about three feet of water the unfortunate man was seen lying upon some rocks. As quickly as possible, he was raised up and taken on shore, but it was evident that life was extinct. Dr. Yeomans was soon upon the scene, and upon examination discovered that the victim in diving had struck his head upon the rocks, causing a fracture of the skull and dislocation of the neck. Death was instantaneous.

Stuart, who was 24 years of age, was born at Ottawa. His father, Wm. Stuart, was in the city, having the contract for the erection of the drill shed, and the son was superintendending the work. Deceased was married, and in addition to his widow, two small children survive. The mother, one brother and two sisters are living in Ottawa, where the remains were sent at midnight after being prepared for burial.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES.

Conditions Are Appalling in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Colin Rankin, of Mattawa, who arrived in the city on Thursday, says the forest fires are appalling in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Some days the smoke is so dense as to darken the streets of Mattawa, although the fires are many miles away. Mr. Rankin tells of the great danger to life along the Montreal River. Reports have reached Mattawa of men having had very narrow escapes, so sudden was the inroad of the flames on the timber regions. The lumbermen who own limits in the Temiskaming District will lose enormously. The prolonged dry season had such an effect on timber that it is almost impossible to save it.

The heavy rain of Wednesday night completely extinguished the bush fires which have been raging for the past week up the Parry Sound line. The damage is nothing in comparison to the great area over which the fires swept. Between Madawaska and Whitney, for a considerable distance on each side of the railway track, the lightly wooded ground was burned clear. The heavy and valuable timber limits farther back from the right-of-way were practically untouched, the region destroyed being mainly that which had been cut years before and is now springing up again in thick scrub. The St. Anthony Lumber Company, J. R. Booth and the G.T.R. have the rights to the territory swept.

GOVERNMENT ROBBED.

Departmental Checks Stolen, Forged and Cashed.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A few days ago an employee of the Militia Department named Martineau appropriated some blank checks of the department, filled them out for certain amounts, forged the names of the leading officials and cashed them at the bank. In this way he obtained some $60,000 to $70,000, and is now serving a term in the penitentiary. It appears that someone who is not yet known has been following Martineau's daring forgeries and has been successful to the tune of a few hundred dollars. It has just leaked out that over a dozen blank checks have been stolen from the Inland Revenue Department here. When the theft was noticed the banks were notified to stop payment, the numbers of the checks being given. Before this was done a couple of the blanks had been used, and the money obtained. It is said that the name of the party on the checks and to whom they were payable is not known. The names of the officials were forged. To allay suspicion it is said that the checks were cashed on the 1st and the 15th of the month, Government pay days

FLOUR MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

Preparing to Handle This Year's Crop in the West.

A despatch from Edmonton says: Plans have been completed for the erection of a flour mill at MacLeod and another at High River. Elevators of a capacity of 40,000 bushels each will be erected in time to receive this year's crop at Claresholm, Stavely, Parkland, Cayley and Carstairs.

TROOPS GIVING TROUBLE

Kiev Mutiny Has Been Followed By Other Outbreaks.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Details of the mutiny of sappers at Kiev show that it was only suppressed after a bloody engagement at midnight, June 17, between the mutineers and loyal troops. About seventy men were killed or wounded.

The mutiny was planned to coincide with a political strike, as a reply to the dissolution of Parliament, involving the railroads, telegraphs and mails.

The decision of the revolutionary staff here to refrain from demonstrations was disobeyed by the hot-headed sappers. At midnight, June 17, five hundred men at a given signal left their beds, disarmed the sentries, hurriedly dressed, obtained possession of their rifles, broke into an armory, secured a number of loaded cartridges and then marched to the camp square and fired a volley in the air.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

The officer on duty, Captain Akuloff, ran out and addressed the mutineers, persuading them to disperse. He then called out another battalion, drew the men up and led a charge on the mutineers, ordering them to surrender. Upon their refusal to do so, Captain Akuloff ordered the troops to fire and fell dead himself at the first volley. The fighting continued for several minutes. Half a dozen soldiers were killed and about sixty were wounded. Finally the mutineers, who had no officers, no leaders and no plans, wavered and fled. Two hundred and fifty were captured, but 193 eluded pursuit and hid in the city.

TROUBLE AT KALUGA.

Military troubles have also broken out among the troops of the third infantry division, stationed at Kaluga. General Orloff, the suppressor of the insurrection in the Baltic Provinces, and regarded as one of the most energetic officers in the Russian service, left St. Petersburg hurriedly the night after the receipt of a despatch to take charge of the garrison at Kaluga. No information is available as to the nature of the trouble. The despatches of the Associated Press from Kiev detailing the mutiny there were turned over to the censor and held up for from twelve to twenty-four hours before they were delivered.

Wholesale arrests continue in St. Petersburg.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA

Unless Rice Crop Is Large the Need for Relief Will Continue.

A despatch from London says: "Thousands must die in the famine district of China before aid can reach them," Captain Henry Leonard, military attache of the American Legation at Pekin, said on Tuesday, adding:—"The people of the Yangtzekiang Valley, ever since the floods destroyed their last crop, have been subsisting on grass and the bark of trees, the dogs and cats being too emaciated to eat. The suffering in that district is indescribable. It was quite evident when I left Pekin that the hopes everybody in China cherished that food would arrive in the famine district in time to prevent appalling loss of life would not be realized. Contributions had begun to arrive, but it was plain that it would be impossible to place sufficient supplies where they were needed to save all who were perishing from hunger.

"It is not too late, however, for the charitably inclined to do a vast amount of good for these suffering Chinese. Unless the next rice crop, due in July, is large, the condition of the wretched population will be such as to require a vast amount of outside aid. The danger that threatens the crop lies in the habit of the Yangtzekiang to overflow its banks. The river is so erratic this year that a comparatively small downpour of rain would cause a flood."

IN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE

PRESENT DAY POLITICS AS THE PEASANTS KNOW IT.

Delegation Demand an Explanation of the Action of the Delegate to the Duma.

The particular district of which I am writing is about the size of an English county, say forty miles by thirty. In 1905, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent, I passed through it in order to see how the leaders of the liberation movement were getting into touch with the peasants. At that time we were all told that the peasants were the great bottom factor of the situation, but that they were indifferent to politics. No wonder, if one remembers by what close restrictions they were separated from all other classes of the population. But even then the new leaven was at work, and at a meeting of all classes held in the small district town the peasants had frankly expressed all the suspicions which they entertained against the reformers and had received a frank answer, with which they expressed themselves satisfied. One of the questioners, I was told, was then so enthusiastic over the programme of reform that he was working heart and soul to spread his new convictions among his comrades. I therefore drove out some fifteen miles to a little village where he and his friends were holding a meeting

EXCLUSIVELY FOR PEASANTS.

The good people adopted after a brief but drastic discussion the claims for freedom of conscience, speech, meeting and association and for a national assembly; they also demanded an eight hour day for their brethren, the factory workers, who are chiefly drawn from their own class, and an amnesty for all political prisoners who had suffered for the righteous cause of the people. In the forefront of their demands they put the claim for a genuine system of public instruction, and they asked for the abolition of all special laws which created a civil distinction between themselves and other classes; but refused to adopt a demand that the war, then going on, should be stopped, because that would be interfering with imperial policy and would not be a proper step for self-respecting Russians when their Government was getting the worst of it in an arduous and difficult war.

How well one remembers the crooked village street, the groups of eager disputants, the lamp held out of the peasant court house and the men going up one after another to sign the demands. And in a sort of committee meeting of the most intelligent what excellently practical things were said, as, for instance, when one maintained that soldiers were human beings like anyone else, and that if they were quartered on you the best thing was to spread them a good table and make them feel at home; or again when another, who was ridiculing the priests who preached patience, said: "They promise us a good dinner in the next world, but we would like to stand up and take a bite at the sideboard now." Meanwhile the best of these men were

ALL FOR MODERATION,

and the meeting ended with a conference in the house of a neighboring land owner, a man who has one of the greatest names in the traditions of Russian liberalism.

Two weeks ago we again reached the little market town, so pretty as its domes and towers rise up in the distance, so sordid as one drives over its absurd cobbles and past its attempts at shops. In the market place loitered many specimens of that floating population of street loafers which has been the chief recruiting ground for the famous reactionary Black Gangs; but we were soon well away plunging through miry roads and taking sudden steep turns over hill and dale to avoid the gaps that open in the ground at this time of year. Soon we were passing through S——, the village which threatened to kill the local member for the Duma last year, because, though a peasant, he was not a Social Democrat, but a Liberal. Many sullen faces are at the windows; the few men in the grassy village street only raise their hands to their caps as they see ours go up, and even then their salute suggests a kind of armed neutrality. It is a bad village, this; it is not poverty that makes it so, for the broad, bare plain gives plenty of room, and not long ago the villagers, assisted by the wages which many of them had earned in St. Petersburg, were able to add to their common property, but the late school-master was a peculiarly ignorant and brutal Social Democrat, and of the 200 males, nearly all of whom have worked in the capital, only some fifteen are men of sound sense, and four or five fly the red flag at almost every village meeting.

We turn sharply and make for a distant wood in which rise the pleasant gables and roofs of our destination. It is the large country house of another great Liberal; for few districts are more rich in the tradition of reform than this one. Mr. V—— has not only suffered again and again for his zeal in the cause of political reform; he has done much to transform the whole neighborhood by his work for the social welfare of the peasants.

No hospitality is more complete or less self-conscious than that of a Russian country house. In a few minutes we almost feel as if we had spent the whole year with our old friends. We play at tennis or at Russian games, and soon a number of barelegged peasant boys are being initiated into the

MYSTERIES OF FOOTBALL.

The elders of our party are not too reserved to join in the game, and all is going as merrily as the traditional marriage bell, when suddenly many steps are heard on the drive. Up through the trees comes a little phalanx of some fifty peasants, short, sturdy and mostly beaded, with sticks in their hands and loud rollicking cries on their lips. There is still the same attitude of armed neutrality; these are come to ask one of our party, who is a member of the sacred Duma, why no law has been passed to divide up the land equally. None of the gentlemen or ladies show the slightest sign of fear; our host nonchalantly arranges a number of wicker chairs on the balcony and we all sit down in groups around "the deputy."

This gentleman is a fine young man of six feet or more, who has spent the best part of his life roughing it as a peasant's doctor, but he has in him some of the best blood in Russia. He stands up to his audience splendidly, meeting the noisy interruptions with easy and incisive rejoinders. He is a Liberal, and in the little history which he gives us of the work of both the first two Dumas he several times points the moral that if little legislative work has been done it is because so many try to use the Duma as a mere tribune to air their various utopias and that if the bureaucracy is still in power it is because the country has not given a steady and organized support to the reformers in St. Petersburg. Twice he has to stop to give time to the interrupters to exhaust themselves; and throughout a stupid looking, bearded peasant waves about a red handkerchief which he has hoisted at the end of his stick. Some demand an armed rising; but the Deputy tells them that they have not got the army on their side, to which they can find no answer

At last the meeting breaks up into vigorous conversations, which group themselves around the different gentlemen; the Deputy, by whose side I kept throughout, never lost his temper and argued with a breath of sympathy which is almost

PECULIAR TO RUSSIA;

but his stubborn audience was not convinced, and as the main body moved off down the drive in sullen silence one stayed behind to threaten one of the servants with whom it appeared he had already exchanged shots on a dark night.

During the next four days we heard much of the troubles of the neighboring land owners. One had had to garrison his garden and had twice refused to come out and talk to imposing numbers of peasants who had come to forbid him to cut down his own wood. Another had had to look on while robbers came and cut timber all around his house. A third had twice exchanged shots with bands of peasants; but, as he came from the scene of the reform meeting, which I have described at the beginning of this article, I was glad to hear that the better of the peasants there had remained true to their colors, and that there, as at S——, the peasants who cried out loudest for revolution were just those who might enter the pay of the reactionary Black Gangs.

We had just been practising the typical country dance, peculiar to Russia, when suddenly a cry of alarm called us to the drive. Some 400 yards away in a beautiful glen by the steep river banks stood a large and handsome annex; it seemed to be going up to the skies in one solid flame, but as we drew nearer we could see at what points kerosene had been applied. We had hardly time to search the gardens, when up the drive galloped men on horseback, with the local fire engine, come, as they told us with a barely concealed sneer, "to save their reputations." On the fire engine floated a red flag with the words "Land and Liberty" embroidered on it. The whole village of S—— seemed to have turned out, and detachments from other villages had joined them. Some feigned a ludicrously energetic attempt to put out the fire; but most stood around, crying, "Ha, how well it's burning!" or suggesting that the master had set fire to it himself. It was a wild midnight scene of fierce revelry—at once a "protest" of the utopians and a fitting end to the Easter holidays.

With a firmest indifference, which was sadder than any outburst of anger, the house party lay on the grass and watched their property burn away. The peasants scowled and sneered and made half insulting remarks, but for present their "vengeance" ended here, and as they were well aware that most of us were heavily armed they contented themselves with plundering the flaming ruins.

MIRTH AT MEALS.

Great Benefit is Derived From Jokes at the Table.

A doctor says: "Don't allow a meal to pass without a joke between each mouthful." This will enhance the value of humor to a great degree. Dinner will move along something like this: Mouthful of soup. Screams of mirth, flukes of laughter, and breadcrumbs pervading the air. Mouthful of roast duck reminds domestic humorist of something.

"Do you know why a duck goes into the water?" Long silence and more extensive eating. Domestic humorist answers it himself as follows: "For divers reasons." More bread, vegetables, and general good-feeling. "Why does he come out?" No answer, and no sound but that of an old joke under the table cracking its knuckles. "For sun-dry purposes," explains the ready and brainy man, looking casually at a memorandum on his cuff. More dinner, and then, "Why does he go in again?"

Nothing can be heard bp the low mutter of a thinker, perhaps, as he grapples the great problem. "To liquidate his bill." Yells of laughter, screams of delight, and astonishing feats of digestion promoted by mirth. "And why does he again come out?" More thought and mastication, then the gastric jester says: "To make a little run on the bank." and amid a general shower of vest buttons and mirth the genial, all-round tonic humorist and joy-promoter goes on.

Pleasant little dinner-parties one of these days will wire for a caterer or marshal of the day to inquire what will be the price per plate at his place, including appetizer, dinner, wine, fruit, dessert, finger-bowls, cigars, toothpicks, and hygienic humorist.

SHUNS SOAP AND WATER.

Three good washes are received by an Abyssinian during his career—at his birth, on his marriage, and at his death. At all other times he shuns soap and water.

AILMENTS OF WORKERS

MALADIES PECULIAR TO CERTAIN FORMS OF TRADE.

They Range From Bends to Writer's Cramp—The More Callings the More Diseases.

When man was a semi-ape and ranged the prehistoric hills the maladies that beset him were as few and as simple as those which afflict his simian brothers in the African jungle to-day.

As a rule he died a death of primitive violence. A bear gobbled him, a snake bit him or a strange herb poisoned him. In time of plenty he ate too much and died of a terrific stomach ache; in hard times he starved to death. Instead of microbes and bad drainage he feared lions, blizzards, falling trees, swift rivers, reptiles, lightning and the men of rival tribes. He seldom died in bed.

But when civilization began to develop specialization and life grew complex, bacilli began to play a part in human affairs. The man who showed an unusual capacity for chipping flint arrow heads spent his whole time at the task, and his customers—the hunters and warriors—brought him his share of meat and drink.

By and by there were whole groups of arrow makers, and the constraints of their work began to tell on them. All day they crouched over their flints, breathing flint dust. And so, in the course of time, there arose among them a tendency to grow hollow chested and to spit blood, and the world was face to face with

TUBERCULOSIS PULMONALIS.

When the stone age melted into the age of bronze more diseases arose. Workers in copper began to be afflicted with sores; rich copper merchants ate too much and died of gout; vineyards were established and drunkenness was invited.

By and by there were hundreds of diseases and it was necessary for one whole class of men to spend their time combating them. Hence arose the early wise men, soothsayers, charm sellers, magicians and priests.

Their doses and doctrines, instead of destroying the old diseases, merely served to create new ones, and so we of to-day have inherited an illimitable store of ills. In modern man it is a meek and lowly organ that cannot show two dozen fatal maladies peculiar to itself. The heart has fifty. The brain has a thousand.

All the while new diseases are being evolved as civilization becomes more and more complex. Last year, for example, probably 500 men in America and Europe died of the bends. And what is that? Simply a malady caused by breathing air at high pressure.

In building tunnels and excavating for piers it is necessary to send men down into caissons in which the air, instead of being at its ordinary pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, is at 50 or 100 pounds. Few men can stand this pressure long and even those that can ordinarily suffer alarming after effects. Coming out into the open air again their ankles and knees swell, they vomit and there are agonizing pains in their heads. Sometimes they sink into a comatose state and die.

Fortunately modern medicine tries to keep pace with modern maladies, and so it is usually possible to cure this disease. It is due as a rule to the fact that the transition from the outer air to the caisson, or vice versa, is made too rapidly. The body has too little time to adapt itself to the change. The cure, then, consists in

GIVING IT A BETTER CHANCE.

The man who topples over in agony after leaving a caisson is sent back and the pressure is reduced very slowly. In Europe, the tunnel and bridge builders maintain special chambers for this purpose. As a result the mortality in bends has been reduced to 3 per cent.

Unfortunately there are other occupation diseases which present greater difficulties. Some of them in truth may be cured only by the patient abandoning his trade. One of these is chalicosis, which is a malady of the lung. It is caused by breathing great quantities of stone dust. You have often observed, no doubt, that when a marble or stone building nears completion men go all over its surface with sandblasts, cleaning and smoothing the stone. Well, these blasts send up a cloud of finely powdered stone and the workmen are forced to breathe it. At first their bronchiel tubes make a brave effort to expel the dust and they cough a great deal. But by and by the little scavengers in the vestibules of the lungs are overcome and the minute particles of stone begin to invade the lungs themselves. The result is chalacosis, which is a form of pneumonokoniosis, which means a scarlike overgrowth of lung tissues. Stonecutters, knife grinders, brass workers, coal miners and all other workmen who have to breathe dust of any sort day after day suffer from varieties of this disease. All city dwellers are its victims more or less.

The lung and bronchial tubes of a countryman are bright and rosy in appearance, but those of a city man are usuall dark and dull looking. A coal miner's are often as black as ebony. Strange to say, this condition does not seem to induce tuberculosis. Miners, though their lungs are always abnormal, seldom die of consumption.

Wind instrument players suffer from a malady called emphysema. The small air passages in their lungs are inflated so much and so often that the surrounding cells are mashed flat. A secondary result is that the lungs themselves attain unusual dimensions and the patient develops an inflated chest, shaped like a barrel. This condition, however, is by no means peculiar to cornetists and horn blowers. It is a symptom, also, in various definite pulmonary maladies.

WORKERS IN CHEMICALS

are subject to all sorts of unusual afflictions. Those who take part in the manufacture of rubber, for example, are often badly injured by the vapors of sulphide of carbon—an exceedingly fit smelling liquid used to dissolve the elastic gum. These vapors cause headaches, neuralgia, a staggering gait and violent bodily pains, followed sometimes by delirium and mania.

Workers in aniline dye factories are subject to vertigo and other distressing ills. The cause here is the inhalation of aniline vapor. Fortunately it is possible to relieve these symptoms without much difficulty, and in the case of most men time seems to produce a sort of immunity.

It is a well known fact that many persons are unable to take quinine because it causes a troublesome eruption to appear upon their skin. Among the natives of South America who strip cinchona bark (from which quinine is made) from the trees and among the white men who handle the bark, this same eruption is often encountered. It takes the form of a host of small pimples and its general aspect is much like that of eczema. A holiday of a few weeks usually serves to make it disappear and after an individual has been cured he seldom suffers a second attack.

Weaver's tonsilitis is a malady frequently met with among the employees of cotton mills, due to the presence of minute fibres of cotton in the crypts of the tonsils. These tonsils cause a chronic irritation and the way is thus opened for the entrance of stray germs. The malady yields to the treatment indicated for ordinary tonsilitis.

Tea tasters, despite the fact that they seldom if ever swallow any of the tea they taste, commonly suffer derangements of various bodily functions. The poison in this case is the very powerful alkaloid to which tea owes its soothing virtues. The most common symptoms are gastric disturbances, paleness and various local disorders in the mouth. The final effects are loss of memory, chronic anxiety and other evidences of a general nervous breakdown. A complete rest of a month or so ordinarily serves to effect a cure; but when the tea taster returns to his queer occupation his old disabilities commonly reappear.

It is a commonplace of observation that the excessive use of any one group of muscles leads to a sort of local paralysis. This malady was formerly very familiar in the form of what was called

WRITER'S CRAMP.

It was thought that the triumph of the typewriting machine over the old fashioned pen would cause it to disappear from the earth, but it is now in full bloom as typewriter's cramp. Similar neuroses afflict telegraphers, violinists, piano players, cigarette makers and milkmaids.

Another form of this serious and troublesome disease incapacitates marine engineers. These men usually spend all their time, awake and asleep, within a few feet of their beloved engines. The constant vibration overworks certain of their muscles—particularly those of the legs—and the result is a good deal of pain. Sometimes this pain extends up the back and has distressing consequences. As a rule it is relieved by a few days ashore.

Workers in ship engine rooms also suffer from breathing hot, vitiated air and from constant slooping. Spasms, rigidity of certain muscles and various neuralgias and hysterical symptoms are sometimes encountered in such men.

In addition to those mentioned there are dancers, barbers, gold bealers, laridaries, wood sawyers, drum players, clothing cutter and all other workers whose daily toil compels them to use one particular group of muscles to excess. The exhaustion which seizes the laryngeal muscles of singers, spellbinders, lawyers, preachers and others is an allied ailment. It is painful, no doubt, to its victims, but the general public has no reason to complain of it.

Men who handle hides, wool or cattle are sometimes infected with diseases peculiar to the lower animals. One of these is anthrax, a malady common among all the herbivorous animals, and especially so among sheep and hoof cattle.

Anthrax is not normally a human disease, but men who come in contact with animals suffering from it sometimes take it, and the result is almost always death.

Besides anthrax, men who handle animals sometimes take other diseases, such as glanders and "big jaw." The former is caused by a minute organism called the bacillus mallei. It somewhat resembles the tubercle acillus, but is much more easily killed.

WEDDING JOKERS BEWARE.

A Would-be Funny Friend Had Tables Nicely Turned.

Under the thin disguise of harmless fun many an unpardonable rude prank is played upon newly married couples. It is refreshing to hear of an occasional instance in which the "joke" reacts on the joker. A young man and his bride, who had just been married in a western town, were starting on their wedding journey. They had managed to reach the train in safely despite the showers of rice and old shoes.

Just as they had taken their seats in the car one of the bridegroom's chums came hastily in to bid him good bye. As the young husband extended his hand the friend snapped a handcuff round his wrist.

The groom had been suspecting a trick of some kind, and before the practical joker could play a similar trick on the bride he found the other handcuff round his own wrist. He was chained to the happy bridegroom himself.

"That's a good one on me, Harry," he said, with a sickly kind of smile, "but I'll have to ask you to come to the door with me and get the key to these things from the fellow outside that's got it. Hold on, conductor, just a minute!"

But the conductor, whose quick eye had taken in the situation, refused to wait. He gave the order for starting, and the train pulled out. It was a through train, and made no stop for the next fifty miles. Before it stopped, however, the brakeman, with the aid of a sharp file and a hammer, succeeded in releasing Harry. The practical joker meanwhile had had to pay full fare for his fifty miles and still had his fare home to pay.

"GHOST" WITH AN APPETITE.

Extraordinary Story About a Chinese School Teacher.

A "ghost" that eats has thrown the towns of the Siangtu district of China into a commotion. The facts as related in The North China Herald are remarkable. On March 27 the thirty-year-old son of Tzi-lung, a school teacher, was thought to have died of typhus fever. His family being very poor, the body was placed in a frail wood coffin and buried only a few inches under the soil outside the western gate of the town of Siangyang.

On April 6 a man put a horse to graze on the spot. The beast found good grass near the grave, and brought his foot down on the soil above the coffin, the lid of which was broken. In a little while the owner of the horse saw a gaunt white arm thrust up through the hole made by the horse's hoof.

Thinking the dead man's "ghost" was about to rise to revenge the insult offered in the breaking of the coffin, the watcher hurried up and began shovelling earth into the hole to keep the "ghost" down. A muffled voice expostulated and begged to be freed, claiming to be the living son of Tzi-lung. The watcher fled in terror to the town, where he told everyone he met of what had happened. The "ghost's" father urged that the "ghost" should be left alone and not further disturbed.

A large crowd, however, went out of the city to view the wonder. The "ghost" kept begging most piteously to be let out. One man had courage enough to unearth the cover of the coffin completely, and open it, allowing the "resurrected" man to sit up. Rice soup and wine were brought and ravenously devoured by the "ghost," still sitting upright in his coffin, embedded in the earth.

Finally the unhappy "ghost" was released and confined in a temple until he could prove himself to be a living man.

HOW HETTY FOUND ROVER

HE was a great big fellow with a rough, shaggy coat that was so nice to lay your head against when you were tired from a long romp. He knew just what you said. You always went to Rover when you felt cross or out of sorts. He would look at you with those big, honest eyes in such a sorry way. Then, after you put your arms around his neck, you felt much better. Every one loved Rover, but no one quite as much as Hetty. They had always been chums, you know.

ROVER BEFORE BEING STOLEN.

Last summer the gypsies camped near the town. One of their bad men threw a bag over Rover's head and put him in a wagon and drove away with him. He could do so many things and was so strong that they wanted him for a watchdog. Hetty cried and cried, for she missed Rover sadly.

Father didn't know Rover when he went to the gypsies' camp, because they

RECOGNIZES HIS MISTRESS.

had dyed his nice white coat all black. But Hetty knew him when she made a trip there. Of course, she would know him anywhere. Rover nearly choked himself trying to come to her. When a rough gypsy tried to drive Hetty away Rover jumped at his throat.

There's no telling what might have happened if a policeman had not come up just then. He had come to see about

ROVER SET FREE.

something else the gypsies had stolen. So Rover was set free and the gypsy taken to jail.

Hetty gave Rover one hug after another, and you could see how pleased he was by the way his tail wagged. They loved each other more than ever after that.

The Bird Inside.

Lady—What is it, my boy?

Boy—Please, ma'am, I come for the reward you've said you'd give to get your canary back.

Lady—But that is a cat.

Yes'm; but you'll find the canary inside the cat."

IT DIDN'T WORK.

Weakleigh—"A man is never too old to learn. I think I'll study astronomy."

Mrs. Weakleigh—"Job, you'll have to find a better excuse than that for staying out nights!"

London's imports by sea are over 17½ million tons yearly.

"Tommy," said the young man to his prospective brother-in-law, aged five, "will you be sorry when I marry your sister?" "Yes," answered the little fellow "I'll be sorry for you."

BANDITS OF THE SAHARA

TUAREG ENCAMPMENT AT VINCENNES, FRANCE.

Swift Camels Are Now Able to Cope With These Veiled Robbers.

The greatest attraction at the Colonial Exposition which the French Government has opened at Vincennes is the Tuareg encampment. The bandits of the Sahara are there with their tents, their camels and their weapons.

Six years ago these robbers captured one of the largest trading caravans that ever fell into their hands. A large number of camels and their drivers were transporting 1,500 packages of ivory, ostrich feathers and hides from the central Sudan across the desert to Tripoli. The value of this merchandise was about $300,000.

The caravan had scarcely emerged from the Sudan into the desert when the Tuaregs, their faces veiled as usual and their excellent firearms in the best condition, swooped down upon it. Resistance was useless, and the valuable freight was diverted to the strongholds of the robbers in the inner part of the desert.

It was not until the French possessed camels that could cover three times as much ground in a day as the ordinary pack animal that they were able to cope with the Tuaregs. The Tuaregs for generations had picked and trained their camels so that at first the French were

UNABLE TO CATCH THEM.

The veiled Tuaregs showed neither astonishment nor interest as they crossed the Mediterranean, nor were they moved by the sights of the capitol of France. One fact impressed them deeply. This was that they saw men meet strangers and treat them affably without first ascertaining whether they were friends or enemies. They could not understand it.

The density of the population also impressed them as strange, and no wonder, for they had often travelled 300 miles to attack a caravan without meeting a soul.

Two years ago a Frenchman who met a small party of Tuaregs, at the time that peace was made with the bandits, tried in vain to get a good photograph of them. He succeeded in snapping his camera just once, but the conditions were not favorable, for every Tuareg had his face covered with a veil. Times have changed, and at Vincennes every man of them is unveiled, except when they are exhibited in full attire.

But for three years past every French troop in the Saharan service has equalled the Tuaregs in celerity of movement. Since then the Tuaregs have no longer been immune from punishment.

The French can catch them whenever they please. The nomads have been tamed and the once redoubtable warriors have been for about two years

PEACEABLE AS WOMEN,

save for one or two exploits by small parties. They thought they were at a safe distance from the French, but found their mistake when they were called to severe account for outrages upon small caravans.

In the last two years three parties, two French and one German, numbering only a few men, have crossed the desert safely without molestation from the bandits. The last large expedition the French sent across the Sahara numbered 1,000 camels, all of them slow baggage animals. The Tuaregs did not hesitate on several occasions to attack the stragglers and make off with their guns and supplies, well knowing that the French could not catch them.

EARTHQUAKE UNDER SEA.

Effect Upon Fish of Destruction of Minute Plant and Animal Life.

Far below the surface of the sea the earthquakes make as much commotion as on terra firma. The latest volcanic eruption of Vesuvius was observed with respect to its effects in the Gulf of Naples by Dr. Salvatore Lo Bionco. The day before the eruption not a sardine was to be caught in the neighborhood, although it was the height of the sardine season, for by some sixth sense the fish seemed to know of the impending disaster.

The spawning of fish was retarded, oysters, clams and their kin were killed and there was great mortality among other types. Fishes that frequent deep waters were somewhat protected from conditions prevailing at the surface and escaped death, but evidently they were thrown into a panic that caused them to leave their natural hunting grounds, for men fishing from small boats caught species which never had been brought up before except by a special deep water dredge.

The minute plants and animals comprising plankton, which form the main food supply of many of the marine animals, were largely destroyed to a depth of ten fathoms, and as a consequence the scarcity of the food caused the death of the fish to such an extent that in Sardinia the fishing industry practically was ruined.

One of the most curious effects of the shower of cinders was to cause certain animals to throw off all appendages in the endeavor to protect themselves. The lobster is one of the familiar animals that adopts the philosophical plan of giving up much to save more, and when caught will automatically detach a claw and leave it in the hands of its captor in order to escape with the rest of its corporeal entity.

The serpent starfish adopts the same policy in time of danger, and as it is exceptionally well provided with arms, its chances of escape by autonomy are correspondingly increased. When the shower of cinders descended into their world the animals accustomed to this mode of defence responded to the dismal turbulence in the usual way, by throwing off their appendages, repeating the process as the irritation continued until they were completely dismembered.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1907.

Potato Growing

Spraying for Rot

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is making an investigation into the potato industry of the Province by Mr. H. B. Smith, B.S.A. After visiting the most important potato growing sections of Ontario, he is preparing a special report for publication. Pending the free report, which will probably show a more serious state of affairs than is generally supposed, the following recommendations are put out with a view to impressing upon farmers the necessity of immediate action. The treatment of potatoes to prevent the rot is a matter of extreme importance.

"Ontario produced fewer potatoes in 1906 than she ever produced in any single year in all the time the Provincial Department of Agriculture have been collecting information concerning the acreages annually devoted to farm crops. Within the past few years the area planted to potatoes in this Province has decreased by 50,000 acres; the product by approximately 6,000,000 bushels. Present indications are that the crop of 1907 will be lighter than last year's, with the high prices that have ruled for some time strongly maintained. Farmers, on the right kind of soil, who have planted a good acreage to this crop this spring, will, if they are able to successfully bring their crop to maturity, reap larger returns from potatoes than they could likely derive from any line of farming in which they might engage, and it is to point out briefly one or two little things that in these days must be attended to if potato growing is to be successfully accomplished, that this article has been prepared.

Inability to cope with the rot has been the great cause of failure in potato growing in Ontario, yet five dollars or even less, will cover the entire cost for material and labor required to treat one acre of potatoes with Bordeaux mixture, and this mixture properly made, and consistently and intelligently applied, is a certain preventive of rot. From experiments officially conducted at Ottawa, at Guelph, and at practically every experiment station in the United States, and from the practical experience of growers every where, Bordeaux mixture has proven the only effective remedy for potato rot. At Ottawa during the past three years the average increase in yield from spraying with this mixture was 94.5 bushels per acre.

Bordeaux mixture for spraying is made from the following formula: Copper Sulphate (Bluestone or Blue Vitrol) 6 lbs; unslaked lime 5 lbs; water, 40 to 50 gallons.

As it is inconvenient to weigh the lime and copper at the time of mixing, and quite impracticable to keep a supply of ready mixed Bordeaux on hand, stock solutions of the copper and lime are usually prepared ready for mixing as required. To prepare material sufficient to treat one acre of potatoes four times, proceed as follows: Place 72 lbs. of bluestone in a bag or basket and suspend it near the surface in 36 gallons of water in a barrel. It will dissolve in a few hours, and every gallon afterwards dipped from this barrel will contain exactly 2 pounds of bluestone. For the lime stock mixture take 60 pounds of fresh unslaked lime and 30 gallons of water. Slake the lime by the use of as little water as possible, and when all is broken down bring the solution to the standard strength by adding what remains of the 30 gallons of water. Every gallon of lime mixture now contains exactly 2 pounds of lime. These mixtures, if kept under cover and evaporation prevented, will retain their strength all summer.

In making the Bordeaux it is important to remember that these strong "stock" mixtures must never be brought together. Pour 3 gallons of the bluestone solution into a 40 gallon barrel (an ordinary barrel holds between 40 and 50 gallons) half fill the barrel with water, add 2½ gallons of the lime solution, fill up with water, stir thoroughly, and the mixture is ready to use.

For applying, a spray pump will be found economical of labor and materials and the gain in product from one year's spraying of one acre of potatoes will usually pay the entire cost of such an appliance, but if none is at hand, Bordeaux may be applied after the same manner as Paris Green would be applied in solution for bugs. The object is to keep the crop covered with the mixture during the season in which blight is liable to occur, and while modern spraying machinery does this a little better than anything else, there are scores of farmers in Ontario who are obtaining quite satisfactory results from applying the Bordeaux by whatever means are at their disposal. In preparing the mixture where any kind of power sprayers are to be used, always strain the lime solution when mixing with the bluestone. The lime sometimes stakes lumpy and clogs up the nozzles. If required, Paris Paris Green may be applied with the Bordeaux, adding half a pound of Paris Green to each barrel of the mixture.

Spraying should begin about July 15 and the vines kept covered till September. Four applications as required, will usually accomplish this. Some have got fairly satisfactory results from one good spraying just at the time the disease begins to spread, and as we gain in spraying experience, the number of applications may perhaps be decreased, but ordinarily it is best to use the mixture at least four times.

Bordeaux is the only effective remedy yet devised for the control of potato blight. It is easy to make and easy to apply, and where properly made and thoroughly applied is certain to be effective. The only precautions to observe in making are to use pure fresh materials and mix these in correct proportions and in the proper way, and in applying to keep the mixture on the vines during the season that blight is likely to appear.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

Our Home

Its Privileges, and our Duties to Parents and Teachers

COMPOSITION BY MISS PEARL MCADAM, STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL.

"Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
Be it ever so humble,
There is no place like home."

When we think of home it brings to our minds a place that is very sacred to the heart. It is sacred to us because God created the garden of Eden as the first home for Adam and Eve. Thence our homes have been handed down to us by them through posterity.

God did not only create the home but he formed laws by which it should be governed.

Therefor there is a great responsibility resting on each and all. Home is truly the dearest place on earth. It is the place where actions speak louder than words. It is an old saying, "If you want to know a person you must see them in their home." And it is true indeed, for our actions in our home reveal our true character.

We find that a great many of the people of to-day are moral, but not christian, people. We mean by "moral" to be diligent in business, dealing honestly and living in peace as far as you can with all men, not being easily provoked to anger, being slow to take offence, and giving none. All these are qualities that tend to cultivate a noble character, but the greatest quality they lack. They are rather like the rich young ruler who came to Christ "To inquire the way of salvation and right.

The Master made answer in words true and plain,
"Ye must be born again.'"

So with the people to-day.

Then again we think of how many there are who are not even living moral lives, but are given to those habits which corrupt morals. When a child is born into this world God says "Take this child and train him for me." It is said that one boy out of every six is ruined by drink. Well, if this is true, there has been a duty neglected somewhere. Perhaps the good advice of a parent has not been given, nor a good example been shown by them. If in his youth he has seen his father come home paralyzed by intoxicating liquor and tell him to drink all he wants if he buys it himself, is that an example or advice that is going to benefit his boy? Then again it may have been the neglect of a mother, in whom is a child's greatest confidence. Perhaps she has not taught her child prayer at her knee nor trained him to fear God. Then after the neglected duty of the parents can we wonder that the mother is crying with a broken heart, "Oh where is my boy to-night?" Proverbs 22:6, says "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Therefore how great is the harvest of a proper home training.

God speaks to us as children, saying, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." When we think of this how great is our responsibility as children. In our childhood our parents cared for us through sickness and health, and as we are approaching the years of discretion their thoughtful guardianship is over us. Even when we tread the uphills of life their interest is drawn out in our welfare, and in return we ought to comfort them by returning that sweet affection and tender thoughtfulness at all times, but more especially when the blanching honors of old age o'ershadows their heads, for that is when life's cares seem hardest to endure.

It is sometimes said that "children bring up their parents very badly." For honor's sake let it not be said of us.

Again God commands us, saying "Obey thy parents in the Lord." In obeying our parents it does not mean just to do what we are told, but to do what we know would be their wishes. For instance, a child may read corrupt literature that he knows will not benefit his morals. At the same time he knows it is not the wishes of his parents, but he does it in spite of this fact. It is not only in this way, but there are thousands of ways in which we do that which we know to be unlawful, both in regard to our parent's wishes and our conscience also. Let us remember that our deeds will find us out, and follow us to the end of our days.

But our duties are not only extended to our parents, but to our teachers at large. If we expect our teachers' interest and respect we must pay to them our best attention, our most reverent respect, and our implicit obedience.

Diplomacy.

"John," she said, "I notice that almost everybody is wearing earrings now."

"But, my dear," replied John, "if they had such small and shell-like ears as yours they wouldn't clutter them up that way."

Thus did diplomacy, at least for the moment, stave off a contemplated touch.

A Bad Habit.

"No," growled Jigsby, "I don't like that cont at all. I don't want it."

"But," protested the tailor, "the only trouble with it is that it's too large for you. I can alter it—make it smaller for you."

"If you do that you'll merely contract a bad habit, that's all."

Vigorous Talk.

Diggs—Smith's wife is deaf and dumb. Riggs—Does she talk with her fingers? Diggs—I think so. Smith hasn't a dozen hairs left in his head.

What loneliness is more lonely than distrust.—Elliot.

PRICE OF A LIFE.

Willing Murderers Plenty in the Slums of London.

I am told that a ten pound note will buy a man's life in London—that any unsuspicious person can fall into the Thames on a dark night or break his neck going round a slippery dark corner or fall under a van if a little bit of crisp paper changes hands, says a London writer.

I know that a very distinguished playwright, wishing to work out the plot of a melodrama, went into a high class den of thieves, made friends with some of the leaders and unfolded to them as something he wished to put into execution the plan he had devised for his villain's action.

He told his listeners that there was a very important financier he wanted out of the way for forty-eight hours while he played the very dickens on the Stock Exchange with the stocks the financier controlled. He suggested to his listeners that an attractive lady and a yacht would be the simplest means of insuring this object.

His hearers concurred. They knew the very yacht for the purpose. A skipper and a crew could easily be produced, and concerning the lady there would be no difficulty whatever.

"Then, after the forty-eight hours, we will of course bring him back," said the dramatist brightly, thinking of his fourth act.

A cloud came over the faces of his audience: "Well, guv'ner, of course, if you wish it, but it would save such a lot of questions being asked if he just went quietly overboard," the spokesman suggested.

THE WHITE LADY.

Warning Death Phantom of the Reigning House of Prussia.

On the night before the battle of Saalfield Prince Louis of Prussia and his adjutant, Count Nostitz, were chatting in the Schloss Schwarzburg-Rudolfstadt. The prince was anticipating victory when he suddenly turned pale and rushed from the room, pursuing through the hall a shadowy white robed figure. The sentinel saw it also.

Next day Nostitz and the prince saw the white lady on a hill wringing her hands in despair as the Germans fell back. A few minutes later Louis was killed and Nostitz wounded. Nostitz told the story to his son, and the son to Unser Fritz.

The white lady's first appearance was when she was seen in the palace at Baireuth in 1486. She appeared eight or ten times in the next century. When the French officers were quartered in Baireuth she frightened them, in particular General d'Espagne, who, the day after he had seen her, pointed to a portrait on the wall and cried: "It is she! That means my death!" He was killed soon afterward.

The superstitious Napoleon wouldn't sleep in the castle, but the white lady went to see him elsewhere. She was seen before the death of the beautiful Queen Louise, of Frederick William III., of Frederick William IV., of Unser Fritz himself and of many other members of the reigning house of Prussia.

Youthful Essayists.

In the Hull elementary schools a prize was offered for the best essay on the evils of drink, and nearly 12,000 pupils competed. Extracts from their compositions were given by Dr. Eccles in a lecture before the Society For the Study of Inebriety. He quoted the following gems:

"Today many people are in jail for committing suicide while under the influence of drink."

"Alcohol has an effect upon a medical man's conclusions."

"Doctors say that fatal diseases are the worst."

"Doctors say that the increased death rate shortens lives."

"Some people think that the abuse of drink is right; some take it as a medicine."—London Tit-Bits.

A Scientist.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a scientist?"

"A scientist, my son, is a man who calls ordinary things by such long names that you can't recognize them."

Thorns and Roses.

How true it is that there is no rose without a thorn. Even the rocking chair is not an unmixed blessing, as anybody who has run his ankle against one of its rockers is amply able to testify.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

The Fruit Inspection Department has decided that small berry boxes must contain four-fifths of a quart.

I will mail you free, to prove merit, samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, the Heart or the Kidneys. Troubles of the Stomach, Heart, or Kidneys are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves the inside nerves—mean Stomach weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me to-day for sample and free book. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by J. S. Morton.

Wood Fibre Ready-Mixed Plaster

The Imperial Plaster Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have made arrangements with

J. BOLDRICK & SON

for the handling of their Wood Fibre Plaster and White Rock Hydrated Lime. This plaster has been used on the leading buildings of Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal and other cities and towns throughout Canada, besides numerous private houses both in town and in the country.

Wood Fibre Plaster is a ready-mixed plaster, put up in one hundred pound sacks and requires only the addition of water to make it ready for the wall. It has superceded all other plasters wherever introduced, as its superiority and convenience are strong points in its favor. It overcomes the necessity of hauling sand, procuring lime and running it off, hunting about for plasterers' hair and the labor of mixing.

White Rock Lime is a ready-slaked lime which will keep its strength for an indefinite time. It is used in white coat finishing, whitewashing, making lime water and all other uses for which lime can be used. It too, is put up in the convenient form, 100 pounds to the sack.

To show the superiority of the above goods it is worthy to note that the King Edward Hotel, Traders Bank, Continental Life Insurance Building, Alexandra Theatre, Convocation Hall of Toronto University and many other important buildings are plastered exclusively with this plaster. Prospective builders would do well to call on J. BOLDRICK & SON for fuller particulars.

Interior Decorating

We do all kinds of Painting, Graining, Hardwood Finishing, Paper Hanging, Etc., and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every instance. We have the newest and most artistic Wall Paper from leading foreign and Canadian manufacturers, and will be pleased to show you these goods and give an estimate for decorating one room or your whole house.

S. A. MURPHY.

BERGER'S ENGLISH

PARIS GREEN

is absolutely pure. Any other pure Paris Green is just as good, but BERGER'S is the only one that carries a guarantee of purity, therefore it is the only safe one to buy.

We handle only BERGER'S.

J. S. MORTON

Druggist, Stationer, Etc.

12th JULY

At FRANKFORD

1907

48th HIGHLANDERS' BAND

In attendance. Come and see their fancy street drill parade. Acknowledged by all one of the best on the continent.

See large posters for the days' programme.

Proceeds in aid of Sick, Funeral, Widows and Orphans Fund.

Single fare rates on all railways.

Ticket good from 11th to 13th.

W. F. ELLIOTT, Secy of Com. W. H. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION FOR THE CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots) without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LTD.,
REGENT HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

It cannot be too clearly stated, for the statement is beyond any qualification or contradiction, that never since the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened in 1902, has a single applicant been refused admission, because of his or her poverty.

More, perhaps, than any other charity in Canada the

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

is dependent upon the contributions of the Canadian public for its maintenance.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Private philanthropy has erected the buildings, providing accommodation to-day for 75 patients, and which the trustees are prepared to extend, if circumstances warrant it, to 100 beds.

These beds are for those in any part of Canada, without means, who are suffering from this terrible disease in the incipient stage.

There is no large endowment, as in some public institutions, the interest of which will go a long way to pay the running expenses.

The monthly bills, covering cost of administration, salaries of medical men, nursing, clerical and domestic staff, besides the heavy expenditure for maintenance of each patient, are dependent for payment almost entirely on the contributions that come to the treasurer from kind friends throughout the Dominion.

Could Not Pay—Has Young Wife and Child.

DR. G. F. CAMPBELL, GRAND VALLEY, ONT.:—I have a patient, 26 years of age, with tuberculosis. His circumstances are not such that he could pay, as he has a young wife and child to support. Could you make room for him at the Sanitarium? I think he might improve. Let me know what you would advise.

Destitute.

J. AUSTIN, KINMOUNT, ONT.:—We have a man, unmarried and destitute, afflicted with lung trouble, whom we wish to send to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Please let me know what we have to do to gain admission for him.

Where Will Your Money Do More Good?

Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front Street, W., Toronto.

Applications for admission and any other information from J. S. ROBERTSON, Secretary National Sanitarium Association, (Saturday Night Building), 26 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Canada.

No. 4

A HINT TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE NEWS-ARGUS has just received a fine lot of Envelopes and paper for office stationery.

TO THE LADIES

Also, Wedding Invitations and Calling Cards printed in the latest style.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF
Marriage Licenses
STIRLING, ONT.

Marriage Licenses.
GEO. E. CRYER, Issuer,
Residence - Stirling House, Stirling.

J. S. MORTON,
OPTICIAN, GRADUATE CANADIAN Ophthalmic College. Member Canadian Association of Opticians.
Eyes examined and imperfect sight corrected with glasses.
At MORTON & HAIGHT'S Drug Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day. Evenings by appointment only.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE:—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's Block, Mill Street.

L. O. L. NO. 110
Meets in Lodge Room, the first Friday evening of each month at 8 o'clock.
W. H. RODGERS,
Secretary.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239, I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. G. G. THRASHER, R. S.

Notice to the Public
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.
Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe "
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.
W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

PERSONALS.

Mr. T. Hume Bissonnette, of Galt, is home for the holidays.

Miss Helen Shea, of Toronto, is spending the week at her home here.

Miss Gwenneth Merrick, of Kingston, is a guest at the Rectory this week.

We are pleased to see Mr. Donald Bissonnette out again after his recent illness.

Mrs. W. R. Mather and little daughter left on Wednesday for Toronto, and will also visit at Chatham before returning.

Mrs. Wm. Holden and children, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Holden for some time, left for their home in Vancouver on Tuesday.

Mr. Geo. F. Green and bride, of Picton, arrived at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Green, Rawdon, today, returning from western points where they have been on their wedding trip. They were married in Picton on Thursday last.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the visiting committee appointed by the Board of Education, I spent a short time in the High School, and was pleased and delighted with the exercises being taught by the head-master and his assistants. I consider they are doing a noble work in their various departments. I was particularly interested in many of their studies, and especially in their composition writing, and was clearly convinced that there are some very bright and intelligent scholars in the Stirling High School, and much credit is due to the excellent teachers who have charge of the classes at present preparing for examination. It is indeed a very great privilege for scholars who can make it convenient to take advantage of the staff of teachers at present engaged there, as they may rarely find such opportunities for a well laid foundation for the various pursuits in which fate may place them in the future battle of life. Being asked by one of the lady teachers to give them a subject for composition with which they would be familiar, I chose the following: "Our home and its privileges, and our duties to parents and teachers," and in order that the School Board members and the friends of the writers may inspect their work, I trust you will consent to publish one each week of the four selected for the purpose, thinking it due to the writers and an incentive to further progress. The writer would strongly advise boys or girls who intend taking a High School course to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the Stirling High School. They will receive kind and courteous treatment from the staff of cultured teachers.

J. BOLDRICK.

Free, for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow-white, creamy, healing, antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by J. S. Morton.

METHODIST CHURCH

W. G. CLARKE, B.A., Pastor

This space is engaged for weekly announcements. Keep posted.

* * *

SUNDAY, JUNE 30th

11 A.M.—The Masonic Order will attend service in a body, with visiting brethren.
2.30 P.M.—Sunday School.
7.30 P.M.—"A Divorce Wanted; the Hotel vs. the Barroom."

Week Evening Meetings:
MONDAY—8 P.M., Epworth League.
Consecration meeting led by the pastor.
THURSDAY—7.30 P.M., Prayer Meeting.
FRIDAY,—8 P.M., Choir Practice.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex...6.27 a. m.	Passenger..10.17 a. m
Passenger...6.42 p. m.	Mail & Ex. 3.43 p. m

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1907.

LOCAL MATTERS.

There are forty-eight candidates writing on the entrance examination at the Stirling High School.

The annual Flower Service will be held in St. John's Church, Stirling, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock.

I am off to Fred Ward's for my holiday Toggery. Always something new.

To-night (Thursday) the Rev. H. S. Graham, of Madoc, is to preach in St. Andrew's Church, the occasion being the quarterly preparatory service.

Miss Lena Johnson, a former pupil of our High School, received the degree of M. L. A. from Albert College at the Convocation held on Wednesday, June 26th.

Meet me at Fred Ward's on Saturday evening.

Mr. J. W. Cummings went to Madoc on Tuesday, where he expects to be busy during the next two or three weeks putting down cement sidewalks for the town.

We learn that since our last issue another five dollars have been sent to Toronto in behalf of the China famine sufferers. This makes a total of $21 from Stirling.

The local Masonic Lodge will attend service in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Service will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Clarke, B.A.

You'll want something new to celebrate in. You will find it at Fred Ward's.

A meeting of the congregation of the Methodist Church is to be held in the Church to-morrow (Friday) evening. A full attendance is requested. Refreshments will be served.

Miss Maggie Tulloch and her friend, Miss Lowe of Toronto, assisted in the musical part of the service at St. Andrew's Church last Sunday morning. Their singing was greatly appreciated, and they have also promised to assist next Sunday.

People wishing to consult the eye specialist M. Mendel, should remember the date he will be in Stirling. It is June 29.

On Tuesday forenoon last Mr. Wm. Gould's residence, on the south side of the village, took fire on the roof, no doubt from sparks from the chimney. An alarm was raised, but the blaze was soon put out by some of the neighbors, not much damage being done.

W. T. Sine, Grand Herald Grand Lodge I.O.O.F., E. T. Caverley, D.D. G.M., Midland District No. 33, and J. W. Brown, P. G., Stirling Lodge No. 289, went to Campbellford on Tuesday to attend the District meeting of Midland District No. 33, I.O.O.F.

FOUND—On Sunday, June 16th, on the Marmora gravel road, a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and calling at this office.

A citizen reminds us that some men who frequent our streets are apparently not aware of the fact that profanity is punishable by law. Not many days ago he had to listen to an outburst that might cost the vile-mouthed speaker quite a few dollars. Perhaps a word of warning is not out of place.

J. Earl Halliwell was taken suddenly ill on Friday evening last while on the way from his office to his residence, and has since been confined to the house, suffering from heart trouble and an attack of pneumonia. We are pleased to learn that he is now much better, and we hope to see him around again in a few days.

FOR SALE—A number of geese and ducks.
GEO. F. HUBBLE, Hoard's Station.

A Strawberry Festival will be held on the grounds of Mr. F. C. Snarr, seventh concession of Rawdon, near Wellman's Corners, on Wednesday evening, July 10th. Music by Campbellford Band. Ice cream, strawberries, and other refreshments served on the grounds. Also fireworks and a tug of war. Admission, adults 10c., children 5c.

Special Notice

Do not forget the date of the annual Garden Party given by the ladies of St. John's Church on Col. Halliwell's grounds. It is Wednesday evening, July 3rd. The attractions will please young and old. Band in attendance. For full particulars see bills.

Village Council.

At a meeting of the Council held after Court of Revision on the 17th, a by-law was passed authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow money from the Sovereign Bank for current expenditure.

Council then adjourned to Friday evening, June 21st.

On Friday evening, June 21st, the Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Haight, that the assessment roll as amended is hereby confirmed. Carried.

Council adjourned.

The evening service at St. Andrew's Church has been arranged for 7.30 o'clock, to give the neighboring farmers a better opportunity of attending. Next Sunday evening a special song service is to be held.

People with trouble of their eyes will do well to consult M. Mendel, the eye specialist, who will be at Moon's hotel on Saturday, the 29th of June.

There were 1020 boxes of cheese offered at the Stirling Cheese Board on Tuesday. All were sold as follows: Bird 370 at 11¼c., Cook 320 at 11¼c., and Whitton 350 at 11 1/16c. The Board will meet next Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

As M. Mendel, the eye specialist, makes his call at Stirling every month there is no doubt but that people who need him will take the opportunity to see him, as he guarantees satisfaction in every way. He will be at Moon's hotel on June 29th.

A Warning!

Fast and furious driving and horse-racing on the streets of Stirling must stop. The lives of our people are in danger, and it is high time that our village Constable and Council took action to enforce the by-law.

CITIZEN.

A Visit to Their Former Home

On Monday last we had the pleasure of meeting two former residents of Stirling, who were making their first visit here after an absence of forty years. They were Mr. William F. Kelso, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. C. G. L. Kelso, of Chicago, Ill. They both went west when young men, and have succeeded well in their respective places. The occasion of their visit was the removal of their father's remains from the old cemetery to the Stirling cemetery on the hill. Their father died in 1853, now 54 years ago. They had many reminiscences of the Stirling of old, though most of the old residents of that time have passed away, only a very few old acquaintances remaining. A few of the old buildings they remembered well, as the residence now occupied by Dr. Sprague, where their parents lived, and where they were born; the shop now owned and occupied by Mr. Geo. Lagrow, where their father conducted business, and the building now owned and occupied by Mr. James Ralph, where Mr. Steadman kept store. Mr. T. H. McKee's building, now occupied by him as a harness shop, was also then occupied as a store. The residence and drug store of the late Dr. Boulter, and the residence now occupied by Mr. G. G. Thrasher, were also prominent buildings at that date. Mr. James Haggerty was then schoolmaster, and started them on the road to a higher education and successful business careers. These and many other reminiscences passed away a pleasant hour. They much admired the improved appearance and beauty of Stirling, and stated what is well known to all who have visited our town, that it is one of the most beautiful towns they have seen in their travels.

Fast Driving

The warning from "Citizen" in this issue of the NEWS-ARGUS is one that every law-abiding villager will be glad to see. An accident occurred on Saturday night opposite the Presbyterian Manse that once again emphasizes the need of the authorities insisting on the enforcing of the bylaw regarding fast driving. The owners of fast horses doubtless enjoy the pleasure of speeding, but they must learn to do it in other places than on the public streets. Mr. and Mrs. Andy McGee were driving into the village on Saturday night, and when opposite the place mentioned their rig was struck and completely overturned through a collision with one of two vehicles which had been racing from near the residence of Mrs. H. S. Ferguson. No citizen takes pleasure in informing on law-breakers, but it is useless to grumble at constables and magistrates unless there is also the willingness and courage to assist the authorities in their efforts to have an orderly and law-abiding community. Only a few years ago a fatal accident occurred that cast a gloom over the village, and those who witnessed the collision last week regard it as almost a miracle that the injuries to Mr. and Mrs. McGee were not more serious. The NEWS-ARGUS hopes that the drivers of fast hores will heed the warning given, and not endanger the lives of those who have a perfect right to the use of our streets without the constant fear of being in danger from the source mentioned.

Dr. Bergell, of Berlin, announces a new serum. Its use it is said will render a person immune to typhoid fever, and if used on a patient suffering from the disease will prevent intestinal perforation.

Tetter Cured

A lady customer of ours had suffered with tetter for two or three years. It got so bad on her hands that she could not attend to her houshold duties. One box of Chamberlain's Salve cured her. Chamberlain's medicines give splendid satisfaction in this community.—M. H. Rodney & Co., Almond, Ala. Chamberlain's medicines are for sale by J. S. Morton.

Halloway

Miss Besie Spencer is visiting relatives in Cobourg.

Mrs. Kennedy and son, Maxwell, of Peterboro, are visiting her father, Rev. W. Barker.

Rev. C. L. Thompson preaches his farewell sermon on Sunday next. He moves during the following week to Selby.

A quiet wedding took place at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 19th, at the home of Mr. Herbert Garrison, when his only daughter, Clara, was married to Mr. Herbert Townsend, by Rev. C. L. Thompson. The happy couple left for a trip to Hamilton, Detroit, and Marlette, Mich.

Mr. Jas. Elliott attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Cunningham, of Picton, on Saturday last.

A very pleasant day was spent at the picnic at Mr. Wm. Clarke's grove on Wednesday last. Some hundreds were present.

Married.

SHARP-BABCOCK—At the parsonage, King St., Trenton, on June 12th, by Rev. R. Bamforth, Mr. C. B. Sharp of Stirling to Miss Florence Babcock of Redneysville.

Strayed

Came into the premises of the undersigned, on or about the beginning of May, one two-year-old heifer, and three yearling heifers. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES PRESTON,
Lots 17 and 18, 4th Con, Rawdon.

Strayed

From the premises of the undersigned, on or about June 8th, a yearling bull and a yearling heifer, both red and white, with horns. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

MILES MASON,
Spring Brook.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Jane Reid, late of the township of Huntingdon, in the county of Hastings, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, sec. 38, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the late Jane Reid, who died on or about the 30th day of May, A.D., 1907, are required on or before the 20th day of July, A.D., 1907, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Agnes Conley of the township of Huntingdon, executrix of the estate of the said deceased, at West Huntingdon postoffice, or her solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling postoffice, their christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims and a statement of them giving the nature of securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavit.

And notice is further given that after the date mentioned the said executrix will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her at time of such distribution.

And further notice is also given that all persons indebted to said deceased must pay the amount of the indebtedness to said Executrix or her solicitor hereunder named, forthwith.

Dated at Stirling this 24th day of June 1907.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Executrix.

GRAND ORANGE
DEMONSTRATION!
The Loyal Orange Lodges of Central and South Hastings purpose holding a Grand Demonstration on the Agricultural Society's Grounds
STIRLING
—ON—
The 12th of JULY
under the auspices of Stirling L. O. L. No. 110, to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne.

Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and entertainment of the Brethern and the public.

A number of prominent speakers will be present and give addresses.

An exceptionally attractive musical program has been arranged, and will include besides the bands of lodges, the I. O. O. F. Silver Band, of Belleville, the newly organized Band of Erankford, the Victoria Band of Hungerford, and the Downey Fife and Drum Band (12 instruments).

Meals will be served on the grounds and at the Hotels at 50 cts. for adults, and 30c. for children. Tickets issued by L. O. L. No. 110 will be good either for the grounds or any Hotel.

Neighboring lodges and the public generally are cordially invited to join in making this a record breaking celebration.

Parade will be formed on the Fair Ground at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Proceeds in aid of Stirling L. O. L. No. 110.

W. H. RODGERS, Secretary.
THOS. MONTGOMERY, W. M.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of Martha Simpson, late of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, Spinster, deceased.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 129, section 38, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the late Martha Simpson, who died on or about the 15th day of May, A. D. 1905, are required on or before the 29th day of June, A.D. 1907, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Jane Livingston, of the township of Rawdon, Administratrix, of the estate of the said deceased, at Belleview Post Office, or her Solicitor as hereunder, at Stirling Post Office, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims, a statement of their account and the nature of securities, if any, held by them, verified by affidavit.

And further notice is given that after such last mentioned date the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only for the claims of which she shall have notice, and that the said Administratrix will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at time of such distribution.

And notice is further given that all persons indebted to said deceased must pay the amount of their indebtedness to said Administratrix or her Solicitor hereunder.

Dated at Stirling, this 8th day of June, 1907.

G. G. THRASHER,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Stirling's New Store.

The one price to all—all the time

WE HAVE JUST PLACED IN STOCK

10 dozen turnover Collars, worth up to 20c. each. We have divided them into two lots to clear at 5c. and 9c. each.

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS

at 10c., 12½c., 15c., and 25c. per yd. All we ask is for you to see them, and be convinced that they cannot be bought elsewhere for the small price we ask you.

LADIES' BLACK MERINO UNDERSKIRTS.

This is a big snap. The manufacturer wanted to clear them out, and we got them. Extra good value at $1.50. On sale while they last for.....$1.19

SUN PLEATED SKIRTS.

These Skirts are steam pleated and will hold their shape. We sell them at.....$5.00

FANCY PARASOLS

In Navy, White, Black and White, and White Hemstitched. Children's Parasols in white and colored, at.....25c. and 50c. each

MEN'S CRASH HATS,

The cool kind for these warm days, at 50c. and 75c. each.
Hard and Soft Felt Hats from.....75c to $2.50 each.
Children's Straw Sailors from.....20c to $1 00 each.

DO NOT FORGET THAT WE SELL
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS
Our 25c. Tea has no equal. Try a pound.
Quaker brand canned goods are the best.
Corn and Peas, 3 cans for 25c.
15c. Package Orange Meat,—10c. each.

G. W. ANDERSON.
Produce taken in exchange for goods or for cash. PHONE No. 29.

KEEP COOL
HOW?

By wearing our Summer Footwear. We have a splendid assortment in Men's, Women's, and Children's. Have you heard about our Prices? Good news always travels.

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLE

We keep our stock clean by carving the prices when we want to see goods move quickly. Prices like these show what we mean by "carving":
Ladies' Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, regular prices $3.50, $375, and $4.00, for $2.00.
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, $1.75 and $2.00, for 75c. and $1.00.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 8, 9, and 10, 50c. up.
Men's Fine Dongola Bals., Blutcher cut, $1.50 to $1.75.

White Canvas Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.
Football and Outing Shoes.

Repairing neatly done. Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

J. W. BROWN
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

FOR SALE
Fifty acres of land, with good buildings and well watered, three miles north-east of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school, half mile from cheese factory. Apply to MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Judicial Sale

In the High Court of Justice

Pursuant to a judgment made in an action of Simpson v. Livingstone, on the 20th day of May, A.D. 1907, there will be sold by Public Auction, with the approbation of the Local Master at Belleville, on the premises, in the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, on

Tuesday, the 9th day of July,

1907, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following farm property:

The East Half of the South half of Lot No. 11, in the 9th concession of the township of Rawdon, in the county of Hastings, containing 50 acres, more or less.

The Property is situate within a mile of Spring Brook P. O.

The Property will be sold subject to a reserve bid, fixed by the Master.

TERMS OF SALE:—The purchaser shall pay down a deposit of $10 for every $100 of the purchase money at the time of sale, and balance within one month thereafter without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of this Court.

At the said time and place there will also be sold;

11 Cows, 1 two-year-old Heifer, 1 Bull and some Household Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash.

For further particulars apply at the Law Offices of J. E. HALLIWELL, Esq., and G. G. THRASHER, Esq., Stirling.

Dated, 4th June, 1907.

J. E. HALLIWELL, S. S. LAZIER,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. Master.

Kentucky Bred Wilkes Stallion

VROWSKY
Record 2.18¼. Reg. 8166.
The fastest Trotting Stallion betwee Toronto and Montreal. Stands 16 hands, weighs 1200 pounds.
STANDARD BRED
STANDARD BY PERFORMANCE
STANDARD BY HIS PROGENY
Three of the highest qualifications obtainable, sire of five with records from 2.25 to 2.17. Sire of many High Class Knee Actors.
Vrowsky has won 1st prize and Silver Medal at Toronto Exhibition, competing against all Canada.
Will be at the Kirby House, Stirling every Monday night. At Frankford Tuesday noon.
PHIL. ELMHIRST, FRED. PEAKE,
in charge. Proprietor.

Lax-ets 5 c Sweet to Eat A Candy Bowel Laxative.

FOR SALE

Fifty acres of land, with good buildings and well watered, three miles north-east of Stirling. One-quarter mile from school, half mile from cheese factory. Apply to MRS. WM. CRAGG, Stirling.

Farm for Sale
or To Let

First class Dairy farm, partly situated in the Village of Stirling.
Particulars from
DR. POTTS, Stirling.

CARLOAD OF
McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES
JUST ARRIVED

Now is the time to secure your Buggy, as I have just opened up a carload of McLaughlin Carriages, consisting of

Steel tired Corning Box Buggies
Steel tired Piano Box Buggies
Mikados, Democrats
And a good assortment of
Rubber tired Buggies

This is, without a doubt, the finest assortment of Carriages that has ever been shown in Stirling. A call solicited.

Also some Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Harness, etc., at rock bottom prices.

A full line of Massey-Harris Farm Implements always on hand. Three Massey-Harris Binders at a bargain.

N. LANKTREE,
Mill Street, Stirling.

P.S.—One one horse Wagon, one two-horse Delivery Wagon, nearly new, and one Horse for sale.

Farm Laborers and Domestics

I have been appointed by the Dominion Government to place immigrants from the United Kingdom in position as farm laborers or domestic servants in this vicinity. Any person requiring such help should notify me by letter, stating fully the kind of help required, when wanted, and wages offered. The number arriving may not be sufficient to supply all requests, but every effort will be made to provide each applicant with help required.

T. G. CLUTE,
Canadian Gov't Employment Agent,
Stirling P.O.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE
NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

Letterheads, Notcheads, Billheads, Statements, Envelopes, and all office stationery printed in good style at NEWS-ARGUS office. A large stock of various qualities always on hand. Prices right.

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Continued).

The sun has nearly touched the sea-line by this time, and he sees, or thinks he sees, her *shiver*.

"You are cold," he says, solicitously; "you will get a chill."

She looks back at him, half surprised, half grateful, at the anxiety of his tone.

"Not I!" she answers, with a gentle air of indifference and recklessness; "naught never comes to harm!"

"But you shivered! I saw you shiver."

"Did I? It was only"—smiling—"that a goose walked over my grave. Does a goose never walk over your grave?"

And once more she is gone.

He does not see her again that day. Of the three places laid for dinner at the round table in the salle a manger, only two are occupied; hers is, and remains, empty. She is not with her parents, and what is more, she does not appear to be missed by them. It fills Jim with something of the same shocked surprise as he had felt on hearing the cold and surly tone in which she had been addressed by her father, to see how much more and more genially that father talks; how much less morose his back looks than had been the case on the previous evening.

The next morning rises superb in steady splendor, and Jim, on issuing out on the little red-tiled terrace, finds the whole strength of the hotel gathered upon it. Even the worst invalids, who have not shown their noses outside their rooms for a fortnight, are sunning themselves, wrapped in apparently unnecessary furs. The Arabs and Turks have spread their gay rugs and carpets, and displayed their bits of stuff, their brass-work and their embroidery. They make a charming garden of color under the blue. One is lying beside his wares, in an azure jacket and a rose-red sash, twanging a "gunebri," or little Arab mandoline. Apart from the rest of the company, at the extreme end of the terrace, in a place which is evidently hers by prescriptive right, close to the balustrade, upon whose blue and white tiled tops her books are lying, Elizabeth is sitting—and sitting alone, neither truculent father nor frightened mother barring approach to her. He makes his way at once to her.

"You were not at dinner last night?"

"No."

"I hope that did not mean that you were ill?"

Her eyes are not lifted to his—resting rather on the balustrade, through whose pierced brickwork little boughs of Bougainvillia are pushing.

"No, I was not ill," she replies, slowly; "but I had made such a figure of myself by crying that mammy thought I had better stay away. When I looked in the glass," she adds humorously, "I thought so myself."

"There was not much sign of tears about you when we parted at Notre Dame d'Afrique," he says, brusquely.

"No, but"—with a sudden lifting of her pretty lashes—"you know there is never any medium in me; I am always either laughing or crying; and, of course, seeing you again brought—brought things back to me."

She looks wistfully at him as she makes this leading remark.

He can no longer have any doubt as to her wish to embark upon the subject which, even in the three minutes of their meeting on the previous day, she had sought to approach. If he is kind, he will enter into her wish, he will make her path easier for her; but for the moment he does not feel kind—angry, rather, and rebellious.

Is his intercourse with her to be a mere repetition of that which, although now seven months ago, makes him still writhe in the recollection of his later intercourse with Byng? Is he again to be spitted upon the skewer of reminiscences of the Vallombrosa wood? Never!

He looks obstinately away from her, towards where—first an ivied bank rises, with red gladioli flowering upon it; then a little space of bare ground, then a row of orange-trees; then some young stone-pines, holding their heads against the blue to show what an exquisite contrast they make to it; then, topping, or seeming to top, the hill, a white villa, with little blue jewels of sky, seen through the interstices of the balustrade on its roof, its whitewash making the solid wall of sapphire behind it look even more desperately and unnameably blue than elsewhere. What a blue! sapphire! turquoise! lapis! To what poor shifts are we driven to express it! How could we describe its glory to a blind person? If to such a one the color of scarlet is represented by the sound of a trumpet, surely this divine tint above us can be best conveyed by the whole heavenly hierarchy of burning seraphs and winged angels, harping and choiring together.

"I always think," says Elizabeth, following the direction of his eyes—"perhaps it may be fancy—that this particular corner of the sky is much bluer than any other."

There is a shade of disappointment in her tone at his failure to take up her challenge, but she is far too gentle to make any further effort in a direction which, for some reason, is disagreeable to him; and since he will not follow her inclination, she is pliantly willing to follow his.

The Arabs have come in might to-day, and, no longer fearing rain, have carpeted almost the whole terrace with their wares. They hang over the low wall, and cover the red tiles; blue and purple, and Moslem green, and Venetian red; dazzling white haiks, blinding in the blinding sunshine; carpets, embroidered jackets, flashing back gold in the gold light. A pert English miss is standing over them, and saying disparagingly about each:

"You can get this 7½d. cheaper at Whiteley's. I saw a much better one than this for half the price at Marshall's," etc., etc.

One longs to ask the "miss" whether she saw the sunlight, and the cobalt sea, and the glorified whitewash, with its amethyst shadows, for 7½d. at Whiteley's, too, and, if so, why she did not stay there?

Burgoyne's friend in the red skirt is beating down a one-eyed Kabyle, and having a happy haggle with him over a Mozambique coat.

"She does not get on with her own family at home, and she has quarrelled with all her travelling companions!" says Elizabeth, in a delighted explanatory whisper. Wistfulness and disappointment have alike vanished out of her small face, which is one ripple of mischief. "The fat widow in the weepers, who is preening herself like a great pouter pigeon, is trying to marry the wizened old gentleman in the bamboo chair. Sometimes we think she will succeed; sometimes we think she will not; it is so interesting!"

Jim looks down at her with an astonishment bordering on indignation.

Is this the woman who cried herself sick last night over memories of the so recent past? In this mobile nature, is there nothing that one can lay hold of?

"Mammy and I get an infinity of amusement out of them," continues she, still playfully, but faltering a little under the severity of his look; "oh, we know a great deal about them all; and those that we do not know about we make stories for!"

"Indeed!"

His tone is so curt that the stream of her gaiety dries up under it, and she relapses into silence, looking towards the flashing sea, and the ficus-tree, that is casting its now grateful shade.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

"You said just now that seeing me brought things back to you."

It is partly remorse at having snubbed her, and partly perversity, which dictates this sentence on Jim's part. The perversity is, perhaps, the predominant element in his motive—a perversity which, having chilled her away from the subject when she was eagerly seeking an opening to it, now forces her to return to it. She starts a little.

"Yes—yes," she answers; "but brought things back is not quite the same phrase; they"—her voice growing low and tremulous—"had not very far to come."

The quiver in her voice annoys him almost as much as Byng's tears used to do.

"If you would like to ask me any questions," he says stiffly, "I am ready to answer them."

"Are you?" she cries hungrily; "oh, that is kind of you! but, then, you always were kind, but not here"—looking apprehensively around—"I could not trust myself to talk about—about him here; I—I should break down, and nothing"—with a smile that, though watery, is still humorous—"would induce me to make a fool of myself before the widow Wadman." Then, seeing him look at a loss: "Come indoors!" she says impulsively, standing up, and half stretching out her hand as if to draw him after her. "Come into our salon—no, you need not be afraid; we shall have it all to ourselves; father and mother have gone out for their usual constitutional on the Boulevard Mustapha."

He follows her silently, and neither speaks till they find themselves tete-a-tete in the private apartment of the Le Marchants.

It is on the rez-de-chaussee, a suite of three little white-washed rooms, transmogrified from their original hotel nakedness by flowers and brocade bits. Three large green jars on the chimney-piece, full of generous rose-branches, and boughs of salvia and iris, and stalwart yellow jessamine, make the air sweetly and lightly perfumed. On the table is a litter of Tauchnitz novels, disastrously old English papers, the little scurrilous Algerian sheet, and, lastly, Elizabeth's workbasket—the workbasket which Jim had last seen standing on the floor in the entresol, at the Piazza d'Azeglio, with its contents strewn all over his friends's prostrate body. At the sight a bitter smile breaks over his face.

"An old acquaintance!" he says, making a mock salutation to it; "it is in better order than when last I had the pleasure of seeing it."

"Do you mean in Florence?" she asks, very slowly.

"Yes"—still with that acrid smile—"after you were gone, I had the honor of helping to pack it to send after you. I am afraid I was rather clumsy over it; but, at any rate, I managed better than he. By-the-bye, did you find any rust on your scissors and thimble when next you had occasion to use them? Poor boy! he cried enough over them to take all the polish off!"

She has sunk down upon the sofa, over which a great woollen haik, dyed with harmonious dull tints, is thrown.

"Do not sneer at me!" she says, faintly. "You would not if you knew how you hurt me. Is he—is he—how is he?"

"He is not ill."

The answer ought to be reassuring but there is something in the manner in which it is uttered that tells her that it neither is, nor is meant to be so. It is so ominous that her lips, after a feeble effort or two, give up the endeavor to frame any query. All her power of interrogation has passed into those eyes, out of which her companion has been so brilliantly successful in chasing their transient morning mirth.

"When a man," says Jim gravely, "at the outset of his life, gets such a facer as he did, if he has not a very strong character, it is apt to drive him off the rails, to give him a shove downwards."

"I see; and you think I have given him a shove downwards?"

"Yes."

There is a pause. Jim's eyes are resolutely turned away from the face of Elizabeth, upon whose small white area twitches of pain are making cruel disfigurement. He does not want to have his heart softened towards her, so he stares persistently over the head of a Mussulman praying-carpet, which, old, and still rich-toned, despite the wearing of pious knees, hangs on the wall. At length she speaks, in a key as low as—were not the room so entirely still—would be inaudible.

"If I had married him, I should have given him a much worse shove down."

Jim holds his breath. Is he about to hear from her own lips that secret which he has magnanimously resisted all opportunities of hearing from other sources? But the words that, after a pause, follow this almost whispered statement are not a confession. They are only an appeal.

"You would be doing the kindest thing that you ever did in your life, if you could bring yourself to say that you thought I did it for the best."

He feels that if he submits his eyes to hers, his will must go with them; he will have no power left of dissent from any request she may choose to make; so he still stares over her head at a screen which hides the doorless entrance to the third room of the little suite. One leaf, folded back, gives a peep through the little chamber, through its deep-arched window to where a date-palm stands up straight against the sea.

"I could not possibly say that unless I knew the circumstances of the case," he answers judicially.

He hears a low sigh, not of impatience, but of melancholy acquiescence.

"Then you must go on thinking ill of me."

There is such a depth of dejection, as well as such an unalterable sweetness, in her voice, that the words of little Prince Arthur, addressed to Hubert, flash upon his mind:

"If Heaven be pleased that you should use me ill,
Why, then you must!"

After all, what power in earth or sky has appointed him her executioner?

"I do not wish to think ill of you," he answers sadly. "Good heavens! do I need to tell you that? I have tried all along to keep myself from judging you; but I should not be human—you must know that I should not be human—if I did not ask myself why you did it?"

"Why I left Florence?"

"Yes."

She sits stock-still for a moment, the very little color that there ever was in it retreating out of her face.

"If I told you that, I should be telling you everything."

He is looking at her now; after all, he cannot keep his gaze pinned to the screen for ever, and, as he looks, he sees an emotion of so transcendently painful a nature set her little sad features working, that the one impulse that dominates him is to ease her suffering.

Poor little docile creature! She is going to tell him her secret, since he exacts it, though it is only with a rending asunder of soul and body that it can be revealed. He puts out his hand hurriedly, with a gesture of prohibition.

"Then do not tell me."

She sinks back upon her haik with a movement of relief, and puts up her fine handkerchief to her pale lips.

There is a perfect silence between them for awhile. At his elbow is a great un-English, unwintry nosegay of asphodel and iris. He passes his finger absently over the freakish spikes.

"How did he take it? How did he take it at first?"

Her voice, though now tolerably distinct, is stamped with that character of awe which fills us all at approaching a great calamity.

"He would not believe it at first; and then he cried a great deal!"—with an accent of astonishment even at the recollection of his friend's tear-power—"and then—oh then, he thought of putting an end to himself!"

Jim had meant to have made this relation in a tone of dispassionate narrative, but against his will and intention, as his memory recalls what seems to him the unworthy antics played by Byng's grief, his voice takes a sarcastic inflection. The horror written on his auditor's face as he utters the latest clause of his sentence recalls him to himself.

"Do not be afraid!" he says, in a tone which has no longer anything akin to a sneer in it, though it is not devoid of bitterness; "the impulse was a short-lived one; he is not thinking of putting an end to himself now, I can assure you of that; he is only thinking of how he can best amuse himself; whether he is much more successful in that than he was in the former, I am not so sure."

Her eyes have dropped to her own fragile, ringless hands as they lie on her lap.

(To be continued).

Germany has practically only one Minister instead of a Cabinet. This is the Imperial Chancellor.

The effect of *Scott's Emulsion* on thin, pale children is magical.

It makes them plump, rosy, active, happy.

It contains Cod Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine, to make fat, blood and bone, and so put together that it is easily digested by little folk.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND $1.00.

LONDON NICKNAMES.

Taxicabs, the Khakis, the Bakerloo, the Cri and Jimmy's.

The streets of London have been dotted lately with handsome new, red painted motor cars, which ply for hire at the reduced rate of eightpence a mile. They are filled with taximeters and have promptly been called "taxicabs."

London has a queer strain of humor in the matter of naming its public modes of transit, says the correspondent of Town and Country. The Central London Railway, whose uniform fares are twopence, the first of the tube lines, was no sooner opened for traffic than some genius named it the "tuppeny tube." Then came the Baker street and Waterloo underground, which no one dreams of calling by any other name than the "Bakerloo."

The new Brompton and Picadilly line is known as "The Piccadilly" and the Thames seamboats are known as the "khakis." The Trocadero restaurant is generally dubbed "the Troc," the Criterion is the "Cri" (and no suburban youth would think of showing his ignorance of the West End by giving it its full name).

For years the St. James's restaurant, which was the centre of all human activity so far as the gilded youth about town is concerned, was called "Jimmy's"; and now that it has been swept away to make room for the new hotel of the same name the ardent young men of town are already talking of the glorious times they will have when "Jimmy's" opens its doors again.

The new motor cabs have, as aforesaid, been christened the "taxicabs," and the horse drivers are wild with rage at their success. They have sounded the death knell of the old time crawlers, which, aside from being slow and not altogether safe, have not been too cheap; though I do not suppose Americans who use them here on their summer holidays will agree with me on that point. The one thing that visitors from your side delight in is to sit in a hansom cab by the hour and drive aimlessly about, because "it is so cheap."

Of course, it is cheap when compared with the prices that the road pirates charge in American towns, but even there the shillings mount up into pounds after a few hours. The "taxicab" is altering the matter a good deal. The only difficulty from the public point of view, however, is that the eightpenny fare is awkward, because there is no coin of the denomination of eightpence and the public is so used to shillings that the drivers are benefitting undeservedly.

They are, in consequence, becoming high handed in their manner and refuse to take passengers unless they are assured of a strong pour boire, almost representing in size the amount of the actual fare. There is a law against this form of oppression, but the public is generally timid and does not like to take strong measures for stopping the imposition.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the financial statement, which was submitted to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank at the annual meeting held on the 22nd of May. These statements were received with the greatest satisfaction, inasmuch as they reflected unmistakeably the solidity attained and the progress achieved. The Bank now stands very high among our Canadian Banks, but it has not yet achieved that point of increased usefulness to all of which the directors are evidently determined it shall attain. This was shown by the recommendation embodied in the report that the subscribed capital of the Bank be increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, which will place it on a par with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Toronto and the Royal Bank of Canada, all of which follow the Bank of Montreal. The new capital stock will not be issued at once, but only as the directors may hereafter determine. We heartily agree with the statement contained in the report, that "the rapid development of the country necessitates increased banking facilities, which can be most economically and at the same time profitably supplied by the banks which are now in existence." In this connection we may urge upon Parliament that there is no necessity for new banks, and that all applications for incorporation should be absolutely refused. With the provision to increase the Bank's capital from time to time, as it may be needed, it will be in a position to meet all public requirements, and to keep pace with the general improvement and development which is apparent all over the Dominion. It is cause for regret that the experienced and able general manager did not give an extensive review of the country's trade prospects, for these are always received with the greatest attention. Such a review would have been highly appreciated, but those who were wont to rely upon it as a guide and finger post will have to trust for better things next year. In the meantime, the Bank, which has a reserve fund equal to its total paid-up capital of $4,773,948, will continue to enjoy and grow in the confidence of the public to such an extent that its total authorized capital will be paid up to meet the increasing demands upon its usefulness. The extent to which it enjoys public confidence is seen in the fact that its deposits amount to the large sum of $31,928,099. These are protected by assets amounting to $45,641,257. Of the latter no less a sum than that of $18,878,042 are readily available. The financial statements will be read with renewed interest, in view of the forward steps which the Bank has under consideration.

"I see that some French scientists have been able to produce artificial vegetables." "Nothing new about that." "There isn't?" "No; the milliners have been doing it for years."

Rice water, which is so useful to drink in dysentery, diarrhœa, etc., is prepared as follows: Thoroughly wash the rice in cold water, let it swell for three hours in a quart of water at tepid heat, then boil slowly in an enamelled saucepan and strain. Flavor with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, or lemon peel. Drink when cold.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1907.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Thirty-second Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank for the year which ended on 30th April, 1907.

The net profits for the twelve months, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds, and providing for Provincial and other taxation, amount to $719,029.04, which has been applied as follows:—

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the first three-quarters of the year, and at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum for the last quarter, amounting in all to	$453,217 28
(b) Bank Premises and Furniture Account has been credited with	116,391 47
(c) Profit and Loss Account has been increased by	149,420 29

The Premium, amounting to $846,206.94, received on an equal amount of New Capital Stock, has been transferred to Rest Account, which now amounts to $4,773,948.44.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the business of the Bank in all Departments.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the year at Brantford and Fort William, and a sub-branch on Bank street, Ottawa, all in the Province of Ontario, and at Athabasca Landing, in the Province of Alberta. The branch at Trout Lake, B. C., has been closed.

Shortly after our last meeting the Bank suffered and we were much grieved through the death of our much-respected colleague, Mr. William Hendrie of Hamilton, who was elected a Director on 19th May, 1899, and died on 27th June, 1906.

The vacancy on the Board occasioned by Mr. Hendrie's death has been filled by the appointment of Wm. Hamilton Merritt of St. Catharines, nephew of our late President, Mr. T. R. Merritt.

A by-law will be submitted for your approval authorizing an increase in the Capital by the sum of $5,000,000, to be availed of in such amounts and at such times as the Directors may determine. The rapid development of the country necessitates increased banking facilities which can be most economically and at the same time profitably supplied by the Banks which are now in existence. It is intended to allot the new shares from time to time as the business of the Bank may call for additional capital, but no immediate allotment is in contemplation.

A further by-law will be submitted for your approval authorizing an additional contribution by the Bank to the Officers and Employees' Pension Fund, with a view to placing that Fund on a more substantial basis.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have much pleasure in again bearing testimony to the zeal, efficiency and faithfulness of the staff in the performance of their duties.

D. R. WILKIE, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 64, for three months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (paid 1st of August, 1906)	$ 98,567 30	Balance at credit of account 30th April, 1906, brought forward	$ 276,896 03
Dividend No. 65, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (paid 1st of November, 1906)	109,846 42	Profits for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1907, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount	719,029 04
Dividend No. 66, for three months at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (paid 1st of February, 1907)	114,325 35	Premium received on new Capital Stock	846,206 94
Dividend No. 67, for three months, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum (paid 1st of May, 1907)	130,478 21		
	$453,217 28		
Transferred to Rest Account	846,206 94		
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account	116,391 47		
Balance of Account carried forward	426,316 31		
	$1,842,132 00		$1,842,132 00

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at Credit of Account, 30th April, 1906	$3,927,741 50
Premium received on new Capital Stock	846,206 94
	$4,773,948 44

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 3,315,497 00	Gold and Silver Coin	$1,104,686 49	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 6,120,881 52		Dominion Government Notes	5,595,875 00	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	25,807,217 89				$6,700,561 49
		31,928,099 41	Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation		168,089 16
Deposits by other Banks in Canada		73,211 50	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		1,516,964 97
Balance due to Agencies in the United Kingdom		126,040 55	Balance due from other Banks in Canada		743,042 32
			Balance due from Agents in the United Kingdom		12,742 60
Total liabilities to the public		$35,442,848 46	Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries		2,023,297 25
Capital Stock (paid-up)		4,773,948 45			$11,641,697 79
Rest Account	$ 4,773,948 44		Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	$ 538,265 98	
Dividend No. 67 (payable 1st May, 1907) for three months, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum	130,478 21		Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign, or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	2,689,723 65	
Rebate on Bills discounted	93,717 49		Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	945,876 77	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	426,316 31				4,173,872 40
		5,424,460 45	Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada		3,559,472 06
					$19,896,042 25
			Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances		25,715,495 12
			Overdue debts (not provided for)		22,617 04
			Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)		65,483 70
			Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		25,533 19
			Bank Premises, including Safes, Vaults and Office Furniture, at Head Office and Branches		900,000 00
			Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads		14,006 06
		$45,641,257 36			$45,641,257 36

E. HAY, Asst. General Manager.

D. R. WILKIE. General Manager.

In addition to the customary motions, which were unanimously carried, a by-law was passed authorizing an increase in the Capital Stock of the Bank by the sum of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000), to be issued as the Directors may hereafter determine, and also a by-law authorizing the Directors to make a special contribution of $25,000 to the Pension Fund of the Bank.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Wm. Ramsay of Bowland, Elias Rogers, J. Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt, Peleg Howland, Wm. Whyte (Winnipeg), Cawthra Mulock, Hon. Richard Turner (Quebec), Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D. (St. Catharines).

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. D. R. Wilkie was elected President and the Hon. Robert Jaffray Vice-President for the ensuing year.

PREFERS THE OXFORD DOWNS.

With lambs selling at six to eight cents on the market, a ewe that will weigh 80 to 100 pounds at weaning, and annually a fleece that will sell for $2 or $3 certainly pays a good profit on her keeping, writes Mr. W. F. Baird. If you purchased a few good ewes, the best matronly looking grades you can get, and breed them to the best pure bred rams you can purchase, of one of the mutton breeds that you prefer, you can raise a class of lambs that should be better than their dams and sell well on the markets. By selecting the best of our ewe lambs each year and breeding to a first-class ram each time you can soon build up a flock that will please your eye and strengthen your bank account. Your ram is one-half the flock, and in case your ewes are grades he is more than half, when it comes to giving form and quality to a flock. Never use a grade ram on any kind of ewes, if you want to improve your flock. Any of the mutton breeds are good. Select the breed you like best, but be sure to get a good individual to head your flock.

Most people have preference. I have mine, and as I find ready sale for all the breeding stock I produce I can hardly be accused of trying to advertise my business when I tell you the Oxford Down is my choice, being the largest of the English Downs, our dark-faced of the mutton breeds. Mature sheep are large and shear a good fleece. They are prolific breeders. The lambs are large enough at weaning-time to sell on the market with plenty of weight. I have sold my lambs in June and had them average nearly eighty pounds and in August averages ninety-eight pounds. This without a single one being cut out.

Mary—"Did she make a good match?" Ann—"Splendid. Lots of money, good social position, and all that. In fact, the only drawback is the husband."

A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills One Medicine Best Suited for the Whole Household.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood-builder known to medical science. They never fail to make rich, red blood—lots of it — the kind that brings health and strength to the sufferer. They are a family medicine — good for the grandmother or grandfather; the mother or father and for the growing children. Thousands have found new health and strength through the use of these pills. As proof of their being family medicine Mrs. Chas. Castonguay, Michipicoten River, Ont., says: —"My husband was ill for five months and was unable to do any work. He made several trips to the Soo to consult doctors and spent much money on medicine, but nothing helped him—in fact he grew worse. He could not eat much and the little he did eat would not remain on his stomach. His stomach was examined by X Rays and found to be in a terrible inflamed condition. After remaining at the Soo for some time under the doctor's care without finding relief he returned home discouraged and afraid he was going to die. It was then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended and by the time he had taken nine boxes he was perfectly well and able to go to work again." Mrs. Castonguay continues: "I have also used the Pills for female troubles and found them a perfect medicine. My little one also owes good health and a rosy color to them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the troubles due to poor blood or shattered nerves, such as anaemia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, etc., simply because they make rich, red, health-giving blood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRAINING HORSES FOR WAR.

Fourfooted Regulars Have to Take Long Course of Lessons.

Germany needs 1,000,000 horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field; France requires probably 750,000, and even Great Britain needed as many as 230,000 in South Africa while she was fighting the Boers.

Although England in peace time mounts only two-thirds of her cavalry, her horse bill amounts to about $400,000 a year—a figure which may be multiplied by four or five for the German army.

In most countries omnibus, farm and domestic horses are registered as being available in time of war for miscellaneous service, and for this everything from $30,000 to $150,000 a year may be paid by a military nation.

France spends upward of $600,000 a year on horses for her great armies. As a general rule, says a writer in the Circle, the recruits are five years old and cost $200 each.

Cavalry chargers vary from fifteen to sixteen hands in height, and sharp rules have been laid down about their shape, action and treatment. There are regular schools where the raw four-legged recruit is trained. His education embraces the fearless swimming of deep and wide rivers.

It is extremely interesting to see a thousand four-legged recruits drawn up in a ring around the instructor, who opens the proceedings with a sharp shot from an army revolver. The animals are taught to gallop fearlessly up a line or square of infantry who are blazing away with their rifles, of course loaded with blank cartridges.

Lastly comes a charge upon batteries of quick-firing cannon. It is worth noting that when smokeless powder came into general use it was found that thousands of horses which would face without flinching the smoke of guns using black powder balked and shied at the sinister flash and roar of cordite and melinite.

There appears to be as much individuality among horses as among men. Some take the flash and report very quietly and are passed on to more severe trials, while others rear and try to bolt in abject terror.

The riding masters intrusted with the education of these horses are specially selected for their quietness, kindness, self-control and patience, united with courage, firmness and the absolute confidence born of tried and consummate horsemanship. Horse and man are trained together in the various armies.

The French cavalry recruit goes through no fewer than 112 separate lessons in revisions before he is considered fit to get upon his horse, which is trained simultaneously. Both are taught to swim burdened with full equipment; both are thoroughly accustomed to all sorts of startling noises, from the crack of a revolver to the ear-splitting roar of parked artillery.

Besides the riding-school training, there is also field work across country with steeple-chasing, jumping over hurdles, and even over the dinner table, where a silver set feast has been spread. Not so much as a folded napkin must be displaced by the flying leap of the cavalryman right over the table. One part of the charger's education shows him how to lie prostrate on the field of battle, as the latter crouches behind the faithful creature.

So perfectly are cavalry horses trained that every great war beholds the curious spectacle of riderless horses galloping to the charge in perfect line. Thus at Balaclava the front rank of one regiment was composed almost entirely of riderless horses, their masters having been dropped by the Russian sharpshooters.

KEEP BABY WELL.

Ask any mother who has used Baby's Own Tablets and she will tell you there is no other medicine so good. We pledge you our word there is no other medicine so safe—we give you the guarantee of a Government analyst that Baby's Own Tablets contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. The Tablets speedily relieve and cure all the minor ailments of babies and young children. Mrs. L. F. Kerr, Greenbush, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best all round medicine for babies and children I know of. I can strongly recommend them to mothers from my own experience." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRICKS OF THE RIVERMAN

SOME OF THE PECULIAR PRANKS WHICH HE PERFORMS.

A Stick of Timber in the Water is Usually the Means of His Transportation.

First and foremost your true riverman can ride a log, says Stewart Edward White in Outing. This does not mean merely that he is able to stand upright or to jump from one to another without splashing in—though even that is no mean feat, as a trial will convince you.

That is only the kindergarten of it. The saw log in the water is the means of transportation of your true riverman who, when on drive, almost never steps on land except to eat and sleep.

THE JOURNEY.

A journey down stream is to him an affair of great simplicity. He pushes into the current a stick of timber, jumps lightly atop of it, leans against his peavy, and floats away as graceful and motionless as a Grecian statue.

When his unstable craft overtakes other logs, he deserts it, runs forward as far as he can—the logs bobbing and awash behind his spring—and so continues on another timber.

Jack Boyd once, for a bet, rode for twelve miles down Grand River on a log he could carry to the stream's bank across his shoulders. Full half the time his feet were submerged to the ankles.

THE RAPIDS.

Nor does quick water always cause your expert riverman to disembark. Using his peavy as a balancing pole, and treading with squirrel-like quickness as his footing rolls, he will run rapids of considerable force and volume.

When the tail of a drive passes through the chute of a dam there are always half a dozen or so of the "rear" men who out of sheer bravado will run through standing upright like circus riders and yelling like fiends.

Few river drives finish without losing a man. There are magnificent rescues, narrow escapes. However, these men appear to accept whatever comes as a matter of course, or perhaps more truly, it is their pride never to show emotion of any sort.

THE RESCUE.

One man was dragged out by the collar from a very dangerous predicament between two parts of a breaking jam. To gain safety his rescuer, burdened by the victim of the accident, had fairly to scale the breast of the falling logs.

For ten seconds it looked like sure death to both, but by a combination of audacity and sheer luck they reached the bank. Most people would have paused for congratulations and to talk it over. Not they. The rescuer, still retaining his grip on the man's collar, twisted him around and delivered one good kick.

"There, damn you!" said he; and the two fell to work without further comment.

THE FIGHT.

Just as a cowboy likes to show off horsemanship which can have no practical application to his trade, so does the riverman do his tricks. A man in Marinette, whose name I have forgotten, could turn a somersault on a log; innumerable others like to lie down at length while floating with the current. Jack Boyd could "upend" a railroad tie without falling into the water, and it is very cold water indeed that can scare off occasional birling match.

The riverman never knows when he is licked. As long as he remains conscious he will continue the struggle. A big man once had a little man down and was punishing him severely. Friends of the little man attempted to interfere.

"Let him alone!" cried that warrior. "Let him alone! I may be on top in a few minutes.

Dave Walker is now foreman of one of the fire engine stations in Grand Rapids. For many years he followed the drive in our employ. He is not a large man. An enemy of Dave's once attacked him with an axe. Again friends attempted to intervene in so one sided a combat.

"Let us be!" cried Dave, "there's an axe between us!"

STAMP SPOILED CAREER.

Inspector Groves Has a Remarkable Experience.

After an honorable service of nine years in the police force of Monmouthshire, England, during which he has risen from the position of constable to that of inspector, George Groves has just been forced to resign and finds his official career at an end, and the cause of it all is a penny stamp.

Inspector Groves joined the Monmouthshire police in 1896, and for the last four years has been stationed at Abercarn, a mining district which is by no means easily managed. By tact and courtesy, however, Groves won the whole-hearted confidence and esteem of the inhabitants, and feeling amongst them is intense over his degradation for that which is regarded as a trifling matter.

The penny stamp which made all the trouble was used by the inspector in posting a swine-fever license, to one Stuart Heaton, of Hall Farm, Worsley, near Manchester. This Heaton asked for to enable him to remove a pig to Blackwood, and as there was no stamped envelope enclosed in his letter, Groves asked, in forwarding the order, that the farmer should return a stamp to cover the postage, as he (Groves) had no other means of recovering the cost.

Shortly afterward he received a letter from Heaton saying that the chief constable was legally bound to defray all expenses of that kind, and that he was forwarding the letter to the board of agriculture. A little later Groves was asked to explain on whose authority and by what order, he had his name printed on the departmental paper and why he had asked for the return of the stamp. He explained that the paper had been printed six years ago and that he did not know it was wrong to have his name and rank thereon. He also stated that he was under the impression that he could not charge the postage to the county under the circumstances.

On Friday of last week he was ordered to attend Superintendent Porter's office at Risca, and was then told that the chief constable gave him the option of resigning, but if he declined he would be dismissed, and in either case his uniform must be sent in to the chief constable's office that day. He sent in his resignation.

At a protest meeting held at Abercarn it was stated that Inspector Groves had to leave his house at once, and the meeting unanimously decided to provide him with another house to live in.

Teething Babies

are saved suffering—and mothers given rest—when one uses

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels — prevents convulsions. Used 50 years. Absolutely safe.

At drug-stores, 25c. 6 bottles, $1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. 41

WHITE PLAGUE IN FRANCE.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis in Bakeries and Laundries.

Official reports show that 150,000 persons die of tuberculosis in France every year. Among 257 workmen kept under the careful observation and all living under practically the same conditions, the mortality from tuberculosis amounted to more than 30 per cent.

Laundry workers, however, were found to be the most seriously affected. From statistics made at certain districts in the neighborhood of Paris where laundries abound, the mortality from tuberculosis totalled 75 per cent.

The Paris bakers a few weeks ago formed an organization for the improvement of the conditions under which they have to work. It is stated authoritatively, says What to Eat, that despite the Governmental inspection of bakeries and the most modern hygienic apparatus, out of 400,000 bakers in Paris 240,000 suffer from tuberculosis.

ANOTHER MAGISTRATE CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Magistrate F. Rasmussen of 211 Marquette St., Montreal, has just been cured by Zam-Buk of a skin disease which for years had defied all remedies. Interviewed on the subject Mr. Rasmussen said:—"It is quite correct. For years I was troubled with a serious skin disease, and not one but several doctors in turn failed to do me any good. Zam-Buk seemed to act like a charm; and a few boxes healed the sores and cleared my skin completely."

All stores sell Zam-Buk at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for $2.50.

TO BE EXACT.

Binks (who ordered a pancake half an hour ago)—"Er—I—say! Will that pancake be long?"

Waitress—"No, sir; it will be round." Then he waited patiently another half hour.

DON'T USE POOR OIL.

For use on sewing machines, bicycles and all purposes requiring a fine lubricant, the best is cheapest in the end. Genuine Singer oil can only be obtained at Singer stores. Look for the Red S. Singer Sewing Machine Co. **Write us at Manning Chamber, Toronto, for set of Bird Cards free.**

Mr. Nuwed, arriving home late, encounters the housemaid returning from her "day out." "Why, Jane," he says, "this is a nice time of night to come home!" Jane—"Yes, sir. What would missus say to us if she knew?"

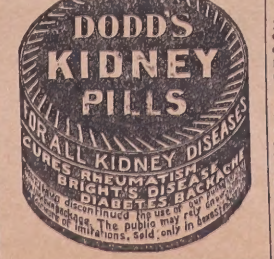
When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

HIS GOOD FORTUNE FATAL.

It is possible to live long in melancholy and to die swiftly from joy. So it has proved with a Paris carpenter named Fermet. He had worked for years in a chronic state of melancholy, aggravated by want of money, and all the circumstances seemed to point to a long continuance of this condition of things, when suddenly, and quite outside the poor fellow's expectations, there came to him the news the other morning that he was the possessor by bequest of the to him large sum of $10,000. Fermet almost went frantic with delight. His nerves stood the recurrence of thrills all day, but in the evening he got among the Longchamps cafes and was relating his luck for about the twentieth time when he fell dead.

Jones (with indignation)—"I hadn't been talking to that man Brown ten minutes when he called me a fool." Smith—"Ah! Took him ten minutes to find it out, did it?"

The Indian railways are now the cheapest in the world. The average charge for passengers is one-fifth of a penny per mile, and for goods a half-penny a ton per mile.



Makes Ironing Easier—

This cold-water starch gets ironing-day over quicker, with less wear on the ironer's muscles and far less on the starched pieces. Gives a beautiful gloss. Needn't be boiled, yet cannot stick. It's a starch you'll like.

Try It 202

Celluloid Starch

WANTED—IF YOU ARE AN AGENT OR mean to become one, send me your address, and I will send you one of my handsome unbreakable Magnetic Combs Free. Greatest Comb ever made; sells to almost everyone. Magnetic Comb Co., St. Thomas, Ont.

WESTERN BUSINESS — IF YOU want a western business write us; large lists; hotels, livery stables, stores, and others. The Minton Mansell Co., business brokers, Saskatoon.

WANTED.

FIFTY SMART GIRLS

for our spinning, winding and weaving rooms. Good wages, steady employment and pleasant surroundings. Fares paid. Apply, giving full particulars, to TORONTO CARPET MFG. CO., Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 4 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, $38, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 2,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 14th and 25th September, 5th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York.

MEAT EXTRA.

"Waiter," called a tourist in France, indignant at the discovery of a fly in the soup. "Waiter—"

"Hush," interposed his friend. "Whatever you do don't mention the fly; they'll charge it extra in the bill."

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Par-disagreeable and injurious property. melee's Vegetable Pills have not this They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

VERY MUCH.

"By the way, sir," asked the waiter, "how would you like to have your steak?"

"Very much, indeed," replied the mild man, who had been patiently waiting for twenty minutes.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

"This watch will last a lifetime," remarked the jeweller, as he handed the watch to the customer. 'Nonsense!" retorted the other, "Can't I see for myself that its hours are numbered?"

It is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, men have been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism, and all bodily pains.

The frigate bird of the tropics has a spread of wing of 10 feet to 12 feet, can travel 100 miles an hour, and is said by Mr. J. Lancaster to be able to remain on wing for a week at a time.

A Quick Recovery from Fever and all sickness is always the case when "Forrevim" the best tonic is used. It builds, it strengthens, it gives new life. Try it.

Customer (to watchmaker)—"I told you that my watch lost half-an-hour every day, and now that you've repaired it, it gains half-an-hour." Watchmaker—"Well, don't complain. It's only working to catch up lost time."

Great Things from Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

BURGLAR'S RICH HAUL.

Ingenuity of a Man Who Robbed an Antwerp Bank.

Cash and securities to the value of $20,000 were stolen in Antwerp recently by a burglar who displayed the most amazing ingenuity in gaining access to a safe and ransacking its contents.

The victims were a firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. Glubbeck and Van Laet, whose offices form part of the Terminus Hotel Building, in the Rue Pelican.

The evening before the burglary a traveller arrived at the hotel, and signed his name as Lagasse. He insisted on having a front room, and secured one over the stock brokers' office. He asked for plenty of water, as he wished to have a bath. He then went out, returning soon after with valises which are now known to have contained carefully-packed carboys of oxygen.

When the hotel was quiet he stopped the keyholes of the adjoining rooms, removed his bed, cut the carpet, drilled holes in the flooring, sawed through the planks, and broke the plaster ceiling of the room below, having previously placed an inverted umbrella to prevent the plaster falling to the floor.

Next he descended through the hole into the office by a rope ladder screwed to the bedroom floor. He carefully covered all apertures in the office with blankets bought during the evening, and erected a kind of screen around. Pouring his bath water on a quantity of calcium carbide, he made acetyline gas, and by burning it with oxygen produced such intense heat that he soon melted the steel of the safe, and the lock yielded. The safe was doubly fastened, so that he was obliged to repeat this part of the work.

He then emptied the safe and thoroughly ransacked the whole office.

Returning to his bedroom by his rope-ladder, he replaced the bed and the carpet, set all in order, and departed at five o'clock in the morning with only a small hand-bag, telling the hotel porter that he was making an excursion and would return at midday.

No sound of his night's work was heard, and it was only when the employes came to open the office that the burglary was discovered. The office was a scene of the wildest confusion. The burglar had left everything behind—acetylene machine, oxygen carboys, electric lamps, gloves, smoked spectacles and other articles.

Two Germans who arrived at the same time as "Lagasse" and occupied a room over his are believed to have been his accomplices. They are thought to be members of a gang of international thieves.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

The most brilliantly-colored quadruped is the mandrill baboon. Its nose is brilliant azure and scarlet, and other parts of the animal show fiery red and purple.

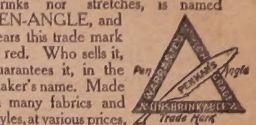
If a dog bites you don't be scared. Bathe the wound with cold water and cover it with a cloth on which Weaver's Cerate has been freely spread. The Cerate relieves the pain caused by the sting of insects.

Mrs. Knicker—"Does Bridget sing at her work?" Mrs. Brocker—"Yes; but she doesn't work enough to annoy us."

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the maker's name. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and fits better 210



WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all. No dead flies lying about when used as directed.

— SOLD BY —

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES

10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR

A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity.

STRONG & WHITE

AT YOUR GROCERS

DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US.

WE ALSO MAKE 'QUEEN CITY' A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD 'ALL PURPOSES' FLOUR.

THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO. TORONTO JUNCTION ONT.

ROBSON

The Cream of the

KOOTENAY

If you are interested in Fruit Lands write for our booklet. Its FREE.

McDERMID & McHARDY, Nelson, B.C.

WANTED To find a man or woman in every town who wants to make $5,000 in cash in the next 90 days without the investment of a cent. Do you? If so write to-day for our proposition and "The Story of Big Ben and Some Others" which we will mail you free and prepaid.

SOVEREIGN SECURITIES, Limited, Tradars Bank Building, Toronto, Canada

CHENILLE CURTAINS

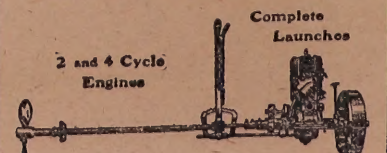
and all kinds of house Hangings, also

LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about yours.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Box 158, Montreal

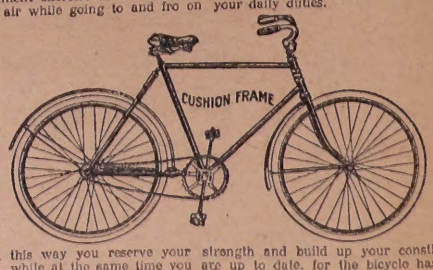
MADE IN CANADA



HAMILTON MOTOR WORKS, Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Be Strong! Be Up-to-Date!

It is not often that these qualities go hand in hand. Strength presupposes exercise to-day, and there is no better, no more pleasant and convenient exercise than bicycling, and you can get your exercise and fresh air while going to and fro on your daily duties.



In this way you reserve your strength and build up your constitution, while at the same time you are up to date, for the bicycle has come back in earnest, on the broad business basis of

UTILITY HEALTH PLEASURE

and in the van are plainly seen

The Cleveland, Massey "Silver Ribbon", Perfect, Brantford, Imperial, Rambler and Blue Flyer

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited,

"MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST BICYCLES."

Toronto Junction, - Canada,

Branches:—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Aust.

Summer Specialties

For the Kitchen

Ice Picks	Small Oil Stove Kettles
Ice Tongs	Coal Oil Stove Ovens
Ice Shaves	Asbestos Mats
Ice Cream Dishers	Wire Screen Dish Covers
Glass Lemon Squeezers	Brass Alcohol Lamps

Standard Wood Spirits, in Bottles.

A variety of small Utensils of all descriptions.

SPRINKLERS—All sizes. Japanned, Factory made. Galvanized, our own make.

HENRY WARREN & SON

Hardware 'Phone 25

Hot Weather Footwear

You can get just what you want here to give you FOOT COMFORT this very warm weather, and at the **Lowest Prices** in Stirling.

SPECIAL VALUES in

Men's Canvas Boots, Lacrosse and Outing Shoes.
Ladies' Dongola Shoes from 50c. up.
" Patent Colt Boots and Oxfords from $1.85 up.
" White Canvas Shoes from $1.25 up.
Children's Toe Slippers from 50c. up.
Women's Prunella Slippers, and Gaiters from 50c. up.
" Carpet Slippers at 25 cents.

OUR SHOE DRESSING

Gives the best satisfaction. Colors, white, black, and tan, from 5c. up.

GIVE US A CALL.

We sew all rips free at

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

P. S.—Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

The King Promotes Temperance

Lord Kenyon's action in stopping the sale of liquor at all the hostelries and inns on his estates, and in placing them in charge of managers of his own, who, in addition to a salary, receive a commission upon the sales of non-intoxicating beverages, serves once more to call attention to the temperance leanings of the members of the immediate entourage of King Edward, who has done so much, both as Prince of Wales and as monarch, to promote abstemiousness in the use of stimulants. For Lord Kenyon is one of the favorite lords-in-waiting of the King, and a descendant of that Lord Kenyon who was Lord Chief Justice of England towards the close of the eighteenth century. The Duke of Fife, who is the King's son-in-law, likewise has stopped the sale of intoxicants on all of his extensive estates in Scotland, and so, too, have the Duke of Portland, who is the master of the horse; Lord Kintore, another lord-in waiting, and Lord Lawrence, while it is unnecessary to repeat here that public-houses, as the liquor saloons are called in England, are conspicuous by their absence at Sandringham.

The King, like Emperor William, has publicly notified the officers of the army and navy that he will feel just as much honored if they will drink the health of their sovereign in water as in wine, and it is owing to his social power that drunkenness has ceased to be fashionable as it was in England in the early part of the nineteenth century, when sobriety was considered bad form, and the expression "drunk as a lord" was no mere figure of speech.

CATARRH

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. I do this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 50c. Such soothing agents as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a velvety, cream like Petrolatum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. For accompanied catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure

MORTON & HAIGHT.

Spring Brook Medical, Surgical and X Ray Institute,

SPRING BROOK, ONT.

All Difficult and Chronic Diseases diagnosed and special treatment given.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT, EAR AND NOSE. FITTING OF GLASSES.

Diseases of Women, Piles, Constipation, Prostatic Diseases of Men, Rectal Troubles, Catarrh of the Nose and all Acute and Chronic Diseases treated by the most approved, scientific principles.

All in doubt of their ailments should have an X RAY Examination.

R. ELGIN TOWLE, M.B., M.D.C.M., Physician-in-Charge.

Office Hours 12 to 3 p.m. Drug Store in connection.

Rheumatics all tell the same story about

Bu-Ju

The Gentle Kidney Pill

Do you live near Picton, Ont., or know anyone who does? Then find out for yourself how Mr. Mills feels about **Bu-Ju**. Is it any wonder he thinks **Bu-Ju** is a life-saver?

"I have used Bu-Ju with great benefit to myself, and cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble. I think it is the best remedy made."
JAMES MILLS.

After you have tried **Bu-Ju**, seen how quickly it relieves the pain, and how completely it cures you of Rheumatism, you will gladly recommend **Bu-Ju** to your friends, just as Mrs. Kidd, of Young's Point, Ont., does:

"Have found Bu-Ju very beneficial for Rheumatism. They are certainly a blessing. My husband is also receiving great benefit from Bu-Ju. He has had great pain in the small of his back, but is so much better now."
MRS. A. C. KIDD.

Mr. J. H. Cairncross, of Toronto, urges everyone to give **Bu-Ju** a fair trial. In a signed statement he says, after telling how **Bu-Ju** cured him:

"In my own case I had taken three boxes before I felt I was receiving any benefit."

Bu-Ju must cure you of Kidney and Bladder Troubles and Rheumatism, or your money will be promptly refunded. 50c. a large box. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not have it.

The Clafiin Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

A ROASTED RAT.

It Appears In Many Guises, According to a Japanese Legend.

In olden time, runs a Japanese legend, a Buddhist priest became acquainted with a daimio's courier who on his journeys to and from Tokyo would often stop and spend the night at the temple. He seemed to be a man of remarkable intelligence, with whom it was a great pleasure to converse upon all sorts of subjects. One night, as the two were talking together, the courier said:

"I thank you for the many favors you have shown me since we became friends, but tomorrow morning I must bid you farewell and never see you again."

"Why must that be?" asked the priest.

"I will tell you the whole truth," answered the courier. "I am not a man, but a fox. For the purpose of deceiving the daimio I assumed human form. One of his retainers, however, became suspicious and learned my secret. He has made a trap and baited it with a roasted rat in order that he may capture me on my return journey and put me to death. Alas, it will be impossible for me to escape!"

The priest exclaimed in astonishment: "Can it be true that you are a fox? This is a strange story. Since you know all about the trap, why do you not leave the bait untouched?"

"Because it is impossible for a fox, when once it smells roast rat, to keep from tasting it."

"Why, how is it," asked the priest, "that you, whose wisdom is more than that possessed by most men, can throw away your life for the sake of eating a roast rat? Among men, even a fool would know too much for that."

The fox answered, with a bitter laugh: "Ah, it is only a roast rat that can lead a fox astray. But men, though well aware of the danger, are caught by their love of pleasure, of strong drink or of gold. To obtain these they not only throw away their own lives, but they bring ruin upon their families and their country.

"These temptations are only other forms of roasted rat.'

THE WORST OF ANIMALS.

A Striking Portrait of Man With Schopenhauer's Compliments.

Man is the only animal which causes pain to others without any further purpose than just to cause it. Other animals never do it except to satisfy their hunger or in the rage of combat. No animal ever torments another for the mere purpose of tormenting, but man does it, and it is this that constitutes that diabolical feature in his character which is so much worse than the merely animal. I have already spoken of the matter in its broad aspect, but it is manifest even in small things, and every reader has a daily opportunity of observing it. For instance, if two little dogs are playing together—and what a genial and charming sight it is!—and a child of three or four years joins them, it is almost inevitable for it to begin hitting them with a whip or stick and thereby show itself, even at that age, the worst of animals. The love of teasing and playing tricks, which is common enough, may be traced to the same source. For instance, if a man has expressed his annoyance at any interruption or other petty inconvenience, there will be no lack of people who for that very reason will bring it about. This is so certain that a man should be careful not to express any annoyance at small evils. On the other hand, he should also be careful not to express his pleasure at any trifle, for, if he does so, men will act like the jailer, who, when he found that his prisoner had performed the laborious task of taming a spider and took a pleasure in watching it, immediately crushed it under his foot. This is why all animals are instinctively afraid of the sight or even of the track of a man, that animal mechant par excellence! Nor does their instinct play them false, for it is man alone who hunts game for which he has no use and which does him no harm.—Schopenhauer.

The Falling Leaf.

The falling of a leaf is brought about by the formation of a thin layer of vegetable tissue at the point where the leaf stem joins the branch of the tree. After the leaf ceases to make starch and sugar for the tree this tissue begins to grow and actually cuts the leaf off. It is therefore not a mere breaking away on account of the wind bending the dried stems, but an automatic severing of the member no longer useful. The falling of ripe fruit is dependent upon the same process.

Willing to Conform.

"Richard," said his precise wife in an undertone, "it is all right for you to avoid elaborate ceremony in introducing the guests to one another, but I wish you would not say, 'Mr. Throgson, shake hands with Mr. Wigmore.' I do not approve of that style of introduction."

"All right, Amaryllis," heartily responded the host. "I'll cut that out. Hello, Flatbush! Awfully glad to see you. Mr. Flatbush, wiggle flippers with Mr. Skimmerhorn."

She Shut the Door.

The ardent Frenchman looked tenderly at the fair young mistress of his soul. "Je t'adore!" he murmured.

"Maybe I'd better," she returned. "You can't never tell who's listening in this yere house."

You can keep the sun off you with an umbrella, but you can't make a living by holding it in one hand and working with the other.

SAVED BY CLEAN HANDS.

Thrilling Incident of the Days of the Paris Commune.

Frederic Villiers' "Peaceful Personalities and Warriors Bold" contains a striking and somewhat bloody tale of the terrible days of the Paris commune. An unnamed Englishman tells the story of himself and Archibald Forbes, the great war correspondent: "There was a good deal of fighting in the streets at the time, for the Versailles troops were pressing hard upon the communists. One afternoon, in a street not far from where we were sitting, I was rounded up by a party of rebels and made to work erecting a barricade, when I found another Englishman pressed for the same business. It was Forbes, the war correspondent. We chummed together at our distasteful work, which we were compelled to do or risk being shot for spies.

"Presently the barricade was attacked by the Versailleists, and the communists, after a sharp fight, were driven helter skelter down the street. Forbes and I ran with them. Presently he shouted, 'Dive into that wineshop on the left!' I immediately did so, and Forbes, catching hold of me, pushed me through a shop to a back yard, where we found a pump. 'Now,' said he, 'wash your hands quickly and let me have a turn.' After our ablutions he hurried me back into the street. That simple incident of washing my hands saved my life, and I always remember it with gratitude.

"We had hardly gained the street before we were roughly arrested by the victorious troops, who would not listen to any explanation, and were hurried along with many other prisoners till we came to a blank wall, where a halt was made. About a dozen of us were made to stand in a line with our backs to the wall. 'Hands up!' cried the officer in charge.

"The poor devils who had soiled hands were told to remain. Forbes and I were the only men who were allowed to fall out, for our hands showed no sign of barricade work or soil of powder upon them. Before we realized what had happened the rest were riddled with bullets. It was a ghastly sight."

A COMICAL LAWSUIT.

Odd Revenge of the Whimsical Count De Lauraguais.

The Count de Lauraguais was one of the most singular characters of a whimsical time. He was full of oddities and had a reckless spirit of daring. The boldness of his language and action once drew upon him the displeasure of Louis XVI., who banished him from Paris, but he came back on a festal day and was seen in the very face of the court walking about a race course. The king winked at the escapade. Such a culprit was incorrigible.

But one of the most absurd of his antics had to do with the Prince D., a very dull courtier, against whom he had a grudge. One day the count applied very gravely to a physician, asking if it were possible for a person to die of ennui.

"Such a thing," said the doctor, "would be very singular and very rare."

"But what I want to know," said the count, "is whether it would be possible."

"Well," answered the doctor, "a long continued state of ennui might induce some disease, such as consumption, and in that sense it might cause the patient's death."

On this the consultation was written down and signed at the count's request and the fee paid.

Next he went to an advocate and asked whether he could make a legal complaint against a man who by any means whatsoever had formed a design against his life. The advocate assured him that there was not the least doubt of it and in his turn signed a declaration. Armed with these documents, the Count de Lauraguais instituted criminal proceedings against Prince D., who, he declared, had formed the design of tiring him to death!

Of course the suit ended in laughter, but he had had the satisfaction of telling the world how his enemy impressed him.

The Art of Skip Reading.

Skip reading is an accomplishment of our own time. An ordinary man or woman of today can extract all the requisite information out of a newspaper in less than five minutes by the exercise of this new sense—for it is little else than this. The eyes race down a column, pick up instinctively an essential word here and there, and the brain fills in the intervals intelligently, producing a precis which is sufficient for the purpose.—London Graphic.

Longevity of Car Wheels.

Has anybody ever stopped to think how many miles the wheels of a railroad car travel before they wear out? Statistics gathered from various roads show that perfect car wheels often roll from 300,000 to 450,000 miles before they have to be turned down. Wheels with flaws in them run only about 50,000 to 90,000 miles.

Vain Longing.

Ardup looked up bitterly from the book he was reading. The words "one touch of nature" had caught his eye and had started a train of thought.

"I wish it were possible," he soliloquized. "I've touched everybody else."

He Enjoyed It.

Hoax—Did you really enjoy your stay in Paris? Joax—I came home in the steerage.

The easiest thing in the world is to make mistakes. The hardest is to profit by them.—Stoutsville Banner.

TRAVELING IN EUROPE.

What It Means to Ride Second Class on the Railroads.

A delusion of the guidebooks is the advice to ride second class on the railroads of Europe. It is often pointed out that first class and second class are frequently but divisions of the same car, and this makes a great impression on the inexperienced traveler, particularly if his purse is limited. Landing at Plymouth, Southampton, Havre, Cherbourg, Liverpool, you are at once conveyed to London or Paris on "steamer trains," under the same excellent conditions that have prevailed on your trip, but thereafter you are at your own resources, and if you are wise you will not only travel first class, but you will see to it that your seat is always engaged well ahead. If you travel second class between cities that correspond to New York and Philadelphia, say where intercourse is frequent and numerous, you will most likely have to stand up in all second class compartments. To get a second class seat between Vienna and Budapest, for example, is about like boarding a train for Coney Island at Brooklyn bridge on a summer Sunday afternoon, and if you do get a seat somebody else sandwiches and sausages on your lap.

Another point to be remembered is that in Europe you cannot engage a whole sleeping compartment for yourself, as you can here. You have to show a ticket for each berth. Therefore it behooves the person traveling alone at night to seek out before arranging the trip some suitable companion or for parties of three or five or any odd number to make similar provisions.

A BATTLE FOR A HAT.

And How the Victor In the Struggle Lost the Trophy.

Verdi had stepped from an incoming train in Genoa once at a time when Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, was in the station. The marquis recognized the musician and requested the station master to introduce him. He greeted Verdi warmly, congratulated him on his fine health and wished him many more years of life.

After taking leave of the premier Verdi went to the station buffet and on returning to his train forgot his hat. This was an opportunity not to be lost by two admirers of the musician. They had been watching him long, and now they simultaneously sprang for the hat. Both reached it at once, one seizing one side of the brim and the other the opposite. A lively combat ensued, and the two swayed backward and forward in their desire to retain the treasure. The lady came off victorious. "Ah!" she exclaimed triumphantly. "Now I've got it, and I intend to keep it!"

Her surprise was only equaled by his dismay when a gentleman who had been watching the conflict for some time stepped forward with the remark, "But this is my hat!" A loud laugh rang out from the onlookers, a laugh in which even the combatants were fain to join. The bat changed hands, and the lady changed color when a moment or two later she saw the trap into which she had fallen. It was the hat of the great composer, and the stranger had secured it by an unjustifiable ruse.

What Is the English Throne?

The English throne—what is it? Is it the stone chair of Westminster abbey? That is only occupied once by each king or queen, and that only at the coronation ceremony. Is it the chair of state in the house of lords or the reception chair at Buckingham palace or the sumptuous gilt thing which the king uses at Windsor when he receives the foreign envoys? It is an interesting question, which some people would like to have answered. Most everybody, however, has come to the conclusion that in the majority of countries the throne is merely a symbol, and the expressions "he has succeeded to the throne" and "speeches from the throne" are only metaphors.

Enriched by an Earthquake.

"With all the harm that earthquakes do," said a rug dealer, "it is pleasant to hear of an entire town that an earthquake enriched. The town I mean is Ouzoun-Ada, on the Caspian sea, the terminus of the Transcaspian and Samarkand railway. Ouzoun-Ada in the past had a miserable port, but a few years ago an earthquake visited her, and on its departure she found herself the richer by a harbor deep enough to float the largest ships. Since that fortunate visit Ouzoun-Ada's population and wealth have trebled."

How Tommy Helped.

Minister—Ah, Tommy, is that you? I trust you are always a good boy, Tommy. Tommy—Yes, sir. Minister—That's right. I am sure you are always kind to your good mother. Tommy—Yes, sir. I was helping her yesterday. Minister—Very glad to hear it, Tommy. What did you do for her yesterday? Tommy—I helped her with the washing, sir. She said she couldn't get on with the washing if we didn't take our dinner an hour sooner, and I took it as soon as she had it ready.

His Powers.

"Don't you think my son has marvelous powers as a mimic?" asked the hostess.

"He has indeed," replied the gentleman who has overheard her son mimicking him, much to his disadvantage. "He might imitate a gentleman to the life if he were to practice a little."

As small letters weary the eye most, so also the smallest affairs disturb us most.—Montaigne.

HARDWARE!

"Standard" Coal Oil Stoves

This is without doubt the finest oil stove on the market. Always kept in stock, one, two and three burners. Blue flame, no smoke or bad smell. Cost of coal oil for getting a meal from one to two cents.

Call and see them.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

OUR TAILORING insures satisfaction as to the Style, Fit and Fabric of any garment you may order. Each coat, suit and overcoat is fashioned with care and skill.

OUR PRICES speak for themselves. You will find it hard to duplicate our offerings.

JOHN M. McGEE,

Next door to H. Warren & Son's Hardware Store.

A Special Offer

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE

(The Cream of the World's Magazines reproduced for Busy People)

AND

THE NEWS-ARGUS

will be sent to any address, one year, for **$2.00**

The Subscription price of the Magazine alone is $2 per year.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year.

If paid in advance. If not so paid, $1.25 will be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

	Charge PER INCH per week when inserted for 1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos
Whole col. down to half col.	7c.	8c.	9c.
Half col. down to quarter col.	8	9	10
Quarter col. down to 2 inches.	9	10	11

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial houses, and for such they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, $10 per year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; $3 for two months; $2 for one month. One inch, $8 per year. Professional cards, limited to six lines, $4 per year. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 10c. per line first insertion, 5c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.